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WASHINGTON.

The Speakership Contest Daily and Hourly Becoming More Animated.

An Apparently Even Race Between Kasson, Keifer, and Hiscock.

Randall in Danger of Losing the Compliment of a Nomination.

His Protectionist Principles Have Antagonized Many of the Western Bourbons.

Some of Mr. Burchard's Recommendations in His Forthcoming Annual Mint Report.

Although a Bimetallist, He Would Stop the Coinage of Silver Dollars.

Gen. Sheridan Favors Official Recognition of the Society of the Red Cross.

Account from an Official Source of the Autopsy on President Garfield's Body.

The South American Situation Still Attracting Attention—Special-Agent Tingle on Customs Matters.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

KASSON REINFORCED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Members are coming to Washington in large numbers now with every train, and the Speakership contest is hourly becoming more animated. Mr. Kasson's forces have been increased by the arrival of Gov. Sherman, of Iowa, and Clarkson and Runnels, of Des Moines. Ex-Congressman Sapp and Ex-Gov. Low are also here in Kasson's interest. Mr. Kasson's friends do not claim for him more than about forty-seven votes on the first ballot. Mr. Kasson is making a thorough canvass, and believes that he will achieve the object of his ambition. The strongest objection to his nomination is one in every way flattering to his ability. It is that his party will be in greater need of his services on the floor than it can possibly be in the chair.

MR. KEIFER'S FRIENDS

are arriving in considerable numbers. He has now working for him here Representative McKinley, Judge Bradbury of Athens County, and C. H. Grosvenor. Mr. Keifer, while seriously in the canvass, has said that, unless he could develop on the first ballot more strength than any other candidate, he would withdraw from the contest. His friends do not deny that he has made such a statement.

MR. HISCOCK'S FRIENDS

claim for him fifty-seven votes on the first ballot for Speaker. This is seventeen votes short of the seventy-four necessary to secure the Republican caucus nomination, and it may be very difficult for Mr. Hiscock to secure those seventeen votes. Hiscock claims New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey solid, but it is not likely that the claim can be made good. The report has reached here that

BELFORD, OF COLORADO,

has said that he would not enter the Republican caucus, but the report is not credited. Belford did say in a speech on the floor in the last Congress that, unless the Republican party treated the silver interests, as he deemed it, more fairly, he should not attend caucuses, but it is not believed that Belford will attempt to secure the Speakership himself as a great independent third party, as the story goes that he will do.

REPRESENTATIVE M'KINLEY,

of Ohio, has arrived here, and has destroyed one of the pet theories of the Hiscock men. They have derived some additional confidence from the report that Keifer would not be able to receive the united delegation from Ohio inasmuch as Townsend, of Cleveland, and McKinley would support him (Hiscock). Mr. McKinley today, referring to this rumor, said:

"It is not true. Keifer will receive the solid vote of the Republican delegation from Ohio, and we hope that he will be elected Speaker. Of course Mr. Hiscock knows that, whatever our personal feelings might be for him, we are loyal to Keifer, and I hope he will be elected."

Being asked what he thought the chances for the Speakership were, Mr. McKinley said: "The men are all very nearly evenly balanced. It is difficult to say. I do not believe that, outside of the States where there are candidates, one-tenth of the members are committed to any candidate.

THEY ARE WAITING.

They have preferred to postpone their choice of candidates until they come to Washington and see what the situation is here. It is very important that we should have our best man in the Speaker's chair, and very important that we should have skilled leaders on the floor. The minority is very determined and able and has powerful leaders. Ambition on the Republican side should be subordinated to leadership."

It is very evident that Speaker Randall is not to secure the complimentary nomination of his party for the Speakership without a contest. The great majority of his party, who were opposed to high tariff, are bitterly opposed to Randall, and now that the party necessity does not seem to require them to select him as a leader, those who are opposed to him are inclined to be outspoken.

A PROMINENT DEMOCRAT FROM THE WEST

said to-day:

"Mr. Randall will not receive the party nomination. His unpopularity in the party is extraordinary. He wishes to subordinate the party entirely to Pennsylvania interests, and we do not propose to give him any more prestige. He is no better a Democrat on some of the vital issues which are now coming up than Judge Kelly is. He is an ultra Pennsylvania protectionist, and has no part as a representative of the Democracy in the tariff question, which is rapidly coming to the front."

The Republican Speakership caucus may be held as early as Friday night, if there are members enough here to warrant the different candidates in allowing it to be held so early.

THE MINT.

MR. BURCHARD'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Mr. Burchard, Director of the Mint, is a pronounced bimetallist, and has always been regarded as one of the most pronounced advocates of the double standard. It may possibly surprise some, therefore, to know that, in his annual report, which is just completed, he suggests that the coinage of the standard silver dollar cannot be continued without serious embarrassment, unless other commercial nations will agree upon the general use of silver as well as gold, and he thinks, in case an international double standard shall be agreed upon, it will be based upon the present exchangeable value gold and silver of 15½ to 1, in which case the coinage of silver as well as gold would be free at all the mints of the world, and the present standard silver dollars would of necessity be withdrawn and be recoined. For that reason he argues that the further coinage of silver dollars of the present weight, unless needed for circulation, is

USELESS EXPENDITURE.

Before the close of this fiscal year the circulation of the United States will amount to $200,000,000 of the denomination of $1 and less, which, he thinks, will be quite ample for our needs. The proposition to at least temporarily suspend the coinage of the silver dollar is one which is supported by other prominent bimetallists besides Director Burchard. Mr. S. Dana Horton, Secretary of the International Monetary Commission, has said, since his return from the Paris conference, that in his judgment it would be advisable for the United States to suspend the coinage, and that he thought such a course would aid in forcing Great Britain to adopt an international bimetallic standard. Judge Kelly, another bimetallist, is also quoted as favoring at least the temporary suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar. The following are the principal comments in Burchard's report upon the silver question:

SILVER PURCHASES.

At the commencement of the last fiscal year there were on hand in the coinage mints and New York assay office 5,468,980 ounces of standard silver bullion, worth at its coinage value $6,283,613. Notwithstanding the regular monthly coinage of 2,300,000 and upwards of silver dollars, the purchases and deposits had increased the silver bullion on hand Jan. 1, 1881, to 6,553,350 standard ounces, the cost of which was $7,145,487, and its coinage value $7,625,717. Of this amount, 2,928,752 standard ounces were at the Philadelphia Mint. The limit of subsidiary coinage having been reached, no necessity existed for keeping on hand any silver for such coinage. It was therefore considered advisable by the Secretary of the Treasury to use for the silver dollar coinage the balance of silver that had been procured for the subsidiary coinage, and to reduce the amount of monthly purchases, especially at the Philadelphia Mint, where, in view of the heavy amount of gold coinage acquired, it was thought that sufficient silver bullion had already been accumulated for the probable silver coinage of that mint during the remainder of the fiscal year. By including the 2,250,000 ounces of standard silver as belonging to the account of purchased silver, to be used in the coinage of the standard dollar, it became necessary to reduce the amount on hand so that not more than $5,000,000 above the resulting coinage should be invested in such purchases.

THE WEEKLY PURCHASES

of the department were therefore much lighter during February and the succeeding months of the year. In the month of May, owing to the higher prices asked, and the small amounts offered for delivery at the Pacific Coast mints, the weekly purchases of silver bullion were reduced for San Francisco and resumed at the Philadelphia Mint. To enable the Philadelphia Mint to employ as much of its force as possible in the coinage of gold, the monthly allotment of silver coinage for the New Orleans Mint was increased, and that for the Philadelphia Mint lessened, and to procure sufficient bullion to execute the required coinage at the New Orleans Mint the owners of silver bullion were solicited to bid and send their bullion for delivery at that mint. The prices for delivery in lots of less than 10,000 ounces at the New Orleans Mint were also fixed from time to time by the Director of the Mint slightly below the equivalent of the London price, and notices of the rates and change were given to the smelting and refining works in the Western States nearest to the mint, with the hope of inducing them to deliver their silver bullion at New Orleans. Two of these refineries have availed themselves of the advantage of direct shipment, saving the previous expense of double transportation to and from the Atlantic seaboard, and benefiting the Government as well as themselves. The purchases during the year of silver bullion were 21,904,351 standard ounces, at a cost of $22,339,728. The silver received for charges and parted from gold and paid for, as provided by Secs. 3,520 and 3,506, costing $239,183, was 232,568 standard ounces, making the total amount purchased 22,136,920 standard ounces, at the cost of $22,578,611. From the silver purchases of the year and the 2,250,000 standard ounces directed to be used and carried into the silver purchase account, 23,751,368 standard ounces, exclusive of silver bullion wasted and sold in sweeps, were consumed in the coinage of 27,633,955 standard dollars, being an average monthly coinage of 2,303,166 dollars. The London price of silver during the year averaged 51.15 1-6 pence, which, with exchange at par, 4.4665 dollars, equals 1.13852 dollars per ounce, and at the New York average monthly price of sight exchange on London, 4.847 dollars, equals 1.13508 dollars per ounce fine. The New York average price of silver during the year was 1.12957 dollars per ounce fine.

Commenting upon

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE,

Mr. Burchard says:

Delegates from several European countries gave little encouragement for the expectation of any effective aid from their Governments in the effort to restore silver to its former place in the monetary circulation. The hope, however, seems to have been entertained that further arbitration and a consideration of the inevitable complications and disturbances to commercial exchange between Asiatic countries and the western world to be feared from the exclusion of silver from coinage, will enlist the coöperation of these nations in this, possibly the final, effort to retain silver conjointly with gold as a measure of values. In view, however, of the failure of the conference to agree upon any practical measure, and while awaiting its future action, it is a question for our serious and early consideration whether it is not desirable to suspend the further coinage of silver until, by international agreement and effective legislation, the unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a common fixed ratio shall have been authorized by the principal commercial nations of Europe and America. The silver circulation before the close of this fiscal year will amount to $200,000,000, and will suffice for the needs of our people for coins of the denomination of $1 and less. The United States has done its part toward retaining silver as a monetary agent for measuring and exchanging values for three years. It has appropriated to coinage purposes one-third of the world's production of silver and maintained its average bullion price nearly to the average of 1878. As was said in my report, should the $650,000,000 of silver coin, now full legal-tender in Europe, be demonetized, the United States could not, single-handed among commercial nations, with no European coöperation or allies, sustain the value of silver from the inevitable fall. With that danger menacing us we cannot without serious embarrassment continue such coinage unless other commercial nations will agree upon the general coinage of silver as well as gold. But should such international agreement be secured, neither our ratio of comparative valuation nor one based upon the present exchangeable value of gold and silver will probably be adopted. The ratio of 15½ to 1, already approved and in use among the nations composing the Latin Union, would doubtless be chosen. This would, if the coinage of silver as well as gold at all the mints of the world were made free, as bimetallism implies, cause the voluntary withdrawal from circulation of the standard dollars and their recoinage. In such case the further coinage of silver dollars of the present weight, unless needed for circulation, is a needless expenditure.

GARFIELD'S BODY.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE AUTOPSY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Acting-Assistant-Surgeon Lamb, who performed the autopsy upon the body of President Garfield, furnishes the following:

"There prevails to some extent an impression that the examination of the body of the late President Garfield was a careless and haphazard one, without order or method, and that the bullet was only found by accident. This impression is entirely incorrect. The order of examination was prearranged in a consultation held for the purpose, and was carried out as far as the developments of the autopsy permitted. It was necessary to ascertain the extent and character of the injury, and, if possible, to obtain the missile. All things considered, the only way in which these objects could be accomplished was by first opening the abdominal cavity. Much has been said about the bullet being found in a basin, and the statement has been industriously circulated by prejudiced parties. The facts are as follows:

THE SEARCH FOR THE BULLET

was prosecuted carefully, systematically, and successfully, and the latter is no small matter, in view of the fact that in many post-mortem examinations, even after careful, laborious, and persistent search, the missile has not been found. It was first sought for near the groin, where it was expected by some it would be found. Failing to find it there the pus channel was then followed up, but this procedure made it necessary to remove the overlying organs. These removed parts were temporarily placed in a large china wash-bowl until they could be examined in the order prescribed in the preliminary consultation. The pus channel led up to the fractured rib and vertebra. The position of the opening of the exit of the bullet from the latter indicated a possibility of its further track being in the hemorrhagic clot in the tissues removed. While the examination of the vertebra was being made one of the surgeons assisting turned his attention to the parts removed and discovered there

THE POSITION OF THE BULLET.

There was nothing at all of the nature of accident in the manner in which it was found. It had formed for itself a cyst wall beneath the pancreas. After completing the examination of the vertebra, I cut the cyst open, and took the bullet out of it. It had been suggested by some that, after the removal of the parts from the body, their relations could no longer be recognized. This difficulty could only occur to one who was unfamiliar with anatomy. No formal reply has yet been made to the many unjust and often senseless criticisms which have been so freely bestowed upon this autopsy. I had expected that a complete exposition of the points criticised would have been made in the course of the testimony of the medical witnesses. But, with one exception, they were afforded no opportunity, and the gentleman excepted inadvertently omitted some of the particulars related above. I believe, therefore, the public should be made acquainted with the facts, in order that it may not either misjudge the surgeons or suppose the autopsy was incomplete, or was improperly conducted.

"D. S. LAMB,
"Acting Assistant Surgeon."

THE RED CROSS.

GEN. SHERIDAN FAVORS OFFICIAL RECOGNITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Gen. Sheridan has written the following letter to Miss Clara Barton, American representative of the Society of the Red Cross, in favor of Congressional recognition of the society, in accordance with the terms of the International Conventions of the leading European Powers at Geneva:

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1881.—*My Dear Miss Barton:* I received some days ago your letter inclosing me the papers relative to the Red Cross of the Geneva Convention, and asking my assistance in obtaining an official recognition of these articles. I fully agree with you that an association for the amelioration of the sufferings of the sick and wounded in armies in time of war should have an official status in our country. In case of war in the future we should derive the greatest benefit, had we an organization officially charged with dispensing the charities of the humane, and I hope you will be able to lay this matter before the Government in such a way as to insure some favorable action at an early day. I have objections to some of the provisions in the articles, but it would be well, I think, to make a beginning in this direction, even with an imperfect plan, and when war is actually with us such alterations and modifications would take place as would meet the necessities of the situation. I am, my dear Miss Barton, very truly yours,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General United States Army.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The South American situation continues to attract attention here. From a remark made by one of the most prominent members of the next House, it is certain that the State Department will be called on for copies of the instructions to Ministers Hurlbut and Kilpatrick, and all correspondence with them relating to the situation in Peru. There is an expectation that both men will be recalled, though nothing definite is known about it. The chances appear to be that, unless communications from South America seem to call for immediate public action in the pending case, it will be deferred until the new Secretary of State has taken charge of the department. Intelligent action cannot well be taken until the arrival of fuller information than the President now has. All that is necessary to relieve our Government from any embarrassment in the matter is held to be the declaration that Minister Hurlbut's instructions simply accredited him to the Government of Peru, not to any particular President, but to such authority as he might find exercising the function of the Government and properly recognized as President.

THE PARTIAL EXPOSURE OF THE GIGANTIC LOBBY

organizing here to give aid to the enormous claim against Peru gives interest to other similar schemes which have of late years been persistently pressed to the verge of involving the country in war. Under President Grant those interested in claims for the destruction of American plantations in Cuba gained such influence here that for a time war with Spain seemed almost unavoidable. The Cuban bond-lobby progressed so far that on one occasion a proclamation recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents was prepared at the White House and sent to the State Department to be issued. Secretary Fish, however, even at that stage succeeded in having it withheld. The scheme for obtaining the Northern States of Mexico, in which prominent lobby-operators and public men were interested, is another illustration of a lobby which in the end narrowly escaped

INVOLVING THE UNITED STATES IN WAR,

though the final efforts did not culminate until after Hayes' Administration came in. The first step in the plan was to work up claims amounting to many millions for live-stock and personal property destroyed in Texas by Mexican raids. So energetically was this branch of the movement carried forward that the stealing of more cattle was reported for the border counties than the latest statistics of the State of Texas showed to be owned in the three tiers of counties next north of the border. The second report claims the destruction of more personal property in the border counties than was owned in the entire State, according to the State statistics gathered the same year the astounding report was made. The plan was to run up claims against Mexico to such an amount that she could not pay them, and have the Government demand the cession of territory in settlement. Congress could not be induced to act on these claims in time, and this Mexican question was projected into the Hayes Administration. Within three months after it came in the country was on the high road to war with Mexico, though little was known about it outside of Administration circles and the military headquarters along the border. The officers stationed there were fully aware that the policy of the Administration was to stir up a war by making it appear that Mexico was the aggressor. To this end

RAIDS WERE ORGANIZED

and sent across into Mexico, ostensibly to pursue cattle-thieves, when no raid whatever from Mexico had taken place. These things were several times repeated, and it was only the prudence and good sense of Gen. Trevino, the Mexican commander of the border district, that a conflict between Mexican and the United States troops was avoided. The main idea in exciting this trouble was that war with Mexico would bury the Southern question, and those particular features of it which arose during the Electoral count, by a union of the Blue and the Gray under the flag. Later, the power of a great lobby was shown here in our Mexican affairs by causing the recognition of Diaz to turn upon the ratification of a railroad charter in which a number of heavy New York capitalists were interested. They were able to control the action of the State Department, and through it to control the President for several months. The first enunciation of the Monroe doctrine under the last Administration, if not made directly in the interests of the Nicaraguan Canal, was urged and influenced by those who were directly interested.

CUSTOMS.

REPORT OF SPECIAL-AGENT TINGLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—A. K. Tingle, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department, says: "The experience of the past year, added to that of former years, induces the belief that no National improvement can be made in the present methods of the customs business without legislation. It is known that many vexatious requirements prescribed by law and used in customs transactions might be discarded, not only without detriment, but with positive benefit to the public service." Fixed salaries are recommended in place of fees, and a simple declaration, signed by an importer and attested by a Notary, and made by statute of the same binding force as an oath, it is suggested, would prove a great relief to merchants, and would be fully as safe as the present system. There are twenty-two ports of entry at which

NOT A DOLLAR OF DUTIES

has been collected for a whole year, and this is true of many previous years. There are thirty-two districts in which the year's collections from all sources have not equaled the year's expenses. Many of these may have had some importance when foreign trade was carried on exclusively in sailing vessels and before the concentration of the importing business at a few large ports by means of regular lines of ocean steamers and the establishment of the present system of rapid inland transportation. But now foreign commerce has been permanently diverted from them. Custom-houses in these districts are, however, required to be kept up with all the formalities of active establishments, with Deputies, Inspectors, and clerks to make official returns often of "no transactions" to accounting officers of the Treasury and Bureau of Statistics. Consolidation of districts and a reduction of the number of ports of entry is called for by sound business considerations, and may be accomplished without impairing

THE MEANS NECESSARY TO PREVENT SMUGGLING

or withdrawing proper facilities for documenting vessels. It is also well worthy consideration whether bonds given upon the entry of merchandise for warehouse may not be safely dispensed with in view of the fact that the warehouse itself is bonded and the goods held in the custody of the Government. Domestic opium, Tingle says, should be taxed, and brought under the surveillance of the Internal Revenue Bureau. This would prevent attempts to defraud the customs by representing an imported article as of domestic manufacture. The Special Agent believes the practice abroad of undervaluing invoices of merchandise will continue to increase until tariff legislation is had substituting specific for ad valorem rates of duty wherever practicable. One million four hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine dollars were recovered by Special Agents during the year, the greater part from increased duties on sugar. There were 211 seizures made. The rate of duty increased from .02874 per pound in 1878 to .02475 in 1881, which gives an actual gain of duties upon 1,828,994,?? pounds imported amounting to $1,857,38?.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR SAWYER, OF WISCONSIN, ON THE SITUATION.

United States Senator Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin, arrived in the city yesterday, and is stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel. During a brief interview with a TRIBUNE reporter last evening he expressed the belief that the Republicans would control the organization of the Senate and reëlect David Davis, whatever might be done with the minor offices. He was inclined to believe that while the Readjuster victory in Virginia would strengthen Mahone, the Senator would continue to act with the Republicans, his action being due as much to conviction as to policy. With respect to the Speakership Senator Sawyer could say but little. The Wisconsin delegation have as yet made no choice, and may very possibly cast their votes, for a time at least, for Congressman C. G. Williams, of the First District. Beyond that but little is known as to the preferences of the delegation. Senator Sawyer spoke in the highest terms of President Arthur, and believed that his Administration would be a satisfactory one. While the President would necessarily be much under the influence of Grant, Conkling, Logan, and Cameron, the Senator did not believe that he would push matters to extremes or force a faction fight. Senator Sawyer leaves for New York to-day.

NOTES.

FILLEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The latest place for which Mr. Chauncey I. Filley has been mentioned is the Land Commissionership of the Union Pacific Railway. Filley is here interested in securing a Cabinet position, and said, upon being inquired of, that the talk about the Union Pacific position was news to him. To his intimate friends, however, Filley speaks with great confidence of being made Postmaster-General.

THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Special to Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2?.—The program for the memorial and eulogistic exercises over the late President Garfield has been nearly arranged, and will be very simple. It has been arranged that eulogistic addresses shall be delivered in the two Houses by two Representatives and two Senators. Senator Sherman will probably be one of the Senators and Randolph Tucker one of the Representatives. Mrs. Harrison Glazier, at present in the Interior Department, and from Bedford, Cuyahoga County, O., and a graduate of Hiram, is at present engaged in writing a poem to be read on the occasion in the House by the Hon. A. R. Pettibone, of the First Tennessee District, and a former Cuyahoga County man and graduate of Hiram. Appropriate music will be interspersed, and an adjournment out of respect to the memory of the late President will be taken. The memorial exercises will take place as soon after the organization of the House as possible.

FORESTRY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Prof. F. B. Hough, Chief of the Division of Forestry, Agricultural Department, has returned from Europe, and at an early day will make a report on his investigations, with a recommendation to Congress for the planting, preservation, and maintenance of forests on the prairie and desert land of the United States.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Acting-Attorney-General Phillips has decided that the pay due a contractor in the Post-Office Department, who was bondsman for a contractor in the same employ, and who had fines and deductions charged up against him, could be withheld at the discretion of Auditor till the fines and deductions were paid. This decision was rendered in the case of Edwin Reeside, who was on the bond of J. E. Reeside, who owed the Government $1,700 in fines and deductions, and Auditor Ela withheld the pay due Edwin Reeside.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

A Test Case to Decide the Constitutionality of the Sunday Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27.—Not satisfied with the recent decision of the Supreme Court holding that cigars may not lawfully be sold on Sunday, either by hotelkeepers or others, the cigar dealers of this city have made up a test case, which has just been filed in the Supreme Court, the purpose of which is to try the constitutionality of the Sunday law. The objection to the law is founded on its last clause, which excepts from its operation "such as conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath." It is insisted that this exception gives to Jews the privilege of pursuing their usual vocations on Sunday, while all others are excluded, thus making the Sunday trade a monopoly in their hands, while the Constitution of the State forbids the enactment of any law which does not apply to all citizens alike. It appears that the question thus presented has never been passed upon by the Supreme Court of this State, and in the opinion of competent lawyers the law is believed to be obnoxious to the objection made, and must be declared unconstitutional. It is said that in several other States where similar questions have been raised the courts have decided favorably to the objectors, declaring the laws unconstitutional. Should the Supreme Court of this State so decide, there is some diversity of opinion as to the result that would follow, some holding that the entire law must fall to the ground, while others contend that the exception only would become invalid while the main body of the law would stand. In the first event the State would be left, for the time being, without any statutory enactment requiring the observance of Sunday as a day of rest, while, if the latter proposition should be the correct one, the Hebrew race equally with the Gentiles would be bound to abstain from Sunday work. It is known that the constitutional phase of the law was somewhat discussed by the Court in the case recently decided, but the question was not presented by the record, and for that reason could not be passed upon. The present case is that of Johns vs. The State, and its decision will be awaited with considerable interest.

MUTUAL UNION.

It Will Soon Be Ready for Business in St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27.—The Mutual Union Telegraph Company have now settled upon Dec. 5 as the day that they will open their St. Louis offices for business. Their cable across the river is laid, and there remains only a gap between East St. Louis and Venice to be connected to complete their connections between St. Louis and Eastern and Northern points. Owing to high water the line between Venice and East St. Louis cannot be put up at present, but the managers are confident that the waters will soon subside. The branch lines in the city to connect the main office with the hotels have not been put up yet, but the work can be done in a few days. They expect that the establishment of two competing lines with the Western Union will result in a few months in the reduction of telegraph rates, but how much of a cut will be made cannot be told at present. One thing they say they are, however, certain of, and that is that the Western Union will not swallow the new lines up as it did the Atlantic & Pacific and the American Union, and that the Mutual line will never enter into any pooling arrangements with the Western Union and the Baltimore & Ohio line. The latter is now in operation, and already doing a good business.

THE BOSTON BANKS.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The Central National Bank of this city has been ordered by Controller Knox to increase its capital stock by $500,000. The extension of time before the appointment of a Receiver of the Pacific Bank granted by Controller Knox is one week from Saturday last. At the meeting of the stockholders Tuesday to hear the Examiner's report, and to consider the best action to take in regard to the continuance of business, it is stated that many stockholders expressed a willingness to subscribe [illegible] tion what is necessary to meet the present indebtedness and reëstablish the bank on a firm base, with a new President and Board of Directors. A Director said to-night that nothing had been done toward naming a Receiver or new President.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27.—The St. Louis members of the committee recently appointed by Mark H. Dunnell, President of the late River Convention, R. O. Stanard, Chairman, presiding, held a meeting last evening and decided to call a meeting of the full committee, to be held in this city Dec. 13. The business of the committee will be the preparing of a memorial to Congress urging that body to "take proper action in regard to the improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries."

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Continued Lawlessness in the Pennsylvania Coal Regions.

All the Flagrant Outrages Attributed to the Molly Maguires.

Southern and Eastern Ohio Infested by a Gang of Horse-Thieves.

Tragedy in Arkansas Growing Out of a Dispute Over a Scriptural Passage.

An Ohio Woman in the Role of an Incendiary for Mercenary Motives.

The Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Nov. 27.—The continuance of mysterious and flagrant criminal operations in the bituminous and anthracite coal-producing regions of Pennsylvania is creating very naturally intense excitement. Westmoreland, Clearfield, Fayette, and adjacent counties have gained some notoriety for lawlessness inaugurated by Molly Maguires and outlaws, and it was only recently that Capt. Robert I. Linden, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Department of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, made a wholesale arrest of Molly Maguires and incarcerated them in the Western Penitentiary at Pittsburg for law-breaking and assassination at Dunbarton, Fayette County. The members of the terrible organization that have haunted for a number of years the mountain district of Western Pennsylvania have been guilty of numerous atrocious crimes, but have managed to escape after the commission of the criminality. While experienced and shrewd detectives have been employed to work up the case, and have received much assistance from the trained and able members of the Coal and Iron Police, the lawbreakers have eluded the vigilance of the officers, and are presumably perpetrating their illicit operations in secluded sections of the coalfields.

Ever since the settlement of the labor troubles in Westmoreland County there has been more or less outlawry in the mining centres. Colliers and others, who have in some way incurred the hatred of the Molly Maguires, have been the recipients of hideously-pictured "coffin notices," warning those to whom they have been sent to leave the country under penalty of summary punishment. Colliery property has been shadowed, after the works have been placarded with Ku-Klux bills threatening terrible destruction to mine property, unless certain demands of the Mollies are immediately complied with. The desperate spirits infesting the country about Scottdale, Westmoreland County, have carried out a threat made some time ago against the Charlotte Furnace Company by setting fire to the offices of the corporation. The buildings were entirely destroyed, and very unfortunately John Shaw, a trusted employé of the company, perished in the flames. There are many conflicting reports as to the real design of the incendiaries, but there is a terrible and strong suspicion prevailing in Scottdale that the buildings were fired by Molly Maguires who had been crossed in some manner by Mr. Shaw, who belonged to Allegheny County, and who was a bitter opponent to some members of the murderous organization that has long been known to have existed at Scottdale. The Coal and Iron Police are quietly investigating the affair, and it is believed the crime will be traced to parties who are supposed to be implicated in other crimes committed in Westmoreland County.

The lawlessness that has prevailed for several months at McKeesport and Connellsville has culminated in a fearful tragedy. During a disturbance between William Miller and Daniel McCormick, a third party interfered, when a notorious character named Pat Mike threatened Miller with murder if he did not quit the neighborhood at once. Miller refused to obey the command, when Mike ran to the track of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and, picking up a large stone, hurled it at the head of Miller. The missile struck the man it was intended for and crushed in his skull. Dr. Black was immediately called to attend the injured man, but he died within a few hours. The murderer escaped, and at last accounts had not been captured.

The Molly Maguireism that has cropped out in Clearfield County has made itself particularly conspicuous in the Bald Eagle Mountains and around Huntsdale. Outrages of every description are of an almost daily occurrence. A band of mysterious visitants, who are supposed to be Molly Maguires from the adjacent anthracite coal region of Northumberland and Luzerne Counties, have made predatory incursions into several mining villages, and committed a series of audacious acts. Among their victims was a miserable old man, Thomas James, who had hoarded up a few hundred dollars by peddling refuse wood gathered in the neighboring lumber regions. The poor creature brought forth his store of gold and silver from its secret recess in his cabin, and gave it to the freebooters, who then wantonly butchered him and threw his mutilated and bleeding body down the mountain side into the Bald Eagle Creek, where it was subsequently found by a party of wood-choppers.

Horse-Thieves in Eastern and Southern Ohio.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CALDWELL, O., Nov. 22.—For several months past a gang of horse-thieves have been operating successfully along the border here between Ohio and West Virginia, and have run off a great many good horses into the mountains. No clew could be obtained to them until now. Last Saturday night—a dark, rainy night—a thief entered the stables of J. H. Bell, a wealthy storekeeper at a small village called Bristol, near here, and stole a very fine horse worth $200. Early Sunday morning Mr. Bell discovered his loss, and, without waiting a moment, got on the track of the thief, and by Sunday night was in Parkersburg, W. Va., having ascertained that the thief crossed there with his horse that morning on his way to his retreat in the mountains. Luckily learning that the scamp was stopping at a tavern there at 11 o'clock Sunday night, Bell, with some officers, pounced down on the fellow in his bed and demanded the whereabouts of his horse. The horse was found without further trouble in the stable attached to the hotel and reclaimed by his owner. The next thing was to get the prisoner over the river where the Ohio laws would lay hold of him and punish him for his crime. The thief was easily induced (?) to cross the river, was there formally arrested and placed in the Marietta Jail, where he now is, awaiting trial. On inquiry he was found to be Ross J. Singer, of this place, well-known in all these parts. A dozen years ago he was one of the leading school-teachers of this county, and later a successful grocer in good circumstances in this town. In the panic he lost all he had, except a homestead saved in assignment, and there his wife, a most estimable lady, and two children learned today of his degradation and shame. For a year or two past Singer has been drinking hard, and going down generally, but no one ever suspected him to be a thief, yet, as he now acknowledges, during all that time he has been associated with a gang of desperadoes and thieves engaged in stealing horses and running them over into West Virginia. The chain of villainy has three links—one set of thieves here, another in Marietta to assist in getting the horses across, securing the property, starting officers on false trails, and generally helping the criminals to escape, and a third set of receivers of the stolen animals over in West Virginia to hide the horses in the hills and mountains until they could be safely sold, in some cases to another fourth and worse set supposed to be respectable dealers. It is astonishing how secretly and successfully they have managed to baffle inquiry and get off with the horses for years. None of the thieves have yet been secured but Singer, and the officers refuse to name the other offenders until they are caught. Singer is a desperado, but a terrible coward, and the hope of shortening his term in the penitentiary scared the secrets of the conspiracy out of him, though for obvious reasons they are at present withheld from the public. For the present, Singer is held in custody at Marietta, to enable the officers there to get every possible clew to the guilt of his associates, and insure their arrest. If Singer has divulged as much as it is claimed by the officers that he has—and of this there is no doubt—it will go far towards ferreting out and breaking up the most dangerous nests of thieves and vagabonds that ever were the terror of Southern and Eastern Ohio. Every few weeks a good horse or two has been run off by these villains, and so well were their tracks covered in every instance heretofore that not a single one of them has been arrested before. Farmers who have had horses stolen from them hereabouts the past year or so—and there are many of them—are greatly excited over the arrest of Singer, and hope that they may now have the satisfaction at least of knowing who stole their horses, and of seeing them well punished, and that soon. Singer is also wanted in Noble County to answer to a charge of an assault with intent to murder a citizen of this town. He has been hiding from the officers here on that account for some time, and his whereabouts only became known upon his arrest. The assault was by striking a man on the right temple with an oak paling four feet long, an inch thick, and four inches wide, and it was only by throwing up his right hand and receiving the greater force of the blow on the back of his hand, breaking it fearfully, and cutting his head as well, that the victim, Mr. Webber, a quiet carpenter of this town, saved his life, though the terrible assault crippled him in his working hand for life. Various other charges have been preferred since his arrest, and he has voluntarily confessed to still others more grievous. Yet three or four years ago Singer stood high in social and business circles here, and had the general confidence of the public. The strangest part of the whole history is related when it is added that Singer's recent arrest and exposure, together with his confessions, have brought to light the fact that even during his days of respectability, when he was in good standing everywhere, he was guilty of petit larcenies and other crimes of which no one ever suspected and accused him until he now confesses it himself.

Arrest at Dayton, O., of a Suspected Diamond Thief.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 27.—An arrest was made by the Chief-of-Police in this city last evening which promises to be of considerable importance. Some weeks ago a man entered one of the principal jewelry stores in the city with a valuable diamond pin he desired to dispose of, saying it was his wife's, and she needed the money. The pin was worth $200, and he offered to sell it for $50. The police got on his track, but he managed to elude them. Yesterday they heard of him again, offering for sale two large diamond earrings worth, jewelers say, not less than $500. He offered to sell them for $70. The jewels were retained, and the police were this time able to get on the track of the man and arrested him. He claims to have been living in the city for some time. He is a man of very moderate means, and is employed as a brakeman on the New York, Pittsburg & Ohio Railroad. He gives his name as Budd Ralston. Other jewelry was found on his person, among it onyx sleeve-buttons with the letter "T" set with pearls. The diamond earrings are very large, and are pronounced by experts to be of first quality. How they came into the hands of this man is a mystery, and the police think it perhaps a clew to the heavy diamond robbery at Youngstown, O., some time ago, and every effort will be made to trace the property.

An Ungrateful Daughter-in-Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 27.—A fine piece of detective work has just been accomplished by Detective W. S. Abels, of this city. On Nov. 4, 1880, an aged lady living in the Township of Royalton, Fulton County, Ohio, by the name of Emeline Ketchum, had in some mysterious manner her house, valued at $4,000, burned. No clew or motive could be found why any one should perpetrate a crime on an inoffensive old lady. After a few weeks other buildings belonging to her were also burned. Her haystacks were fired, and her horses maimed by deep gashes cut in their shoulders, so they could not be worked for weeks at a time. Mrs. Ketchum finally concluded that something must be done, and engaged a detective from Toledo, who, after looking all the circumstances over, concluded that nothing could be done, and gave up the case. A few weeks after Detective Abels was called on, and proceeded to look for a clew, being assisted by Sheriff William Jebb, of Adrian. After making several trips to Ohio he spotted the guilty party, and last Monday night Mrs. Mary E. Ketchum, the daughter-in-law of Mrs. Ketchum, was arrested and lodged in Fulton County Jail. It is supposed that the incendiary also intended that the old lady should be burned in the house, so that through her half-witted husband she could get possession of the property. The evidence against her is said to be overwhelming. The examination is set down for Friday, the 2d of December, at Wauseon.

A Chicago Woman Starts a Waiter-Girl Saloon in Pittsburg—Efforts to Break Her Up.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 26.—At 11 o'clock this morning there was quite a gathering of attorneys and regular habitués assembled in the Criminal Court-room. The understanding was that sentence was to be passed on Fanny Walters and Lena Wilson for violating the Waiter-Girl Saloon act, for which they had been prosecuted and convicted. The penalty is imprisonment and a heavy fine. It is said Fanny is sick. The bail, amounting to $2,000, was declared forfeited. The history of this woman, who is one of the worst of her class, possesses some interest. She came here about six years ago with her two sisters, or two women alleged to be sisters, from Chicago. She had little or no capital, but started a waiter-girl establishment on Sixth street, which was the first one in this community. The saloon was known as the "Three Sisters," and money flowed in on them in showers, the rate of profit being about 80 per cent of the receipts. She subsequently removed to Diamond alley, where she still holds forth. Judges, lawyers, doctors, and other shining lights of the community are among her customers. When the sisters commenced operations here they were in needy circumstances. Fanny's wealth is now estimated at $150,000. A number of decent people have determined to run her out, and will do it if it takes all winter.

A Chicago Woman in the St. Louis Lockup.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—Chief Kennett received a telegram from the Chief of Chicago directing him to arrest Annie Barrett on the charge of larceny. Sergt. Burke visited the Main street depot this morning, where he discovered an elegantly-dressed woman alighting from an inbound train, and followed up the discovery by placing her under arrest and taking her to the Four Courts, where she was placed in the hold-over to await further orders from the Chicago authorities. In answer to a telegram from Chief Kennett, the Chief of Police of Chicago requested that the woman be held in custody until this evening, when an officer from that city will arrive and take her in charge. The prisoner had in her possession some diamonds, a gold watch and chain, and a few dollars in money. She said that she had gotten on a spree at Chicago, and presumed she had done something for which the law would hold her accountable, but refused to state what particular crime, if any, she had committed. The detectives of St. Louis know her well, and say she left the city for Chicago about five months ago.

A Dispute Between a Man and Wife About a Bible Passage Culminates in a Tragedy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 26.—Intelligence was received today of a sad tragedy at Oil Trough, Independence County. Henry Ladd, a leading citizen, had some trouble with his wife, the origin of which is said to have began in a disagreement regarding passages in the Bible. The ill-feeling culminated in a terrible manner. Ladd, after an unusually bitter altercation with his wife, drew a pistol and discharged it at her. The ball passed entirely through her body, and she fell on the floor with a piercing cry, the blood gushing from the wound. Ladd then attempted to kill himself, but was foiled by parties who had been attracted to the spot by the discharge of the pistol and the screams of the wounded wife. He only succeeded in shooting himself through the hand. At last accounts Mrs. Ladd was alive, but not expected to recover. Ladd has been jailed.

The Barnard-Curtiss Murder Trial at Charlotte, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., Nov. 26.—The defense was opened in the Barnard-Curtiss murder trial this morning by S. D. Clay, of Grand Rapids, who occupied three hours by a clear and concise statement to the jury of the theory of accident and the outline of the defense. Freddie Barnard, aged 10, a son of the defendant, the first witness, threw some light on several points regarding his mother's actions, which were before questionable in connection with the Elder. Mr. and Mrs. William Henderson, of Lapeer, with whom Mrs. Barnard was stopping, both swore Mrs. Barnard was cheerful and natural the entire day of the accident, returned from church, and sat in the same room with them. Neither noticed any excitement, disarrangement of clothing, or peculiar odor when she entered. The case was adjourned till Monday afternoon. Interest increases. Every available inch of room was taken during the forenoon.

Mystery Still Surrounds the Baltimore Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 27.—The mystery surrounding the cause or perpetrators of the shocking murder of Mrs. Sarah Campbell, on Hammond lane, in the eastern part of this city, yesterday, still remains uncleared. The woman Delia Lewis, who had been seen to go in the residence of Mrs. Cambell late Friday night, has been arrested, but before the Coroner's jury today there was no evidence which could in any manner criminate her. The jury, after sitting several hours and examining a number of witnesses, rendered a verdict that the deceased had come to her death by an unknown instrument in the hands of a party unknown to the jury. The horrible tragedy has created considerable excitement here, and hundreds of persons visited the house today, but were prevented by a guard of police from viewing the remains of the murdered woman.

A Doctor Victimizes a Lot of Farmers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 26.—About six months since one Dr. Lyon, a sleek-looking, oily-tongued, well-dressed fellow, appeared in Hudson Township, McLean County, and advertised himself as a doctor who would cure all maladies, chronic and acute. He offered to cure a number of long-standing cases on the "No-cure-no-pay" principle, and succeeded in getting the signature of a number of farmers to such contracts. His rate was from $25 to $100. This week these contracts have appeared in the hands of a collecting agency as simple notes of hand, all conditions having been neatly clipped away. Being in third hands the notes are negotiable, and Hudson is swindled out of at least $500. Macoupin and Peoria Counties have been drained for much larger sums. There is reason to believe that Dr. Lyon will be arrested within twenty-four hours. His home is Lynn, Mass., and his Western headquarters Chicago.

The Death of Pfeifer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 26.—Some time ago one Stephen Pfeifer, of this city, went to Naples, in Scott County, and established a little business in connection with a saloon. A few days ago his brother was called from here to Naples by telegraph, and yesterday returned bringing the remains of Stephen with him. They were buried here today. The report given is that on Sunday night last three tramps called at Stephen's place in Naples, and after drinking two or three times, demanded his money, and on his refusal to give it up beat him with beer-bottles until he was senseless, then robbed the till and left. There is some mystery about the affair, and no arrests had been made up to yesterday morning. There is no satisfactory clew to the guilty parties.

Tracing a Mysterious Robbery to Light.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 26.—On the night of the 12th the safe at Maitland was unlocked and relieved of some $800 or $900. For a time the matter remained a profound mystery. W. H. Quirk, General Agent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Road, and a detective went to work and have developed the fact that the station agent, Charles Leach, learned the secret of the combination to his office. From him two girls of the town learned the trick, and hence the robbery. The company have decided to hold Leach responsible, and he will be arrested at once. A new agent has been appointed to assume charge of the Maitland office. Leach has been in the employ of the company a number of years, and stood high with it as a man of business and integrity.

Fatal Termination of a Saloon Row.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 27.—During last night a row occurred in a saloon known as "Dutch Minnie's," at the corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway, in which a filemaker named Haveland was beaten over the head with stones and bottles, and apparently left for dead. He was picked up and taken to St. Mary's Hospital, when it was found that the frontal bone was broken and shattered for a space of two inches, and pieces of bone, glass, and stone were taken out of the brain. Haviland still lingers in a stupor, but his recovery is not considered probable. Ed Jones and James Brooks are under arrest for the crime. Other parties are alleged to be mixed up in the affair.

A Burglar Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 26.—William Maynard, the man who was arrested for burglarizing the safe in the Lead Mine Cigar Factory in this city in September last, was convicted of the crime today before Judge Brown, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. It was ascertained after the conclusion of the trial that Maynard is the same party who, under the name of Henry Wilson, was convicted six years ago, at a term of the Jo Daviess County Circuit Court, of burglary committed in Warren, and who was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. Maynard had successfully kept his identity from the officers until after his sentence to-day.

A Woman Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life for Poisoning Her Husband.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILLSPORT, Tex., Nov. 27.—The jury in the case of the State vs. Mrs. Effie Heacock for the murder of her husband by administering strychnine, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and assessed the punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. Dr. Ball, her accomplice, and perhaps abetter in the crime, was convicted and sentenced for life at a recent term of court, but escaped.

A Stage-Coach in Texas Robbed by Two Masked Highwaymen.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 27.—The stage between San Antonio and Corpus Christi was robbed last night three miles from Oakville, by two masked men. The only passenger, Frank Haney, of Echo, Tex., was relieved of a small amount of money. The mail was rifled of everything valuable, and the stage allowed to proceed. The men were described as long and short. They are thought to be the same parties who robbed the stage near Laredo.

Burglar Overcome by a Muscular Clergyman.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 27.—The Rev. D. W. L. Gage, of the Pearl Street Congregational Church, entered his house about 8 o'clock tonight and found a burglar, whom he clinched. A struggle ensued, the burglar endeavoring to use a pistol. The struggle continued in the hall and into the street, when the burglar was thrown and held down by the muscular clergyman until help arrived.

Arrest of an Alleged Embezzler.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 27.—A young man named Bechter was arrested on a charge of embezzlement Friday night. For some time he has been delivering flour for Jake Plain, of North Aurora. Small sums of money have been missing from time to time, and suspicion led to examination. It was found that he had been making but partial returns on his collections, and a balancing of accounts showed that nearly $500 had been embezzled.

Women Sent to the Penitentiary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 26.—Anna S. Hower, who has been on trial before the District Court this week for killing her husband by poisoning last summer, was today found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the Fort Madison Penitentiary for eighteen yeors. She killed her husband to marry a man from Illinois.

Lena Stanton, the girl horse-thief, was sentenced to the same penitentiary for three years. She has a babe two months old, born in jail.

A Mother While Temporary Insane Kills Two of Her Children.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 26.—A special to the *Times* this evening says that at an early hour this morning Mrs. Miller, living four miles northwest of Cedar Falls, while in a condition of temporary insanity, killed two small children and tried to kill a third. Mrs. Miller lost her husband by death three weeks ago, and has been in very poor health since.

Arrested for the Murder of His Brother-in-Law.

HUNTINGTON, Tenn., Nov. 26.—William Hargrove was arrested here last night and jailed for the murder of his brother-in-law, named Register, near Camden, yesterday. The two were traveling together. Other parties heard the shots fired, and upon coming up found Register dying and Hargrove standing over him. He said Register had shot himself accidentally. He said he would get a wagon at Camden, but instead came here, where he was arrested.

A Negro Stabbed to Death in a Fight.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A horrible murder was committed on the steamer Hard Cash at West Point today. While the hands were unloading some of the cargo at the point named Steve Johnson and William Jones (colored) got into a dispute. The latter caught the former and hugging him tightly in his arms stabbed him four times with a long-bladed knife. Johnson never spoke afterwards, dying in a pool of blood. Jones made his escape and has not been captured.

Supposed Attempt to Defraud a Life-Insurance Company.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—Further developments in the recent grave-robbery at Forest Lawn point to more than a mere attempt at grave-robbery. It transpires that the body exhumed was not that of E. G. Burnham, as supposed, but of an old man; and an examination of the body showed it to be full of strychnine. Orrin C. Thomas, from whose house the man was burried, has been arrested and charged with murder, and there are rumors of a conspiracy to defraud a life-insurance company by the transaction.

Elgin "Worked" by a Gang of Pickpockets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 26.—A gang of pickpockets this afternoon "worked the city." Half a dozen losers are reported. Mrs. M. M. Marsh, a widow, lost $40, Miss Rose Eaton $8, Mrs. John Lawrence $12, and Mrs. D. R. Hartwell her purse and an unknown sum. The police have apprehended three young men from Chicago who are suspected of being the thieves.

ANOTHER MONOPOLY ESTABLISHED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 27.—The Telephone Exchanges of Ohio outside of Cincinnati have all been bought up and consolidated with the Central Telephone Company. The company has a capital of $1,000,000 and a perpetual license from the American Bell Telephone Company of Boston, with their executive offices in Chicago. The advantages accruing from this consolidation of exchanges is seen in the intelligence of the managers, a uniform apparatus is had, an established rental charged, and a service prompt, reliable, and progressive, reaching to the highest results obtainable. The outlying suburbs of the larger cities and smaller villages and towns will rapidly be brought into a network of "voice communication" not realized by other methods. By this centralizing the stocks of these companies have appreciated.

CANADA.

Our Montreal Bureau.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 27.—There is likely to be more trouble between the Oka Indians and the French Canadians, as the former complain of the latter cutting wood on the reserve.

Mark Twain (Mr. Samuel L. Clemens) will be a guest here for two weeks from this evening. He is desirous of establishing a copyright in Canada of his forthcoming new book. An entertainment is talked of in his honor during his stay in the city.

It appears that the Rev. Mr. Hasskari, the German minister who levanted a few weeks since, is not likely to come back without giving an apology to Karl Whitman, the German who accuses him of having insulted his wife. It was stated on the one hand that Whitman had endeavored to blackmail the clergyman, but the former threatens the arrest of the clergyman the moment he shows his face.

A local druggist is suing Vennor for damages for breach of contract for not inserting an advertisement in his almanac.

There will be a large addition to the steam fleet from this port to Great Britain and the Continent next year. The Dominion Steamship Company is building three large iron vessels on the Clyde at present, two being 4,000 tons each—the Sarnia and Oregon—and one of nearly 6,000 tons, to be called the Vancouver. The steamers are specially intended for passenger service. The Sarnia and Oregon will be launched in January, and will make their first trip early in the spring. The Vancouver will be on the route next summer. The Allan Company have contracted for another leviathan iron steamer, a companion to the Parisian, but of still greater carrying capacity. She will be 500 feet keel, 52 feet beam, 37 feet feet 3 inches deep, 6,597 tons register, and 7,000 horse power. She will be named the Athenian. The Thompson Line will increase their sailings, and add one or two new steamers to their present fleet. The White-Cross Line to Antwerp will add one steamer to their fleet, and should a large German immigration take place they will have weekly sailings. The new French line from Havre will commence operations early in the spring with a fleet of seven steamers.

The Managing Director of the Crédit Mobilier has proceeded to Halifax to enter upon negotiations with the local Government concerning the extension of railways in that province. The Cape Breton coal mines will also be visited with a view of further developing them.

The Laborers' Union, composed of some 1,500 members, will apply to the local Legislature for incorporation. A similar union will be established in Quebec. The affair looks as if it were an offshoot of the 'Longshoremen's Society.

Our Toronto Bureau.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Nov. 27.—A consignment of books to P. C. Allan, bookseller, has been seized by the Collector of Customs. The history of the consignment is as follows: Mr. Allan ordered from a Chicago house a number of copies of Ingersoll's lectures. The publisher sent the order, and with the lectures the following works as samples, which were not ordered: "The Crisis," "The Rights of Man," "Common Sense," "The Age of Reason," all by Paine; Volney's "Ruins of Empires," and Voltaire's "Pocket Theology." Mr. Allan made a demand for the books, and the authorities handed him only the lectures of Ingersoll. They have kept all the others. Instructions have been asked from Ottawa regarding this latest seizure.

The Bricklayers' Union of Ontario has been admitted into the National Union of the United States.

The opinions of the medical men on the social evil are in favor of licensing and decidedly against raiding.

It cost Canada over $2,000 to prevent the Holden and White prize fight. It cost the same amount when the Canadians prepared for Ryan and Goss, and a similar sum when they prevented the Rooke and Donovan battle at Long Point in May, 1880.

F. C. Capreol is still endeavoring to secure the services of Sir E. J. Reed, late Chief Constructor to the British Navy, to report upon the feasibility of the projected Georgian Bay & Lake Ontario Ship-Canal.

A man living near Collingwood married a widow with ten children. On the evening of the happy event some of the neighboring young men put a damper on the festivities of the occasion by inaugurating a charivari. They maltreated the groom, stripping him, making him stand upon his head, run the gauntlet, etc., and so badly frightened the bride that she ran away.

Our Quebec Bureau.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Nov. 27.—During the last session of the local Legislature a discussion took place in the House upon a number of very grave charges of immorality preferred against one of the Government Inspectors of Public Schools. Even the children attending the schools in the district of the Inspector were not safe, it is claimed, from the designs of the man. A searching investigation into the matter was laid before the Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Superintendent of Public Instruction, who addressed his report on the subject to the Government. A member of the House during last session moved for the printing of this report, but the Government wisely refused to entertain the idea, since it was plainly stated that the evidence submitted in the case was of too disgusting a character to be placed within the reach of the public. The report was, however, placed in manuscript within the reach of such members of the House as desired to avail themselves of the opportunity. The Inspector, who was promptly suspended from the exercise of his official functions upon the charges against him being formulated, has been since dismissed. It is reported that the Council of Public Instruction have recommended F. J. Ruel to fill the vacancy thus caused.

Our Ottawa Bureau.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Nov. 27.—Col. and Mrs. Arbuthnett, an English lady and gentleman of very aristocratic connections, arrived here the other day. It seems that before leaving England for Canada, some time since, they were invited by Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise to call on her at Rideau Hall, she at that time intending to leave the old country for Canada a few days after they did. Before coming to the Dominion, Col. and Mrs. Arbuthnett proceeded to British Columbia and the Northwest, and it seems did not learn until they had started for this city that the Governor-General was absent and the Princess had altered her plans about returning. Mrs. Arbuthnett, who is intimate with Princess Louise, states that she suffers much more than is commonly supposed from the effects of the injuries she received the winter before last. Col. Arbuthnett is very much pleased with what he has seen of the Dominion, and will invest largely in Northwest lands.

An indignation meeting was held at Alexandria, Ont., in reference to an editorial which appeared in the Glengarry *Times* reflecting on the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, and resolutions were passed condemning the editor for his scurrilous and slanderous remarks.

Arrest of an Alleged Murderer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Nov. 27.—For the past week the members of the Ontario police force have been scrutinizing all new-comers very closely, and, although no person was aware what they were looking for, the general impression was that soon an important arrest would be made. On Friday, having their man properly located, Officers Young, Wynn, and McMicking drove to the village of Drummondville, and at the residence of John Leach, a hack-driver, arrested Edward Parker, charged with the murder of E. G. Burnham at Buffalo about the 9th inst. The prisoner was brought to the lockup here, where he is at present. When taken before Commissioner Hill Saturday afternoon he refused to voluntarily return to Buffalo, and, at the request of District-Attorney Hatch, of that city, was remanded to give time to have the necessary witnesses brought here to procure his extradition. The prisoner is a married man and resides at Lancaster, a small place about ten miles from Buffalo. He is 30 years of age, 5 feet 10, and rather good-looking. Since his arrest he has refused to say anything about the crime charged against him. Since Parker's arrest here an accomplice, Orrin Thomas, has been arrested in Buffalo.

A Serious Fire.

QUEBEC, Nov. 27.—Fire at Notre Dame de Laterrire, County Chicoutimi, destroyed the house and outbuildings of Achille Emard, together with a quantity of valuable breeding stock, including five horses, twenty-five cattle, and forty-seven sheep.

Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Nov. 27.—Medical men report that for this season of the year the city is remarkably free from disease. At the hospitals there are fewer patients than at corresponding periods in past years, and the per cent of contagious diseases is also very small.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Nov. 27.—The man Joe Smith who committed rape on and attempted to murder a little girl in Savannah, Wayne County, N. Y., on the evening of the 9th inst., and who was subsequently captured, turns out to have a wife living in this city. A woman named Alice Smith says that from the description of the criminal which was published she is convinced he is her husband. He left her two years ago, and she has not since heard from him.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Nov. 27.—The Parnell Branch of the Irish Land League here has decided not to send a delegate to the Irish National Convention at Chicago, but has instructed the Secretary to write expressing the sympathy of this branch with the objects of the convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Nov. 27.—A dispatch received here states that the first steamer from Rio started Friday for Canada under the arrangements made by Mr. Bentley. So after some vexatious delays this enterprise has got started.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 27.—The pastor of one of the largest Methodist congregations in New Brunswick has greatly offended his people by championing the Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Chicago. It is not unlikely that the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference will be called upon to adjudicate in the matter at its next annual meeting.

CASUALTIES.

A St. Louis Business-Man Found Dead Beneath an Elevator.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27.—This afternoon one of the employés of Randolph & Co., pork-packers, of No. 1001 Main street, discovered in the cellar of that establishment, directly under the freight elevator, the dead body of a man. Officer Coffman, of the Third District Police Station, was at once called in, and upon examination found a man of about 35 years of age, with the whole right side of his face smashed in and the bone socket of the eye bare and empty. Other gashes were found upon the head and face, and a most repulsive sight was presented. It would appear as though the body had lain there for two days or more, as the rats had eaten away some portion of the cheek. The corpse was dressed in black striped pants, a good black coat and vest, and a stylish dark checked ulster, together with a black Derby hat, and laced boots. Upon the left hand was a dark brown kid glove, and the mate was held in the right hand. The remains were at once taken to the morgue, and, upon examination, a silver watch and plated chain were found; also a pocket book containing among other things a $20-bill, checks for a large amount of money, and other papers, which bore the name of William Royer & Co., whose places of business are at No. 518 North Levee, No. 526 North Commercial street, and No. 1100 Broadway, who are engaged in the butcher, packing, and hide business. It was thought that the deceased was a collector for Royer & Brown, but upon inquiry it was found that the body was that of John Royer, a partner in the firm of Royer & Co. It is supposed that he fell down the hatchway mentioned, and was afterward crushed by the descending elevator.

A Fatal Fall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 26.—This morning at an early hour as Mr. Schaub was coming to the city he noticed the form of a man lying on the edge of a pond on the west side of Alby street, near Tenth. An examination showed that the head and shoulders were under water, while the rest of the body lay on the bank. When assistance came the body was taken out, and the parties were horrified to recognize Mr. Absalom T. Ash, an old and well-known citizen of Alton. It is supposed Mr. Ash was going home last night and mistook the road, and fell over the bank into the pond and was unable to extricate himself, the force of the fall breaking the ice, he having fallen head first. The deceased was a prominent Mason, Odd-Fellow, and Knight of Pythias.

An Old Gentleman Run Over by a Wagon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Nov. 27.—At 7:30 last evening Mr. John Plummer, of this city, was run over by a mill-wagon, the wheels striking his head. He was immediately taken to the Barron House, where it was found that the base of the skull was badly fractured. He is yet alive, though there is no hope of his recovery. The gentleman was 73 years old and so deaf that he did not hear the wagon or the warning that the driver tried to give him. Mr. Plummer was formerly of Prairie du Chien, and had only resided her about one year. His wife is with him, and his friends have been summoned.

Very Much the Appearance of Criminal Carelessness.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—This evening the horses attached to a steam fire-engine ran away and crashed into a street-car, killing two men, names unknown, standing on the back platform. Several other passengers were slightly injured. William Tyson, driver of the engine, was arrested. The name of one of the young men killed is thought, from a card in his pocket, to be Thomas E. Conarty.

A Miner Injured While at Work.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., Nov. 26.—A miner by the name of Frank Reynolds, working in the employ of the Coal Run Coal Company, was seriously injured while at work in the mine today. A fall of some coal under which he was working crushed some of his ribs in, and it is feared that other internal injuries were sustained.

A Hunting Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 26.—While a party from here were hunting near Holton, Chris Miller, one of the party, fired off a heavy load of buck-shot accidentally, killing John Spyker instantly. The body has just arrived by the night express. He leaves a wife and one child.

OBITUARY.

Funeral of the Late Samuel Hoard.

The veneration and respect in which the late Samuel Hoard was held by the people of this city, with whom he had been associated for nearly half a century, was shown yesterday by the crowded condition of the Second Baptist Church, corner of West Monroe and Morgan streets, where the last sad tributes were spoken and the funeral services held over the remains of the deceased. The venerable departed was a part and parcel of the history of the Baptist Church of the City of Chicago, and there was no truer friend or zealous and earnest Christian than he. For more than an hour before the funeral services took place the remains of the deceased were laid in view in the front outer vestibule, on Morgan street. In the centre of the casket-lid was a silver plate bearing the words, "Deacon Sam'l Hoard, born May 20, 1800, died Nov. 25, 1881." At the foot of the coffin stood one beautiful touching memento, which told its own story of love in its one word of immortelles—"Grandpa." Mrs. Oscar W. Barrett is the deceased's only child, and it was her children who sent the tribute. To the daughter's pang of bereavement was added the sad fact that she could not be present, owing to illness. A little after 11 o'clock the funeral procession entered the church, the pall-bearers being Mr. John R. Wheeler, Daniel Gano, Samuel Wayman, W. W. Wait, J. H. Barstow, James M. Plumstead.

On the reading desk in the church stood a floral offering from the congregation, in the form of an open book, upon which was inscribed in immortelles, "Gone Home." The only other floral tribute was a sheaf of wheat and sickle, from Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Harvey. There were present in the pulpit the Rev. Dr. W. M. Lawrence, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, and the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed. The choir was under the leadership of Mr. C. C. Phillips, Mrs. C. D. Carrington leading soprano. The services were opened with the touching hymn, "Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep," after which the Rev. Dr. Goodspeed read from the Scriptures, commencing at the words, "And I heard a voice from Heaven saying, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." At the conclusion of the reading the Rev. Dr. Lawrence offered up a fervent prayer. The choir sang the hymn commencing, "Brother, though from yonder city." At the conclusion of the hymn the Rev. Dr. Lawrence gave a brief eulogy of the deceased, in which he portrayed the simple and beautiful characteristics of his life. He had heard it said by a gentleman several years ago that when Deacon Hoard died the City of Chicago would lose a benefactor, the Church a pillar, and the country a patriotic citizen. They had become prepared for this event, but now that they had to face the fact of his death the shock was no less real. They could not forget that he was indeed a benefactor, and had been to his country a patriotic citizen. He loved his country with a zeal which only faded with his breath. He was indeed a pillar of the Church. The reverend speaker compared the dead with Abraham, who was the friend of God; with Paul, who said, "I have finished my course. I have fought the good fight." The correspondence was warranted, but he was more like Enoch, "who walked with God, and he was not, for God took him." No higher tribute could be paid to Deacon Hoard than to say that he walked with God. He left an impression of his simple and child-like faith and trust in God. It was not in the weakness but in the beauty of childhood. He trusted implicitly in his God, but it did not make Mr. Hoard austere. He was always the same good, kind, fatherly man to all who came to him or knew him, and who sought his counsel, and who made many sacrifices for religion's sake. He was benevolent to a fault, and the friend of the poor and the workingman. His ending was a fitting one for a Christian. It was so peaceful, quiet, gentle, beautiful. No murmur escaped his lips. He leaves a spotless record as a man and Christian, which was the highest compliment that could be paid to him.

The Rev. Dr. Burroughs spoke briefly of the deceased's religious life, how he had mortgaged his house to aid in building the first brick Baptist meeting-house in Chicago, and his efforts in helping to organize and sustain the Orphan Asylum and other charities. At the conclusion of the remarks the choir sang "Shall we meet across the river?" and the services were over.

In the congregation were many old citizens, among whom were Paul A. Hoyne, C. N. Holden, Mr. Marsh, John Wentworth, Mrs. F. W. F. Peck, Harold S. Peck, the Rev. Luther Stone, E. N. Blake, Mr. McLeish, Mr. and Mrs. Norman T. Gassette, Dr. L. D. Boone, Cyrus Bentley, Fred Tuttle, Jerome Beecher, H. N. Rust, Mrs. Thomas Hoyne, and Mr. Joseph N. Barker.

Mrs. Jennie Kessler, at Rockford, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 27.—Mrs. Jennie Kessler, of this city, died at 12 o'clock today at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Dunwell, on North Third street. The deceased had been confined to her bed for eight months with cancer of the face. She was 34 years of age, and an accomplished lady. She was a sister of William Dunwell, of the firm of Dunwell & Ford, Chicago. The funeral occurs on Tuesday.

Martin M. Hollister, at Oshkosh, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 27.—Martin M. Hollister, an old and respected resident and business-man, died today after great suffering from the effects of a kick of a horse received last week, his leg having been broken and badly fractured.

COAL AT CINCINNATI.

Operations of the Bloated Monopolists Who Control the City's Supply—Possible Remedy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 26.—The recent rise in the Ohio River was to have brought down from Pittsburg and other mining points an immense coal fleet, which was to perform the double office of unlocking a great amount of capital and reduce the price of fuel to the customary figure. The capital has been unloosened, but prices remain unchanged. Dealers in coal ask 18 cents a bushel for the best grades, which years of experience have shown can be sold in this market at a profit of from 10 to 12 cents. High rates have been now demanded continuously for more than a year. Much of the time 20 cents has been asked when buyers purchased under the most favorable circumstances. The very poor, buying a bushel or less at a time from small dealers, have been compelled to pay 25 and 30 cents. As a consequence there was much suffering through all of last winter, and there is the prospect of an equal amount of suffering the present winter. On the part of the dealers one excuse has followed another for keeping prices up. There was ice in the river, which prevented navigation; then the water was too high, then too low, and, when nothing else prevented, the barges being floated down, the dams had a regular habit of getting out of repair. These excuses, it is now known, have been for the most part fictitious. The coal-yards have contained short supplies for the single reason that a powerful ring has been formed which dictates how much coal may be sent here, and then, with an inadequate supply for an excuse, fixes prices to suit themselves. During the recent high water ten million bushels were floated down. Had the coal kings chosen, they could have brought down twenty million bushels quite as easily, which would have supplied the market and reduced prices to a reasonable figure. Having safely anchored their fleet opposite the coal-yards, the ring held a meeting this evening, and decided, inasmuch as the supply is short, to continue to sell at present prices. Their action has excited much indignation and unfavorable comment. Sharp competition is necessary, and the present enormous profits in the coal business will attract capital. A coal railroad will be built the coming season, and more competition in the transporting of coal from the Pittsburg mines is almost certain to develop. In Louisville, 150 miles further down the river, coal is sold 15 per cent cheaper than here, the ring having no control over that market. But, while plans are developing for breaking the ring, the poor suffer greatly. Several benevolent-minded citizens have suggested that the associated charities should take up the work and supply coal in the smallest lots at wholesale rates. It is not unlikely that this will be done.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Church Burned at Austin.

About half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning the reflection of what appeared to be a large conflagration was discovered off to the west, and several of the city engines started out for the scene, but on arriving at California avenue it was found that the fire was some five miles out, and no further attempt was made to reach it. Subsequently it was discovered that the reflection was caused by the burning of St. Paul's Episcopal Mission Church of Austin, a suburb about five miles out on the line of the Northwestern Road. The congregation of this little church have been very unfortunate. The building was erected Oct. 11, 1880, and was demolished by a tornado June 29 last. Nothing daunted, the faithful people of the Mission commenced to rebuild in July last, and had almost completed the church at a cost of over $3,000. The fire broke out shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and in a few hours the structure was in ashes. As no stove or fire had been in the building, and every precaution had been taken against fire, the general feeling is that it was the work of an incendiary. Loss over $3,000, insured for $2,000.

Burning of the Standard Oil Company's Parafine Works at Cleveland, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 27.—At 8 o'clock this evening a fire was discovered in the building occupied as a refinery and drying-room of the parafine works of the Standard Oil Company on Walworth Run, near Pearl street, in this city. The building was of wood. The stock was so inflammable and every article on the ground so saturated with oil that it required but a few moments to demonstrate the impossibility of saving any portion of the immediate premises. The building was completely burned, as was all the valuable machinery and thirty 200-barrel tanks, nearly all of which were filled with oil and gasoline. Much stock, manufactured and in process of manufacture, shared the same fate, and many miles of iron tubing was burned. The fire, one of the most dangerous which has occurred here for months, is now so far under control as to insure its confinement to the present territory, though it will burn for twenty-four hours or more. Loss from $50,000 to $75,000.

Burning of an Iron Furnace at Cecil, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 27.—The Paulding Iron Furnace, at Cecil, Paulding County, O., was entirely destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. It is not known how it originated, but in a few minutes after discovery the flames had gotten beyond control, the water facilities being very meagre. The whole concern was completely destroyed in a few hours. The loss is estimated at $60,000. The amount of insurance cannot be estimated, as the works were owned by Graffe, Bennett & Co., of Pittsburg. Nearly five hundred men are thrown out of employment. This is the third time they have burned out.

Destruction of a Tobacco Factory at Petersburg, Va.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 27.—About 4:30 this morning a large brick tobacco factory on Second street, formerly occupied by Lonam, Hamburger & Co., and owned by R. A. Hamilton, was entirely destroyed by fire. At the same time the building used by James M. Williams, an extensive sumac dealer, was burned. Insured.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Sir Frederick Roberts Filled with Wonder at Its Perfection.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir Frederick Roberts is said to have the pleasantest reminiscences of his visit to Germany as the military representative of this country at the autumn manoeuvres of the Hanover and Schleswig-Holstein Army Corps, held in August. With the German Generals he was favorably impressed, but it was the German army as a military machine of absolute perfection that filled him with wonder. To such perfection has its organization been brought that in one night any army corps can be mobilized. He was told that in the bureau of the general staff letters were ready stamped and addressed to every department and commanding officer of the several army corps, only requiring the date to be filled in, for dispatch in ten minutes. He was assured that all the horses belonging to private people throughout the country were marked off for the regiments and batteries to which they would be attached in war time, and also the hour and the train by which each horse would be dispatched to its destination. The whole country was organized for war, and every individual capable of bearing arms knew where to go and what to do in the event of a call being made for his services. All the railway officials, the telegraphists, and other bodies—in England consisting of civilians—in Germany are soldiers, and the heads of these departments are General officers, who organize them chiefly to meet the exigencies of war. Even the private servants of the Emperor are old soldiers. The German officer is better dressed and horsed than his British brother-in-arms, and though their private incomes are small—every officer is expected to possess between £25 and £80 a year—and the pay not handsome, yet there are many attendant advantages; and above all the officers are attached to regiments which are never moved out of the province in which the *corps d'armee* is raised. The State allows each officer of cavalry and artillery one horse, which at the end of five years becomes his own property, and the cavalry spend much money in mounting themselves. Sir Frederick Roberts declares he never saw officers, both regimental and staff, so well mounted as in the German army. The German officers personally know every man under their command, having drilled them, and knowing that when the country requires their services after they have returned to civil life they will come back to them.

This system, which is practically in force in the Indian army, Gen. Roberts thinks should be adopted in the British army, and he would make the officers responsible for the fitness of their men. Our officers would doubtless hail this change, but then the men they have trained must remain under their command. By the present system officers train men who are drafted off to other corps when the pressure to fill gaps in regiments on active service arises, and Gen. Roberts, in speaking of this reform, referred to the expressions of disappointment with which some officers of his acquaintance spoke of their unending and ruthless labors, reminding one of the classic legend of Sisyphus and his stone. In Sir Frederick's opinion the best course would be to have two or three vast centres for recruiting and drilling. Service with the colors, he thinks, should either be very short, say two years, or the soldier should be permitted to stay as long as he is fit for service, and should then be provided for by the State. During his residence in England the late commander of the army operating in Afghanistan has been inundated with letters from soldiers who had served under him, stating their hard case, and asking for his advice and assistance with the War Office. In this country the claims of old soldiers are almost totally ignored; but in Germany long and honorable service is the stepping-stone to remunerative employment, and to "have done the State some service" is rightly regarded as a claim for provision in old age.

Gen. Roberts thinks the active army is practically sacrificed to the reserve, which, as now constituted, is too small to be of any great value, and he would prefer the militia and volunteers as the auxiliary forces forming the reserve, which would then be a tangible and numerically powerful second line. Something like this will, he thinks, be the end of the changes through which our military forces are now passing. We now adopt portions of the Prussian system, such as short service and territoriality—both desirable features of a military system founded on conscription or universal service, but baneful in a small army raised by voluntary enlistment, and subject to service in India and the colonies. As, therefore, we cannot adopt the Prussian system, we might at any rate copy its perfection of organization, which constitutes it simply the most finished and easily-worked fighting machine the world has known.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, fair weather, no change in temperature, winds generally from east to south, stationary or falling barometer.

For the Lake region, partly cloudy weather and light snow, northeast to southeast winds, followed by falling barometer, failing followed by rising temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, slightly warmer south to west winds, falling barometer, fair weather except in the extreme northern portions, light rain or snow.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army furnishes the following special bulletin:

The disturbance passed rapidly eastward north of the Lake region during the day, and is now central near Sydney. Light snow and colder weather is reported from Northern New England, the St. Lawrence Valley, and the northern Lake region. Clear weather continues in the Southern and Middle States, the Ohio Valley, and the Northwest. The temperature has risen slowly along the Atlantic coast, with westerly winds. It has also risen in the Southern States, the Ohio Valley, and Missouri, with light variable winds.

Indications are that much colder and partly cloudy weather will prevail in New England and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States during Monday, with light snow in New England and Northern New York.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W'th'r.
Albany	43	35	W	Brisk	.01	Clear.
Alpena	33	14	W	Light	.01	Clear.
Buffalo	39	24	N.W.	Fresh	*	Fair.
Cairo	60	49	S	Light	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	56	36	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Chicago	45	42	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	55	43		Calm	0	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	45	36	N.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Davenport	47	37		Calm	0	Foggy.
Denver	56	43	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	60	40	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Detroit	44	34	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	61	42	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Dubuque	46	..				
Duluth	28	30	N.E.	Light	.01	Cl'dy.
Erie	42	32	N	Fresh	.01	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	28	24	E	Fresh	.02	Cl'dy.
Fort Garry	..	14	E	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Gibson	61	..				
Grand Haven	38	34	E	Light	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	50	39	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Keokuk	50	35	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
La Crosse	45	41	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	57	40		Calm	0	Clear.
Louisville	59	47		Calm	0	Clear.
Las Animas	54	..				
Marquette	23	22	S.E.	Fresh	.07	Cl'dy.
Memphis	60	51		Calm	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	38	39	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Nashville	59	44	W	Light	0	Clear.
North Platte	58	41	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Omaha	56	45	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Oswego	41	30	N	Brisk	.02	Fair.
Pittsburg	51	43	W	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Port Huron	34	36	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Rochester	39	23	N.W.	Brisk	*	Fair.
Sandusky	48	37	N	Fresh	.01	Th'ng.
Shreveport	65	52		Calm	0	Clear.
Springfield	51	41	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Louis	56	46	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Paul	42	34	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	46	30	N	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	67	55	S	Light	0	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	56	43		Calm	0	Clear.
Bismarck	53	46	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Deadwood	56	..				
Denison	60	52	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	50	37	S	Light	0	Fair.
Galveston	65	61	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Moorhead	31	23	S	Brisk	0	Clear.
Port Eads	62	55	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
San Antonio	63	62	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
St. Vincent	..	38	S.E.	Fresh	0	Th'ng.
Huron, Dak.	51	33	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.*	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	R'n.	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	30.008	39.2	83	W	11	0	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	30.118	42.1	76	W	9	0	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	30.167	46.0	63	N. W.	5	0	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	30.282	39.9	86	E	6	0	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.297	42.0	83	S. E.	5	0	Cloudy.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Maximum temperature, 46.1.
Minimum temperature, 34.5.
Mean daily barometer, 30.091.
Mean daily thermometer, 42.2.

IRELAND'S WOES.

Rousing Reception in Boston to Father Sheehy and T. M. Healey.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 27.—A rousing reception was given tonight by the Land League at Boston Theatre to Father Sheehy and T. M. Healey. The theatre was packed, many hundreds standing, and a large number being unable to gain admittance. Gov. Long presided, and among those on the platform were Mayor Prince and many prominent Irish-Americans. Gov. Long received an ovation. He spoke of the sympathy which the whole people feel in the presence of the great wrong. The remedy for Ireland's wrongs, he believes, is local self-government for local affairs. He deprecated landlord-absenteeism and approved the Land act. The three "F's" he regarded as a great step forward and a promise of practical reform in the future. The Governor was followed by Mr. Healey and Father Sheehy, who each spoke an hour and a half. The meeting closed shortly before midnight with a speech from Mayor Prince. A large sum was realized from admission charges.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 27.—The nineteenth anniversary of the National Sunday-School Union and Tract Society commenced in this city to-day, and will be continued through the week. The anniversary meeting of the Tract Society was held this afternoon. Among the celebrated divines present are Drs. Vincent and Clarke, of New York.

The forty-fifth anniversary of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society, in connection with the charity organization and flower mission, was held tonight at the English opera-house, at which Gov. Porter presided. Addresses were made by H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, ex-Senator Hendricks, the Rev. Father Bessonies, and others.

SMALL-POX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 27.—A special from Breckinridge says: "Two deaths are reported from small-pox at Macauleyville, and there are ten more bad cases. Dr. Arbuckle, a liveryman, went to Macauleyville to visit the sufferers, and the Breckinridge authorities refuse to let him return. Armed guards are placed on every road between Breckenridge and the infected district and on the bridge between Wahpeton and Breckinridge prohibiting any communication. A bad case is reported at Fort Abercrombie and two cases at Glydon, but the latter is unconfirmed."

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 17.—Thomas Pierce, a lawyer from Anamosa attending the United States Court here, was this morning found dead in bed at the Jefferson House, where he was stopping. Last evening he went to his room. The waiter offered to help him to bed, but he declined help. When the waiter left Pierce threw himself down on the bed undressed, and was found lying on his face, probably smothered. A few years ago he was a member of a prominent legal firm in this city.

The Popular Demand.

So great has been the popular demand for the celebrated remedy, Kidney-Wort, that it is having an immense sale from Maine to California. Some have found it inconvenient to prepare it from the dry compound. For such the proprietors now prepare it in liquid form. This can be procured at the druggists. It has precisely the same effect as the dry, but is very concentrated so that the dose is much smaller.—[illegible]

INSURA[NCE]

What the United ... writers Did a...

An Expose, a Disagree... able Warfare

Razeeng Commissions ... Raising Rates to

An Important Proce... ried into E...

How the Co-operative... Defeated a C...

INSURANCE.

What the United Fire Underwriters Did and Said.

An Expose, a Disagreement, and a Probable Warfare Hereafter.

Razeeng Commissions and Providing for Raising Rates to the Public.

An Important Proceeding, if Carried into Effect.

How the Co-operative Life Company Defeated a Candidate.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—It must be confessed that the recent National Convention of the "United Fire Underwriters" in this city was a disappointment. Instead of being the dull and weary rehearsal of worn-out theories and platitudes, the session actually gave birth to some practical measures looking to a radical improvement in the business. In order to understand how large a representation of the companies of the country was present and took part in those proceedings it is desirable to scan the following list of companies which responded to the roll-call:

Eastern Companies.

American, Boston, H. S. Bean.
Boylston Mutual, Boston, Albert Kemp, Agent.
Commonwealth, Boston, Samuel Appleton, President.
Eliot, Boston, Weed & Kennedy, Agents.
Manufacturers F. and M., Boston, Albert Kemp, Agent.
North American, Boston, Albert Bouker, President.
Prescott, Boston, F. H. Stevens, Secretary.
Shoe and Leather, Boston, Weed & Kennedy, Agents.
Washington F. and M., Boston, Weed & Kennedy, Agents.
Connecticut, Hartford, J. D. Browne, President.
Hartford, Hartford, George L. Chase, President.
Orient, Hartford, S. C. Preston, President.
Phœnix, Hartford, D. W. C. Skilton, Secretary.
Equitable F. and M., Providence, F. W. Arnold, President.
Merchants', Providence, W. F. Barton, President.
First National, Worcester, Mass., C. B. Pratt, President.
New Hampshire, Manchester, J. C. French, Secretary.
Springfield F. and M., Springfield, Mass., J. N. Dunham, President.
Neptune, Weed & Kennedy, Agents.

New York City and State Companies.

Agricultural, Watertown, H. M. Stevens, President.
American, New York City, David Adee, Secretary.
Citizens', New York City, J. M. McLean, President.
Commerce, Albany, W. D. L. Boughton.
Continental, New York City, George T. Hope, President.
Empire, New York City, L. Murray, Secretary.
Glens Falls, Glens Falls, J. L. Cunningham, Secretary.
Greenwich, New York City, M. A. Stone, Secretary.
Guardian, New York City, W. K. Paze, Secretary.
Hanover, New York City, B. S. Walcott, President.
Home, New York City, D. A. Heald, Vice-President.
Howard, New York City, Charles A. Hull, Secretary.
Lorillard, New York City, E. B. Magrue, Secretary.
Mercantile, New York City, W. A. Anderson, President.
National, New York City, H. T. Drowne, President; H. H. Hall, Secretary.
New York Bowery, New York City, H. Griffin, Secretary.
Niagara, New York City, P. Notman, President.
Northern, Watertown, George B. Phelps; A. H. Wray, Secretary.
Pacific, New York City, T. F. Jeremiah, President.
People's, New York City, F. V. Price, President.
Phenix, Brooklyn, Stephen Crowell, President.
Rochester German, Rochester, H. F. Atwood, Assistant Secretary.
Star, New York City, N. C. Miller, President.
Sterling, New York City, S. K. Van Rensselaer, Secretary.
Watertown, —— Gilbert, Vice-President.
Williamsburg City, New York City, Edmund Driggs, President.
Clinton, New York City, George T. Patterson, President.
Irving, New York City, M. L. Crowell, President.
New York Equitable, New York City, John Miller, Secretary.
Union, Buffalo, J. Churchyard, President.

Pennsylvania Companies.

Fire Association, Philadelphia, A. L. Snowden, President.
Fire-Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, J. N. Stone, President.
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia, J. W. McAllister, Vice-President.
Girard, Philadelphia, A. L. Gillette, President.
Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, J. Hollenhead, Assistant Secretary.
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia, R. D. Benson, Vice-President.
Union, Philadelphia, J. B. Cravin, Assistant Secretary.

New Jersey Companies.

American, Newark, F. H. Harris, Secretary.
Jersey City, Jersey City, N. Foote, President.
Merchants', Newark, H. Powers, President.
People's, Newark, C. Y. C. Murphy, Secretary.
Trade, Camden, E. May, President.

Western Companies.

Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O., J. Bennett Jr., President.
Commercial, Cincinnati, O., J. A. Townley, President.
Merchants' & Manufacturers', Cincinnati, O., W. H. Calvert, President.
National, Cincinnati, O., J. Burgoyne, President.
Union, Cincinnati, O., J. L. Blair, Secretary.
Commercial, San Francisco, Cal., M. Hare.
Fireman's Fund, San Francisco, Cal., T. S. Chard, Manager.
Union, San Francisco, Cal., C. Trenchard, Manager.
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual, Milwaukee, Wis., A. James.
Northwestern National, Milwaukee, Wis., A. James, Vice-President.
St. Paul Fire & Marine, St. Paul, Minn., J. M. Whiton, Agent.

Southern Companies.

Crescent, New Orleans, La., W. S. Lyman.
Fremen's, Baltimore, Md., J. M. Anderson, President.
National, Baltimore, Md., J. B. Sidenstricker, President.
Virginia F. and M., Richmond, W. L. Cowardin, President.
Virginia Home, Richmond, R. C. Wherry Jr., Secretary.

Foreign Companies.

British America, Toronto, D. R. Satterlee.
Commercial Union, England, Charles Sewall.
Guardian, England, H. R. Bowers.
Hamburg-Bremen, Germany, R. L. Hill.
Hamburg-Magdeburg, Germany, H. B. Washington.
Imperial, England, R. D. Alliger.
La Confiance, France, Munse & Mulville.
Lancashire, England, H. Robertson.
Liverpool & London & Globe, England, J. E. Pulsford.
London Assurance Corporation, England, B. Lockwood.
London and Lancashire, England, J. Yereance.
Metropole, France, J. C. Paige.
North British and Mercantile, England, S. P. Blagden.
North German, Germany, Charles H. Ford.
Northern, England, R. D. Alliger.
Norwich Union Fire-Insurance Society, England, J. M. Hare.
Phœnix, England, A. D. Irving.
Queen, England, J. A. Macdonald.
Reassurance Generale, France, J. C. Paige.
Transatlantic, Germany, C. E. Harbers.
Royal, England, E. F. Beddall.
Fire Association, England, J. H. Wellman.
Standard, England, J. W. Simonson.

THE "ESSAY" BUSINESS,

which is carried on in the sessions of the Northwestern associations held in September in Chicago, and of the Southwestern associations in Atlanta, Ga., so extensively, has been grafted on the National Convention held in this city. Despite the interest which attaches to the presentation of important topics concerning fire underwriting by competent experts, the essay feature is one of the dreariest imaginable. There were several of them read, and while all were pronounced able and interesting it was remarkable how quickly they were passed over as preliminary show-pieces of the meeting. Mr. Thomas S. Chard, of Chicago, was one of the essayists on the occasion, and most happily portrayed the evils of injurious legislation sought to be foisted on the companies year after year. He recommended that the insurance interest seek an alliance with other interests similarly affected, and oppose such attempts on the part of evil-minded legislators. It was suggested that a union with the mercantile interests of the country would be far preferable. There was also an "essay" by Mr. Peter A. Notman, President of the Niagara Insurance Company of this city, on the subject of "Uniform Policies" on the Massachusetts plan. His idea is that legislative enactments to secure such ends are unwise, but that it might become expedient to take hold of the matter in order to control or direct the terms of the uniform policy. Mr. Notman has a keen idea that, if the people insist, as they do in Massachusetts, that the companies shall all use a uniform policy form, it would be well for the companies to agree beforehand on what the uniform policy shall be, and thus anticipate hostile legislation on the subject.

THE RADICAL REFORM MEASURES.

The real business of the convention, however, was not in the essay line, but in reaching out toward the accomplishment of a reform in rates and other matters. Twelve months ago a committee was appointed to devise measures to secure these ends, and the committee reported in secret session, but, like other "secret-session" matters, the whole story has leaked out. The report presented contained the following recommendations:

That the country be divided into districts, for each of which the President of the association shall appoint a committee of seven, four members of which shall be residents of the district for which they are appointed.

The committee thus appointed shall, as soon after the adjournment of this meeting as practicable, call in their respective districts a meeting of all companies transacting business therein, and when the said companies shall have perfected in each of the districts an organization charged with the reorganization of local boards, the establishment of tariffs, with rates for meeting the competition of companies not uniting with said district organizations, and the maintenance of a maximum rate of commission, which rate of commission shall not exceed 15 per cent, to include all expenses save taxes and local board expenses; the said district committees shall then resort the result of their labors to the Advisory Committee, and with this action [illegible].

The district committees above provided for shall prescribe that the membership of said district associations shall be officers of companies and general and special agents charged with passing upon daily reports; that the membership shall be personal, and the obligations of membership shall be on personal honor; that a bulletin shall be published by each district association through which members may communicate with one another confidentially and by designated numbers. Each of said district associations shall, immediately upon the completion of its organization, agree upon a day on which all members shall notify to their agents to join in organizing local boards, and all future action of said district associations upon rates to be through such local boards.

The following shall be the districts embraced in the above scheme:

No. 1. The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, with headquarters at Hartford.

No. 2. The States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, with headquarters at New York.

No. 3. The States of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia, with headquarters at Baltimore.

No. 4. The States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

No. 5. The States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, with headquarters at New Orleans.

It will be noticed that in the above plan no provision is made for the West, the committee fully recognizing the work of the Western Union in conserving our common interest in that location of the country, and they would recommend that the general plan of the Union as now organized be incorporated so far as practicable as a part of this scheme.

THE NEW YORK SITUATION DISCUSSED.

Strangely enough, the committee left New York City to be dealt with last of all, and the outside companies and delegates were sharp enough to see in an instant that this would have been a fatal blunder. Accordingly a Boston delegate proposed at once to consider the New York question first, and after a very brief debate this was agreed to. The members of the convention were treated to some first accounts of the difficulties encountered in New York in trying to organize a tariff association. They need not have attended a National Convention to have learned these particulars. The troubles in this city are patent to everybody, and exist, like the leprosy which affects the whole body, in almost every office, large and small, native and foreign, agency and local companies alike. Summed up in a word it is *distrust!* Ready to believe any ordinarily incredible story of each other, the companies have for years been carrying on a small-potato war on themselves. Rates have diminished, expenses and commissions increased enormously, and the steady drain has begun to tell upon them all. It must have been entertaining for the representatives of Boston and New Orleans companies, where dwellings are charged twice the New York price, to learn of the failure of the tariff association movements in the past, and especially to learn that it is the popular belief here that the latest efforts in this direction were thwarted by

THE OPPOSITION OF ONE MAN—

to-wit: Edmund Driggs, the President of the Williamsburg City Insurance Company, of this city. This revelation led to one of the real sensations of the convention, according to the statements of several of those who were present. It appears that the opposition of Mr. Driggs was deemed of sufficient importance to be worth an effort to win him over. The point was that if Driggs continued obstinate and declined to coöperate in a movement to advance rates, other companies would use this refusal as an argument to justify their refusal, and thus defeat the ends sought for. The commitee therefore tried to conciliate the Williamsburg City, but the President of that company is a hard nut to crack, and refused the tenders of the committee on various grounds. He was asked to name the conditions on which he would join the movement, and proposed that every company should put up $1,000 as a forfeit for each violation of an agreement to abide by rates, etc. The committee objected, and finally offered the plan of a $500 deposit as a compromise. Driggs consented to the $500 plan, and on that basis it was supposed he would come in and support the movement with his accustomed vigor. At the eleventh hour he backed out and pleaded that

HIS DIRECTORS WOULDN'T SUSTAIN HIM.

This is about the thinnest piece of buncombe ever suggested, and to those who know Mr. Driggs and how easily and completely he manages his Board of Directors, the story lacks the requisit thickness pretty badly. All these points were brought out by the President of the convention, and when he announced that the Fire Association of Philadelphia companies got along without the Williamsburg City and would go on and try to persuade other companies to do the same there was a round of applause. The effect of this exposé has been to embitter the interested companies greatly against the W. C., and if the measures looking to an organization of district tariff associations throughout the country are carried into execution there will be a bitter war against that company. Proposals are heard already in several offices that an agreement be made that whenever the W. C. is in the same agency with other companies that the agent be required to give up that company or lose all others in his charge. This is an extreme measure, of course, and is probably the first froth arising from the conviction that the opposition of the Williamsburg City is insincere. Undoubtedly if these hostile views are persisted in

THE WILLIAMSBURG CITY CAN FIGHT

in return. To hold its agents and raid upon its neighbors' business an extra commission of 5 per cent is all that is necessary. Then an appeal to popular prejudice in favor of a persecuted company can be presented, and capital be made out of the fact that the company has refused to join a monopoly, etc., wherewith to oppress the public with arbitrary and higher rates. No man knows better how to use these weapons than Mr. Driggs, and however just ground the other companies may have to complain of his insincerity it is possible he may be too tough a customer to be easily vanquished.

THE QUESTION OF COMMISSIONS.

This was the keynote of the whole proceedings. There was a well-nigh unanimous sentiment in favor of restricting commissions to 15 per cent, but as the session progressed it was evident that the companies which are known as "farm property companies"—by whom, it was stated by the President of the Virginia Fire & Marine of Richmond, ministers of the Gospel are employed as agents in that State—would be disgruntled by such restrictions, and finally an exception was made in their favor. The exception was also a sop to such companies as the Continental and others carrying on the farm property business on the installment plan. It was also understood that 15 per cent would not suffice for New York, but with these two exceptions there was a unanimous voice for this limitation everywhere else. Many companies were on the confessional in this matter and admitted that they paid 20 per cent where they had formerly paid only 15, and that it was to meet competition that the increase was conceded. Among other strange statements was one that the older agents were perfectly satisfied with 15 per cent and even with 10 per cent, and thought the increase unwise, because the high commissions induced many others to engage in the business, in consequence of which the veterans failed to make as much money as under the old system. The idea of a veteran agent preferring to return to 10 per cent after tasting the sweets of 20 per cent is rather too much for even underwriters to believe.

THE RESULTS OF THE CONVENTION

may be briefly summed up as follows: (1) The report of the committee was adopted with an amendment to exempt the operation of the 15 per cent limit from farm property and dwellings outside of incorporated cities and villages, and also providing that by a three-quarter vote any locality can be exempted from the application of the tariff. (2.) In agreement to limit commissions to agents to 15 per cent except in the City of New York. (3). A pledge to organize a tariff association as speedily as practicable. (4). The appointment of an Advisory Committee to take steps to carry out the work of the convention, which committee is as follows: J. N. Dunham, of the Springfield (Mass.) Fire and Marine; S. P. Blagden, of the North British & Mercantile; George T. Hope, of the Continental of New York; D. H. Heald, of the Home of New York; J. W. McAllister, of the Franklin of Philadelphia; Frank E. Sweetser, of the Washington, Massachusetts; J. M. Anderson, of the Firemen's of Maryland; W. T. Barton, of the Merchants' of Rhode Island; T. S. Chard, of the Firemen's Fund and Union of California; R. J. Smith, of the Traders' of Chicago; Peter Notman, of the Niagara of New York; Thomas F. Jeremiah, of the Pacific of New York; George L. Chase, of the Hartford; Henry Powles, of the Merchants' of New Jersey; Nick C. Miller, of the Star of New York.

THE WORK REVIEWED.

The proceedings thus briefly outlined are of great importance, first to the fire-insurance companies and second to the public. Whether the proposed organizations are or are not perfected depends mainly upon the continuance of the present temper of the companies. There is ample opportunity to differ upon details, and it will still demand a spirit of concession to make the work a real success. There is an apparent harmony of sentiment among the companies that the prime necessity now is a healthy tariff association in the City of New York. Without this is an accomplished fact in six months the work of the convention will go for naught. The delegates from other cities were all thoroughly convinced of this, that the good work of reforming rates and abuses must begin where the evil is greatest—viz.: in New York. They stuck closely to this text throughout, and have gone home satisfied that if the business is put on a proper basis here they can reform themselves in their respective localities. It is here that there have to be concessions. Beginning with the Williamsburg City, there will be other companies whose policy it will be to keep outside of the tariff association. There will be a half-dozen old fossils like the North River, Eagle, et als., who will stay out, and then there are numerous officers who will imitate President Driggs, and think they must also stay out. The question is, how many will remain outside the fold of the faithful? There will be fierce conflicts between the insiders and outsiders, and unless an elastic tariff is made some cheating may be expected even if a tariff be adopted.

THE WESTERN UNDERWRITERS' UNION

was acknowledged by the convention as a useful auxiliary in the movement to raise rates, and the general sentiment was in favor of remitting the West and Northwest to the care of the union. Many compliments were bestowed upon it for the excellent work done thus far, and its praises were loud and long. This means that the Western association will be strengthened and encouraged, and if through its action a happy influence can be cast upon the operations of its Eastern colaborers then everybody will be happy. This means that the

RATES MAY BE RAISED IN THE WEST

with the applause and consent of the Eastern companies. It is believed that the Western business is all that has saved many companies from a sorry exhibit of their financial position. While rates have literally gone to the dogs in this section, and policies have been written at prices two-thirds below the rates which ruled in 1874 and 1875, the West has been charged an increase steadily for the last twelve months. Notwithstanding Chicago risks have paid the company a profit for several years, there is a disposition to advance rates even in your city, and to secure by means of a National organization, through district associations, the coöperation of the companies now known in your city as "New Board Companies." The whole West will be treated in the same way if possible. This is part of the scheme as devised by the United Fire Underwriters in their late session. But we shall soon see whether old discords will be forgotten and the companies are able to forget their differences, forgive each other for cheating in the past, and trust each other in the future. If they can and do, then the late convention will be a marked exception to every similar meeting since 1875. If this millenial condition of affairs be realized the public in 1882 will have to pay an advance of about 33 per cent for their fire insurance.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

During the recent convention a banquet was given by the city underwriters to their visiting brethren at Delmonico's, but, as the members of the press were not invited, your correspondent is unable to describe the proceedings.

The Republican candidate for State Treasurer, Gen. Husted, it is generally believed, was defeated by the coöperative life-insurance companies in this State who were assailed by the bill introduced into the Legislature by Gen. Husted, for which bill, however, the State Insurance Department was responsible. The coöperative managers flooded the State with circulars, and influenced a large vote against him, especially in New York and Brooklyn.

It is rumored that the Franklin Insurance Company of Philadelphia will shortly retire altogether from the agency business. NEMO.

THE ROARING FARCE

In Which Guiteau Is the Central Figure—Some of the Stalwart Newspaper Clippings Which Egged Him on to Murder the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—Following are the principal newspaper extracts in the collection made by Guiteau and left in the bundle of papers which he deposited with the news-agent in the depot a few minutes before he shot the President. The most of them relate to the New York Senatorial contest and the alleged purchase of the vote of State-Senator Strahan, and while not marked, are understood to have been taken from the Brooklyn *Eagle*. The figures are not Guiteau's, but are here used to designate the different extracts.

1. The case of Senator Strahan, however, is of a kind which renders all the endeavors made to belittle it preposterous in point of logic, and insulting in so far as they are expected to prevail with common sense men. Senator Strahan's testimony stands unimpeached, and its plain significance is that the President of the United States has been making a use of his official powers *which justifies his removal in disgrace from his office*. The patronage of the Government has, according to the Senator's narrative, been converted into an instrument of political debauchery. The Executive is here put in the position of offering to buy votes with the gains to be derived from the pockets of the people. Mr. John I. Davenport, of unsavory repute, figures as a duly accredited gobetween. If this be not a matter of great importance, we confess ourselves quite incapable of conceiving what would strike the minds of our Half-Breed contemporaries as momentous.

2. If the charges against Sessions were established a hundred times over, they would not signify as much of degradation in public life as this testimony of Davenport reveals.

3. From the Philadelphia *Item*, June 8: How long will the Republican party last? Certain temperate and thoughtful men are trying to save the Republican party, but appearances indicate its dissolution. The New York *Herald* thinks that the policy of Mr. Halstead—that nothing remains for Mr. Conking but to "knock him down and drag him out"—does not grow in favor. We are not surprised to see the tendency to the rhetoric of hog-killing in the city where the hog industry is so important. But calm Republicans feel that when Mr. Conkling is "dragged out" so many more are to go with him that the Republican party will be left in a sorry plight. Prudent and sincere Republicans are asking what useful purpose is to be served by driving out of the party Gen. Grant, Mr. Conkling, and their followers. They remember that New York was carried against Hancock by a slender and perilous majority. Suppose New York is lost to the party, and with New York the Nation? Is it compensation to know that Mr. Blaine has inflicted his revenge? It is furthermore observed that no party can live and act in harmony upon the lines laid down by the Administration in the Albany contest. Disintegration and mutiny are all right to defeat Mr. Conkling, but discipline, good faith, and harmony are necessary to party success. How can the Republicans ever have success if Mr. Robertson is permitted to lead them in their present course? It looks as if calamity is in store for the unhappy Republicans. They rejected "well enough," and now, how is it? A month or two since they had the President, the Vice-President, the Senate, the House, and the country. By their foolish wrangles they have lost the Senate, and are nearly certain to lose the Vice-President and the House. Did you ever see such fools?

4. In all the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota that voted for Garfield, and in the smaller ones, also, there is a feud between the two wings of the party.

5. Gen. Grant's Chicago interview, July 12: After Gen. Garfield was elected he wrote me several letters filled with protestations of gratitude at what he chose to call my valuable services during the campaign, and asked me to give him a chance to repay in part the great debt he thought he owed. He said he wanted my assistance and the benefit of my travels and experience in making his selections for foreign appointments. I fully wrote to him that my brother-in-law, Cramer, was sick and wanted to get out of Denmark, and asked for his transfer to some place South, naming Spain, Belgium, and Portugal. He was sent to Switzerland. But you see it was part of the plan. Gen. Badeau was known to be a friend of mine, and was sent to Denmark in order to make a place for Merritt. Merritt was appointed to the New York Custom-House because he was known to be an enemy of Conkling, and for the purpose of breaking the latter up. He failing in this, Robertson, a still great enemy, was selected to complete the work, and it was, of course, necessary to provide for Merritt, hence these changes. But it is not likely that I would ask for any transfer that would endanger the son of my old Secretary of State. Fish resigned, it is true, but because he wanted to be promoted.

6. The *Eagle*, Saturday, June 18, 1881: The chief difference between a bribe given in hard cash and one in the form of a political office is that the unofficial corruptionist draws upon his own funds, while the other sacks the public Treasury. The $2,000 offered to Assemblyman Bradley came out of the Central Railroad tills. The gain which Senator Strahan was tempted with, according to the testimony given by him yesterday, was to be taken from the people's purse. If degrees of rascality are to be predicated of men who are equally unscrupulous up to the limit of their opportunities, it would seem to be clear that the person who, being intrusted with the public patronage, uses it for the prosecution of weak and needy brethren, is worse than the opulent knave who, trading upon his own resources, buys votes as he would swine or horned cattle. In addition to what the latter accomplishes, he betrays the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens. If Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Gould were accused of corrupting the members of the Legislature, he could answer that at least he had never taken oath not to do so. When, however, the President of the United States is charged with making merchandise of his appointing power, the question is whether he has not violated the most solemn pledge that man can give. In one case we have business and bribery alone. In the other we have that baseness accompanied by an act of treason. In this respect these typical enemies of the common welfare may be differentiated as a dishonest servant is from the common thief, while both despoil us. There is an exceptional villainy in the case of a servant, since he has bound himself to protect us. Were it not that the public mind had become partially blind to this obvious distinction we should not see so much excitement created by a transaction like that of Sessions, and so little given to experiences of the kind testified to by Mr. Strahan. A little reflection will, we think, show that this corruption by means of patronage includes the subordinate speeches of prosecution as the greater includes the less. It is no wonder that Assemblymen are offered money for their votes. It would be miraculous if they were not, when it is a hardly-concealed custom to use the offices of the Government as so much spoil. Those who have improper ends to subserve merely follow the example of the men in authority, using such means as they can command.

7. It is positively reported here that President Garfield has been using his most strenuous efforts while at Long Branch to force an election without Conkling and Platt. His motto is *anything to kill Conkling*, and it is said he has sent for several friends for the express purpose of giving them carte blanche to make any offers they please to secure two Stalwarts, if necessary, in place of the two resigned Senators.

8. The truth is that in the last four months Garfield and his Cabinet have done some of the worst things that it is possible for any set of men in power to do. They have made scandalous appointments and equally scandalous removals. They have suppressed evidence against thieves, and there is reason to believe that they have involved themselves in attempted bribery.

9. "Do you think there is any chance of a compromise?"

"No, sir. The talk about Grant going to Long Branch to act as a mediator between the New York Senators and the President is all twaddle. Gen. Grant would not walk across the street to see President Garfield unless he were invited, and I doubt very much whether he would go then. His feelings are very strong against a President who would allow himself to be made an instrument of revenge in the hands of such a man as Blaine. Grant has been entirely ignored by the Administration in this struggle, and he feels it keenly."

10. Brooklyn *Eagle*, June 3.—From whatever standpoint the existing conflict in the Republican party is regarded, its outcome would seem to involve the disintegration and overthrow of that organization in this State, and possibly in the Union.

11. We submit to our Republican readers that there is an issue raised in this which quite throws any present struggle about Conkling in the shade. There is but one construction to be put upon Mr. Strahan's testimony. In plain English, is means that corruption has become the rule of administrative political activity, and that the President is not only privy to it, but is its administrative spirit. Surely no rational being will pretend that this is a small matter. If this be viewed with indifference, what possible exhibition of debauched conscience would excite indignation? Even a child can understand that from this to total paralysis of honor in public affairs is but a step. To what end shall we elect Republicans if the powers of the Federal Government are to be employed to make them regard their constituency as no more than a thing to be marketed, and manly fidelity as a mere catch-word for the unreflecting mob? We do not know what the Legislature may choose to do in view of these disclosures, but we do know that if the Senate of the United States is not already sunk to the disgusting level of the Executive Mansion, no man with taint upon him will be permitted to take his seat. This matter must go to the people. It is impossible for any candidate now to be agreed upon by the present Legislature, who will not owe his prosperity to members who have been taking or giving bribes. The smell of corruption is upon every garment, and an election would only mean a triumph obtained by infamy."

"I'm all Played Out,"

is a common complaint. If you feel so, get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it, and you will at once feel its tonic power. It renews the healthy action of the kidneys, bowels, and liver, and thus restores the natural life and strength to the weary body. It can now be had in either dry or liquid form, and in either way is always prompt and efficient in action.—*New Bedford Standard.*

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.
HENRY J. BECKWITH, Druggist, 3501 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3067 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.
G. Q. DOW & CO., corner Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove-av., Oakland.

WEST DIVISION.
FRANK SQUAIR, Druggist, 323 West Madison-st., corner Curtis.
L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 462 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.
F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.
JAMES M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.
J. W. WAINWRIGHT, Druggist, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted-st., corner Indiana.

NORTH DIVISION.
L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Garfield-av.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
GOODRICH Q. DOW, Druggist, Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-third-st.
ENGLEWOOD.
ENGLEWOOD EYE OFFICE, corner Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
C. S. WELLS, Post-Office, and Druggist, Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—FROM NO. 416 WEST RANdolph-st., black cow, medium size, about 8 years old. A suitable reward will be paid for her return. CROSSMAN & CO., livery, 416 West Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE FOR PARTIES WITH $100 to $500 to engage in a pleasant office business in Quincy, Kansas City, Madison, Detroit, Indianapolis, Evansville, or Louisville. Investment easily doubled monthly. Energetic men with less cash can clear $30 per week at other points. Investigate at Room 2, 27 and 29 North Clark-st. Only energetic men wanted.

FOR SALE—
$12,000—One of best-paying manufacturing businesses in Chicago. If you will call and get particulars you will find it as represented.
$6,500—All the furniture and fixtures complete, with piano, in 75-room hotel, on Madison-st. Long lease and low rent, or will take a partner. This is a good chance for hotel or young man.
Fine drug-store for sale at low figures in city of 15,000 people in Iowa. Will give bargain.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK of general merchandise, will invoice $10,000, and doing $40,000 trade per annum, in one of the best towns in Northern Indiana. Best of reasons for selling. Will take good paper as part pay. Address H. H. MOULTON, care of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORner grocery-stores in the city; a big bargain if taken at once. Terms, $800 down, balance on time. Central Business Agency, 137 Madison-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE, CENTRALly located, worth about $7,000. Good trade. Good reasons for selling. For particulars address BRIDWELL & CURRY, Evansville, Ind.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.
Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.
Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.
$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.
Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.
Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVery in Chicago:
One 12-foot by 21-inch Fitchburg lathe, one 12-foot by 20-inch Ames lathe, one 8-foot by 18-inch Eddy lathe, one 8-foot by 18-inch Lodge, Barker & Co. lathe, one 8-foot by 16-inch Ames lathe, three 6-foot by 16-inch Blaisdell lathes, two 6-foot by 14-inch Blaisdell lathes, one 6-foot by 15-inch Prentice Bros. lathe, one 7-foot by 22-inch Pond lathe, one 6-foot by 20-inch Pond lathe, one Hendey planer 5-foot 22-inch by 20-inch, one Hendey planer 5-foot 20-inch by 20-inch, one Hendey Planer 4-foot 17-inch by 17-inch. Also 20-inch, 22-inch, 24-inch, and 28-inch drill presses. A large line of supplies and a fine assortment of drill-lathes. Also one Warren double table shaper 12 by 33 inches. Garvin milling machines of all sizes. Bolt cutters, blowers, and Blake steam pumps of all sizes. We have wood-working machinery of our own manufacture. J. A. FAY & CO., 207 and 209 Lake-st. (J. A. Roche, Manager Chicago Store.)

FOR SALE—LARGE LARD-PRESS, A steam jacket kettle, and fine National sausage-chopper. Apply at 1218 State-st.

50 ENGINE LATHES, 10 IRON-PLANers, 10 drills, 5 milling machines, 5 bolt-cutters, 1 gear-cutter, one 10-horse power portable engine, now running in the city. Great bargains, by W. L. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

$5,000 WORTH GODDARD EMERY-wheels. We will make 50 per cent discount from list, and warrant them the best emery-wheel made. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAN—$75, one second-hand piano, in good order; one nearly new piano, $145. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 383 West Madison-st.

STORY & CAMP
PIANOS & ORGANS.
188 and 190 STATE-ST.

VOSE & SONS PIANOS—UPRIGHTS, squares; fully warranted; established 1851; low prices; $10 monthly. ADAM SHARP, 276 W. Madison.

WE HAVE 50 SECOND-HAND ORgans of various makes that we have taken in exchange for the Kimball organ, that we will sell at very low prices. The makes are:
BURDETT, MASON & HAMLIN, BAUER & CO., ESTEY, NEW ENGLAND CO., CLOUGH & WARREN, CHASE, ETC., ETC.
Prices from $25 to $50.
W. W. KIMBALL,
corner State and Adams-sts.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding will do well by sending orders to R. Herschel, 429 State-st. I will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city; don't sell your cast-off clothing before you get an offer from MR. or MRS. HERSCHEL. Remember the number, 429 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$16,500—A NO. 1 2-STORY, 14-room, modern, brick dwelling; brick barn for 5 horses; lot 50x180; east front; on Michigan-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. This is certainly a bargain, as the house cost over $15,000.
$11,500—Fine 10-room brick dwelling and lot; 42x80; east front; corner on Michigan-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-ninth-sts. This corner ought to sell.
$10,000—A splendid modern house and lot on Oak-st.
$2,150—Ten-room house; bath, water, and gas; lot 25x125; on Monroe-st. This is certainly a great bargain.
$4,500—Fine modern frame house; 10 rooms and lot 25x125; on Jackson-st., near Throop. Rents for $45.
$4,250—Nice framed store and lot 25x125; south front; on Madison-st., east of Western-av. Very cheap.
$450—Lot 25x125; south front; on Ohio-st., eleventh lot west of Lincoln, thirteenth from Indiana-st. cars.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome pressed-brick house 25 feet wide, with a beautiful dining-room on parlor floor; the best built and best finished house of its size on the South Side; first-class barn; $25,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone-front house near Eighteenth-st.; heated by steam; dining-room on parlor floor; brick barn.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Brick house near Twentieth-st., 25 feet wide; heated by steam; dining-room on parlor floor; brick barn.
CALUMET-AV.—Brick house, with 50-foot lot, near Twenty-second-st.; large brick barn.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Double house, with large lot, north of Twenty-second-st.; a very fine place.

FOR SALE—TRUSTEE'S SALE—I shall, subject to the approval and confirmation of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., at my office, 154 Lake-st., Chicago, on Tuesday, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m., sell the following described piece of real estate for the sum of $3,500 cash, unless a higher and better bid is then and there received, in which event the highest and best bid will be accepted:
Lot 1 in S. S. Hayes' subdivision of Lots 37 to 40 in Block 8, in Union Park 2d addition to Chicago, in Sec. 8, Township 39, Range 14 E. of 3d P. M., and lot being 39 33-100 feet on N. Sheldon-st., by 93 5-100 feet on Arbor-place to an alley, with a 2-story and basement brick house, having a frontage of 18 feet thereon, containing 10 rooms, bathroom, etc., known as No. 124 N. Sheldon-st. (rented for $450 per annum).
SAMUEL D. WARD, Trustee.
CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1881.

FOR SALE—$700 WILL PURCHASE fine lots on Taylor, Fillmore, and Grenshaw-sts., between Western and Campbell-avs.; streets have sewer and water; these lots can be bought on time if desired, at 6 per cent interest. Inquire at 8 Fillmore.

FOR SALE—$2,100—FINE BRICK TWO-story house and lot 25x125, No. 25 Fillmore-st.
$2,300—2-story frame house, 9 rooms, No. 1050 West Polk-st.
Inquire at 8 Fillmore-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$5,000 will purchase the premises No. 632 West Van Buren-st.; lot 50x120 with frame house; corner Hermitage-av. Inquire 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK BUILDING on North Clark-st.; paying 10 per cent on $45,000.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—34 FEET ON MICHIGAN-av., south of Twenty-second-st., east front; price $17,500, if taken at once. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON NORTHEAST corner West Lake and Desplaines-sts.; price $15,000. A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$450 CASH—LOT 24x125; south front; on Ohio-st., eleventh lot west of Lincoln. This lot is cheap at $650—it ought to sell for $450; perfect title and abstract; last chance.
$3,000, $500 down—12-room house, 378 South Robey-st. Rents now at $25, will bring $35 after May; house is in good repair; lot 25x125.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE CHOICEST homes on West Washington-st., near Union Park. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE BARgains on State-st., between Harrison and Eighteenth; also, a block on Clark-st., near Van Buren.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 3496 INDIANA-AV., two-story and basement brick house, complete in every detail; rents at $60; brick barn, iron fence, stone sidewalk, etc., etc.; lot 25x161 feet; $8,000. Apply only to F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY FRAME house, first rate barn, and lot 32x178 feet, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; $8,000.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—160 FEET FRONT (CORner of alley and extending to C., B. & Q. R. R.) on Newberry-av., covered with frame houses Nos. 231 to 243, renting now at about $1,600 per annum; can be bought for $12,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—270 FEET ON ARCHER-AV. by 466 feet on Quarry-st., with a two-story brick building 125x125 feet, now used as a packing house.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST. CORner.
One of the choicest corners, improved and rented for $2,500 per year.
We have sale of same for one week at $18,500. Apply soon to
S. E. GROSS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN! 50X160, EAST front, on Canal-st., between Van Buren and Harrison, $10,000. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE STONE-FRONT residence on Park-av., near Union Park.
Forty lots at Tremont Ridge in Sec. 18, 38, 14.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FRAME HOUSE, with very wide lot, in good location, West Side, $5,000; a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—50X164½ FEET ON SOUTH Park-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.; $160 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON STATE-ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth, east front, 2-story brick store, frame barn, and lot 25x120 feet. A good investment at $6,800. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN ON Michigan-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st., if taken at once. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NORTH of Thirty-ninth-st., a good 10-room brick house and lot, with furnace and gas fixtures; $4,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT RAILroad at the crossing of the Grand Trunk.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON STATE-ST., near Taylor, with first-class improvements, paying about 11 per cent.
A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BLOCKS ON South Water, Lake, Randolph, Washington, Madison, Monroe, Franklin, Fifth-av., La Salle, Clark, Dearborn, State, Wabash, and Michigan-avs.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BRICK BUILDING on West Indiana-st., $10,000, paying over 10 per cent net. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—40 OR 80 ACRES A SHORT distance northwest from Pullman and close to depot on Western Indiana Railroad. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES—
ON JACKSON, VAN BUREN, AND HARRISON-STS.; just outside city and fire limits, near Central Park, Madison-st. horse-cars and steam-car lines.
A SPLENDID TRACT FOR SUBDIVISION.
Will be sold at a bargain. For full particulars apply to the exclusive agents of the owner,
S. E. GROSS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 12, just 1½ miles west of Hammond Station, adjoining the Calumet & Canal Dock Co.'s land, in Secs. 1 and 6. This can be bought very cheap if sold before Dec. 1.
We have also several smaller pieces near Wolf Lake and Calumet River and Lake.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner of Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS IN LAKE View, within two blocks of Lincoln-av. cars, and in good neighborhood.
Also some very desirable and cheap lots, with sewer and water, near the lake and a short distance from street cars. McCONNELL BROS., Room 16, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, SEVEN miles from Chicago, beautiful residence lots at $50, $75, or $100; near hotel; $5 down, and $5 monthly; after this month they will be $200. Lots shown free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN E. ½, N. W. ¼, Sec. 8, Town 38, 14, just south of Stock-Yards.
A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES NEAR PULLman. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES, ONE MILE west of the city limits, at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE ACRE TRACT NEAR Pullman. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A CASH CUSTOMER, 5 acres east of Western-av., north of Twelfth, south of Chicago-av.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner of Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—THE BEST BRICK HOUSE east of Western-av., that can be sold from $3,500 to $5,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner of Washington and Halsted.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR FOLDING PARLOR BEDS, FOR the new Monarch, the Empire, and the Adrew's folding beds go to the Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 381 and 383 West Madison-st. They are "Headquarters for Folding Beds." See them.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS IN furniture, carpets, stoves, and all household goods. 200 parlor suits, 300 chamber sets, 30,000 yards carpets, 500 stoves and ranges, to be sold before Dec. 1, at positive bargains for cash, or on easy payments to suit.
Don't buy till you see our stock.
EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 381 and 383 West Madison-st.

ROYAL RANGES, RISING SUN ranges. Every one guaranteed. Ask your dealer. Made by U. S. Foundry Co., 140 to 160 Erie-st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—CHEAP, 10-ROOM HOUSE at River Forest, 30 minutes' ride from Wells-st. depot. S. W. FALLIS, Room 23, 182 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—WHOLE OR PART OF PARlor floor and basement, centrally located on Wabash-av.; to responsible parties only. Address MRS. O., care of Carrier No. 52.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—1 FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, 1 large and 1 small back bedroom; bath and all modern improvements. Apply at 45 North Sheldon.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, WELL furnished (piano); also bed-room; modern brick. 11 North May-st., near Randolph.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED, warm, large room. 217 North State-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—
STORES.
That fine store No. 63 State-st., southeast corner of Randolph, under Central Music-Hall.
Lease from January, 1882, to May, 1884.
It is rented to January to Mr. W. W. Brown, who will display the finest collection of Holiday goods in the West.
It is the best stand in the city for a jewelry, ladies' or gents' furnishing store.
F. C. VIERLING, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM WITH modern improvements on the South Side, within ten minutes' walk of the Court-House; private family preferred. Best of references given and required. Address, three days, T 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—AN INTEREST in some large and well established jobbing or manufacturing business, where $25,000 to $50,000 capital can be profitably employed. Address W 1, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS residence, furnished or unfurnished, on South Side, for a small family; a medium-sized double house preferred; location between Sixteenth and Twenty-second-sts., on Michigan, Prairie, or Calumet-avs. Address G. MANNHEIMER, care A. Loeb & Bro., 131 La Salle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LADY LEAVING THE CITY WILL sell her beautiful bay mare Minie F. for $350. She cost owner $850 last spring in Kentucky, at which time she showed three heats in 2:28, 2:28, and 2:30¼. She is warranted to show 2:30 or no sale. She is the handsomest mare goes the road, is very kind and gentle, fears nothing, needs no boots or weights; a square, level trotter, pure gaited, and with a little handling will make a very fast mare. She is beautifully turned, fine form and finish, fine clean limbs and good sound feet; is very graceful and attractive; has flowing mane and tail to the ground. She must be seen to be appreciated. She is 5 years old, 15¼ hands high, was sired by young Columbus. Her first dam was by Blackwood, sire of Protine, record 2:18; Blackwood Jr., 2:22¼; Rosewood, 2:27; and Wildwood 2:30; son of Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15; second dam by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14. Minie F. is the best sleigh mare in the city, is also a good pole mare. Also an elegant black bear robe used only a few times for less than one-third value. Call at any time at owner's residence, No. 1234 Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-st.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH—A family selling out must sell immediately the following property without regard to value: The very fast gelding Sherman, Hambletonian stock; can trot three heats faster than 2:35; 15½ hands, bay, 7 years old, well gaited, and pleasant driver; also family horse, been used by the family, lady can drive him any place, can trot in 2:50, 8 years old, 15¾ hands, bay; both will be warranted and veterinary examination allowed; also any trial will be given.
Carriages consist of handsome side-bar top wagon, built by Brockett & Tuttle, of New Haven; top pony phaeton; do extension top family carriage, seats four persons, built by Brewster, of Twenty-fifth-st., New York; also single and double harnesses, by Dunscombe; bear robes, blankets, etc. Above property is well worthy the attention of any one requiring any of the above articles, as they will be sold at any sacrifice. P. S.—Among the property will be found a handsome Portland cutter, as good as new. For full particulars apply at owner's residence, 1558 Michigan-av., corner Sixteenth-st.

A GENTLEMAN WHO IS COMPELLED to dispose of his valuable and high-bred trotting horse will sell him at any sacrifice; would take anything of value as part payment. He is 6 years old, 15½ hands high, has a record of 2:34, will show the time; is very stylish and handsome; warranted sound and kind. Address Y 33, Tribune office.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

HORSE-BLANKET FACTORY—
Garfield Manufacturing Co.,
55, 57, 59, and 61 West Washington-st.,
are offering their entire line of
HORSE-BLANKETS
at retail.
Odd sizes made to order.
Save your money and buy at the factory.

P. L. SMITH & CO., 304 WABASH-AV., invite attention to their large stock of carriages and sleighs, which they offer at very low prices.

$25 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT BEAR robe, used three times; cost $125 last winter; owner going South. Call at private stable in rear of residence No. 1391 Michigan-av., entrance on Thirteenth-st.

$250 WILL BUY TWO GOOD CHUNKY built work-horses; they are 6 and 7 years old, weigh 2,600 pounds, are in good condition, city broke and acclimated, ready for work; cost $450 last spring; owner has given up business and has no further use for them; are good, true workers, single or double; would sell one for $125. Will give guarantee as to soundness, etc., and give a week's trial. Can be seen at barn in rear of residence, No. 1391 Michigan-av., entrance on Thirteenth-st. Man in charge I authorized to sell.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, &c., without removal, and other collaterals; rates reasonable; no commissions. Rooms 19 and 20, 102 Washington-st.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal, and all good securities, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal, and all good securities, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

CHICAGO MONEY TO LOAN—
At lowest rates on improved property in sums to suit; no delay.
Municipal bonds negotiated.
Mortgages bought and sold.
Estates managed; taxes paid; rents collected.
LEWIS & KNOTT.
Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and on collaterals. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 132 Dearborn-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS MADE AND first mortgages bought on improved city property and Illinois farms. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

REAL ESTATE LOANS IN SUMS OF $3,000 and upwards at 6 per cent net upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 165 East Randolph-st.

$4,000 TO LEND ON IMPROVED city property at 7 per cent; no commission charged to the borrower. Address S 38, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOTEL WANTED—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, or will rent building suitable for European hotel. Address W 50, Tribune office.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: NOtice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, have no connection whatever with the firm of M. Goldman & Co., No. 444 South Clark-st., Chicago, and have no interest in the same, and will not be responsible for any debts contracted by said firm. GEO. R. WINDIATE, 232 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—EIGHT OR TEN roomed house to move on to a vacant lot near Eighteenth and Canal-sts. Address W 53, Tribune.

WANTED—PERSONS AFFLICTED with catarrh, colds, or headache to call on their druggists for a 25-cent bottle of Tousley's Sneezeless Snuff. Formula with each bottle.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of Rheumatism or Neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of Diphtheria or Croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price $1 per bottle. We will refund the money for any failure.
ARMY & NAVY LINIMENT CO., 51 Wabash-av., Chicago.
For sale by all druggists.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVIDENCE PROduced at office or by mail that energetic men clear $30 to $50 per week with our goods on small capital. Call and investigate or send stamp for papers. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best advisor on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

MRS. CHALMERS—VAPOR BATHS and magnetic treatment. 123 W. Washington-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—A LAD OF 16 TO 18 TO assist in office; must write a good hand, and be correct at figures; one having some knowledge of shorthand preferred. Address, in own handwriting, S 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN, speaking English and German, for temporary office work in a steamship passage business. Only persons with a good mercantile training need apply. Address T 98, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—FOREMAN COMPETENT to take charge of an edition bindery; must be conversant with present ruling prices of such work, and be able to make estimates; a knowledge of the Chicago trade required. Address, with references, Post-Office Box 53, Leavenworth, Kas.

WANTED—A PRINTERS'-FURNIture cabinetmaker; must thoroughly understand the business; good place and steady job to a competent and steady workman. GUGGISBERG BROS. & CO., Preston, Ont.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painter to take charge of shop—piece work given. FORD & FELLOWS, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—CIGAR MAKERS CAN find steady employment at the following prices: Clear seed, $7; seed and Havana, $10 to $12 per mille. ED ASCHERMANN & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A FOREMAN WHO THORoughly understands hub making to take charge of factory in a large Western city. Must have good references. To competent and reliable man good salary. No others need apply. Address X, Tribune.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CABINETmakers and carvers on custom work. R. F. MEISSNER & CO., 74 and 76 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A BOILERMAKER. ADdress ANDERSON & KOLMAN, boiler builders, St. Joseph, Mich.

WANTED—A MAN AS COOK; ALSO to make himself useful around a saloon. Apply at 2 and 4 Monroe-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

WANTED—A WASHER, AT CROSSMAN & CO.'S livery, 416 West Randolph-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR THE South; wages $2 per day; winter's work; cheap fare and ship every day; 500 wood and tie choppers. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water and 97 South Canal-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN for the States of Illinois, part of Iowa, and Eastern Missouri by a New York clothing house, with good trade already established; American wanted. State age, amount of trade, references, and salary or commissions expected. None but first-class men need apply. Address J. H. L., Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CITY salesman to sell a line of specialties to the grocery trade; none but experienced and well recommended man need address V 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY TO FEED GORDON or cylinder press. 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FIRST-class artists in India ink for portrait work; steady employment. Address J. S. MEDLAR, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIgent boy in a publishing office; must reside with his parents and not be afraid of work. Address, with reference, W 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COLLECTOR; SALARY $8 a week at the start. Small deposit required. Apply immediately at 51 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN ADVERTISing solicitor of experience to canvass for newspaper "write ups." Good pay to steady man. Apply at Room 17 Tribune Building.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR HOUSEwork. Apply to us for situations and good homes with the best families. International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A FAMILY TO do general housework; $4 a week. 138 East Jackson-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND REliable middle-aged woman as baby's nurse and to do sewing. First-class references required from former employers who can be written to or seen. Address Lieut. O. B. MITCHAM, Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED young lady in reception room of photograph gallery at HENSHEL'S, 212 and 214 State-st.

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE charge of girls in a dressmaking establishment in a country town; good wages to a competent person. Call Monday at 160 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TYPE-writer, bill and correspondence clerk, by young man accustomed to all kinds of office work. Can give best of bank references. Address Box 2432, Rockford, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART salesman; would travel for a wholesale house or manufacturer; experienced, and can build up trade. Best reference. Address W. N. DAYTON, New York City.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INtelligent man; work in a store where perception and labor is necessary. Address S 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROCERY clerk; small salary. Good references. Address P. V., 815 North Park-av., Lincoln Park, Chicago.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CUSTOM tailors and wholesale clothiers—A custom cutter in a first-class house who can design the most stylish ladies', misses', youths', boys', and children's garments for the finest trade or general designer of patterns for wholesale stock, and has had experience both in Europe and the States, desires to go with a responsible Western firm as foreman if a liberal inducement is offered. Highest references. Address CUTTER, 38 School-st., Room 53, Boston, Mass.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN UNmarried man, 30 years of age, as coachman in private family. Best of reference given. Address A. HANSEN, 146 West Indiana-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable Protestant girl in an American family to do light housework and plain sewing. Address V 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family; South Side preferred. Call at 2880 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD Swedish girl for general housework. 173 Bushnell-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STENographer as correspondent. References from previous employers. V. R., 112 Delaware-place.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—GENERAL office of the International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.
The only institution of the kind in America having a chain of offices in the principal cities, thus affording opportunity to locate anywhere in the United States and Canada.
Great care will be taken in the selection of servants. Business houses can be supplied with competent assistants of either sex for any grade of employment on short notice. The public are cordially invited to call and examine our system. Parties living out of the city should send stamp for circular.
International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms, with board.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—LAKE FRONT—An elegantly-furnished, second story front suite, with first-class board, to highly respectable parties only; also room for two gentlemen.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH room, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $5 per week.

57 RUSH-ST. — WARM FURNISHED rooms, with board. Table board $4.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE—MARBLE BUILDing, opposite Post-Office and adjoining the Grand Pacific Hotel, 228 and 230 Clark-st.; pleasant rooms, handsomely furnished, and first-class meals, $1.50 per day. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 TO 122 FIFTH-av.—$2 per day. This popular hotel is now open to boarders for the winter at reasonable rates. Table-boarders wanted. Commutation tickets.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 182 rooms, ranging from 50c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOT OF RADIATors and coils. Call at JOHN DAVIS & CO.'S, 81 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—A 14-BARREL COPPER KETtle; can be seen at GARBER & LAWLER'S dock, north end of Rush-st. bridge.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION—SAMUEL KAYZER, teacher of elocution and dramatic art. Evening class meets Tuesday, at 8. Instruction private and in classes. Room 34 Central Music-Hall.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—OR SALE—HARDware stock of $6,000, in town of 3,000 inhabitants, doing the leading business; annual sales $18,000; will take city or good suburban property for part payment. GARNER & BUTLER, 142 La Salle-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—1—8: I WILL HAVE TO GO away soon. I would like to hear from you, but would prefer to see you. S—.

The Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of the Steele Mackaye Company. "A Fool's Errand."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. "The Galley Slave."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Minstrel entertainment.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. "Yorick's Love."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY NO. 19, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Emergent Conclave Tuesday morning, Nov. 29, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral obsequies of our esteemed deceased Sir Knight James H. Frees. Carriages from Asylum to residence, thence to Rosehill Cemetery. By order,
H. H. POND, E. C.
DAVID GOODMAN, Recorder.

GARFIELD LODGE, NO. 686, A. F. & A. M.—An Emergent Communication will be held in their hall, corner West Madison and Robey-sts., Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of Worshipful Brother J. H. Frees. All members are requested to be present. Brethren of sister lodges invited. Dark clothing and silk hats if possible. Carriages to Rosehill. By order,
GEO. W. SMITH, W. M.
G. A. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1881.

PARTLY cloudy weather, light snow, and a rising temperature for this region today.

BARON DE COURCEL has been appointed French Ambassador at Berlin, and the German Government has approved the appointment.

FIVE HUNDRED men are thrown out of employment by the burning yesterday morning of the Paulding Iron Furnace, at Cecil, Paulding County, O. The loss is placed at $60,000.

THE man who attempted the assassination of Gen. Tcherevine in St. Petersburg turns out to be one Nicolai Sankowsky, a Russian nobleman who went to the bad by reason of his dissipated habits, joined the Herzegovinian uprising as a volunteer, and subsequently kept a restaurant.

A DISPUTE about a passage in the Bible between Henry Ladd and his wife, who live at a place called Oil Trough, in Arkansas, culminated in a quarrel in which Ladd shot his wife through the body, inflicting a wound from which she cannot recover. He then tried to kill himself, but was prevented.

A DECREE of peculiar interest has just been issued by the Supreme Tribunal of Brazil. It annuls the adverse judgment of a lower court in the case of some slaves in the Morrovelho Mine who claim their freedom dating back twenty years, and orders the payment of their wages during all that time.

ROUMANIA persists in keeping up the bugbear about American pork, and has renewed the prohibition for another year. France, on the other hand, is moving in the matter of annulling the prohibitory decree, and will shortly remove all restrictions upon the importation of salt meats from the United States.

LEFROY, who was convicted solely upon circumstantial evidence of the murder of Mr. Gold in an English railway carriage, and whose counsel interposed the strongest possible defense, and even talked of appealing the case to the tribunal of last resort, so confident did he profess himself of his client's innocence, has justified the verdict and exposed the sham of his defense by making a full confession of the crime. Lefroy also confesses to the murder of Lieut. Roper, who was assassinated by some unknown person in Chatham Barracks.

"AN Injured World" was the theme of the sermon preached yesterday by Prof. Swing at the Central Church; Dr. Thomas, at the People's Church, had for his subject "The Ethical Conception of God"; the Rev. Herrick Johnson, at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, preached about "Amusements"; the Conference of the Christian Believers came to a close last evening; at Little Rock, Ark., the great Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Andrews was dedicated, with a sermon by Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis; and at Vandalia, Ill., the McCurdy Methodist Church was dedicated.

THE miserable assassin Guiteau continues to make use of his extraordinary privileges, and runs his trial according to his own notions, supervising his own counsel, cracking jokes with the prosecution, badgering witnesses, amusing the Court, and making the court-room a bedlam with his noise, and insolence, and insults. The impotent Court seems unable to protect his own dignity, or to preserve the most common decencies of the trial, or to be aware of its importance. It has come to be the most ridiculous and disgusting travesty ever known in the annals of American criminal trials. There is a sufficient remedy for this if the Court has the courage and the disposition to apply it. Instead of threatening to gag Guiteau and not doing it, let him be gagged through one day's session and bound down to his seat and he will soon find the way to decency. Instead of suffering a grinning, curious crowd of [illegible] to laugh at and applaud the prearranged antics of this wretch, let him clear his court-room, and the case can then be conducted with the dignity which the importance of this solemn hearing demands.

THE failure of the Guiteau trial to bring out a full statement as to the autopsy on the body of President Garfield has suggested to Dr. Lamb, who performed the surgical work at the autopsy, the propriety of correcting certain misapprehensions existing in reference to the manner in which the operation was conducted, and he has accordingly prepared a statement which is given in the Washington dispatches this morning. Dr. Lamb denies that the autopsy was performed in a bungling, slipshod or imperfect manner, but asserts that the *post-mortem* inquiry proceeded in precise accordance with a plan previously agreed upon by all the surgeons in consultation.

THE exodus of Israelites from Southern Russia and Bulgaria and the prospective arrival in the United States of a large number of refugees has suggested the necessity of making some provision for extending aid and relief to these people upon their advent in America. A meeting of Jewish citizens of Chicago was held last evening to consider this subject and to listen to an address by Mr. Maurice Ellinger, who has come from New York to bring the matter to the notice of the leading Israelites of this city. At the conclusion of Mr. Ellinger's address steps were taken toward raising a relief fund here, and a committee was appointed to issue an appeal and call a public mass-meeting.

IT is thought that the Republican caucus for the nomination of Speaker of the House may be held as early as Friday evening of this week. At present the three leading candidates are Hiscock, Kasson, and Keifer. The latter's chances seem to be looking up a little, but at the expense of Hiscock, who has claimed some support from Ohio. Keifer, however, will receive the solid vote of the Republican delegation of his State, but will probably withdraw from the contest at an early stage, unless he develops on the first ballot more strength than any other candidate. Kasson's friends, on the contrary, will go in to stay, and they express a good deal of confidence in a successful result.

DR. SAMUEL G. ARMOR, Dean of the Faculty of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, says, in reference to Guiteau's condition, that "the world is full of Guiteaus—illy-balanced mental monstrosities, composed of badly-arranged intellectual forces, feeble moral faculties, and enormous self-conceit. Such people are a kind of 'missing link' between a low and irresponsible animal type of brain and the supreme ideal of perfect humanity. If such persons are pronounced irresponsible for their deliberately-planned purposes of murder, society has no longer any safeguards against the worst elements in its population. Compared with such characters insane people are comparatively harmless, for they are usually confined." Reflecting people will not differ very far from Dr. Armor.

WHILE there is a great deal of surly, and indeed blind, hostility in Ireland to Gladstone's Land bill, yet reflecting Irishmen admit its immense value to the tenant farmers. Richard Pigott, who was for many years editor of the *Irishman* and the *Flag of Ireland*, has written an article for *Macmillan's Magazine* on the Land bill that is attracting considerable attention. His approval of the Land act vies with the terms in which Sir Charles Gavan Duffy referred to it. He regards it as an enormous boon, and deals at length with the Land-League leaders. He exposes their objects, and says agitation is no longer needed, and only continues because it pays. He denounces the "no-rent" agitation as heartlessly malevolent, and warns Irishmen against all counsels of unscrupulous interested guides, whose motives are greed, gain, and lust of political power.

THE Irish Land bill settles the rent question. Enormous numbers are applying for its benefits, especially in Ulster, where the "no-rent" manifesto has fallen flat. When Parnell comes out of jail next month to resume his seat in Parliament he will find a very large proportion of the tenantry settled for fifteen years certain on farms the rent of which has been reduced from one-quarter to one-half, and the remainder looking forward to the same thing. Under such circumstances a revival of the league in anything like its former strength will be impossible. But a new issue will be raised, or rather an old one revived—viz.: secession from the British Empire under the cry of "Home Rule." The Protestant fourth of the island will bitterly combat the scheme, but the Catholic three-fourths will zealously advocate it, while the thirty millions of English and Scotch will not tolerate the idea. And thus the agitation and disquiet will continue.

THERE is great trouble in the Democratic party. The tariff is more perplexing than ever to the leaders. They cannot agree among themselves. Voorhees, who thinks that Indiana was lost last year by the "tariff-for-revenue-only" plank in the Democratic platform, takes time by the forelock, and comes out a sort of half-hearted protectionist. This has revived Dana's old theories which were framed under Horace Greeley's tuition, and looks to "a tariff for protection with incidental revenue." But Dana has only succeeded in stirring up dissension. Watterson takes Dana to task, and, though he affects to regard the matter as "no bigger than a mole on the foreleg of a mosquito," he lectures his New York coworker in the Democratic cause at the rate of a column and a half, and tries to make it appear that "it was not the tariff issue but the management thereof that hurt us." But Watterson is confident that Dana will fall into line and support the Democrats in this as in all other issues. He recounts with characteristic modesty and good humor how Dana has been in the habit of tagging on behind him in the past, but coming up with the Democratic procession in the end, and predicts that Dana will be all right "at the proper time." We have no doubt that Watterson is right. Dana's Democracy is not based upon principle, as we are convinced Watterson's is, but on hatred of the Republican party, which is the outgrowth mainly of wounded vanity and disappointed ambition. Hence we think Watterson can safely count on Dana's acceptance of the free-trade theories which the Democratic party may tie to. Dana is for anything to beat the Republicans.

ONE of the first duties of Congress will be to abolish the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, which has simply been the means of enriching a few planters in the Sandwich Islands and the sugar pool in San Francisco, and has cost the Government a million a year in revenues. The facts about the outrageous sugar monopoly on the Pacific Slope have been repeatedly stated, and never denied. They are in brief as follows: That the refiners have agreed to pay and do annually pay to the Pacific Railroad (built with the public moneys) a subsidy of $100,000 to keep Eastern sugars out of their markets. That the undutiable sugars of the Sandwich Islands are sold in San Francisco at Eastern prices with the enormous freights of $3 per 100 pounds added. That by a secret understanding between the Eastern and Western pools, and the payment of large additional sums to the railroads, no competition is permitted to take place between Hawaiian sugars admitted duty free and those brought in at full rates in the Eastern ports. The treaty is a boon only to the refiners, who have made immense fortunes by means of it; but it has not diminished the cost of sugar to consumers anywhere in the United States. It is found also that the plantations in the Sandwich Islands are cultivated by servile labor, or something nearly akin to it, under the contract system. With the sole exception of the Bessemer steel-mill pool, the United States has never known a greater monopoly than that which has been organized by the sugar ring. It may be doubted whether any civilized nation since the time of Elizabeth has given to private individuals such complete control of articles of general consumption among the people as the Bessemer Steel Company and the Sugar Refiners' Association now enjoy of their respective commodities in the United States.

THERE is evidently a strong star-route feeling in Washington in certain classes, and it has already manifested itself in two directions. There are certain Congressmen from the star-route districts who are threatening to use all their influence to restore many of the more important star-route lines—that is, those where the stealing was the heaviest—and they propose to give shape to their purpose by the introduction of a resolution directing the Postmaster-General to discontinue no more routes until Congress has had an opportunity to examine the subject. How much opportunity the star-route thieves will give Congress to examine a subject which the Department of Justice has failed to do, may well be imagined. It was largely through the connivance of interested Congressmen that Brady and his gang were allowed to plunder the Treasury for nearly four years. It now remains to be seen whether the same class of Congressmen will have power enough to reopen these avenues for stealing and admit the thieves once more. Should such an outrage be perpetrated, one thing may be considered certain: that the people will regard those Congressmen who are in favor of expediting star routes as not disinterested in the results of the rascality. And the direction in which this star-route feeling manifests itself is the attempt to belittle and discredit the report of Mr. A. M. Gibson by the Acting Attorney-General. As Mr. Gibson was instructed to investigate the matter and assist in the prosecution by the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General, with the approval of the President, and as there is no apparent purpose upon the part of the Acting Attorney-General or the Acting Attorney-General's office to prosecute the thieves, the public will not be slow in appreciating the reason why the Acting Attorney-General and his understrappers are so eager to squelch Mr. Gibson and suppress his damaging statements.

THE Department of Justice at Washington seems disposed to waste its energies in a discussion of the non-essentials of the star-route cases. The first sign of activity it has made for many months has come in the shape of "a sharp note" addressed to Mr. A. M. Gibson, inquiring by what authority he presumes to call himself "a special United States attorney." The department is said also to disapprove of the publication of Mr. Gibson's report, which, if it had followed the ordinary routine, might have taken as long to reach the newspapers as the now celebrated report of Gen. Tyner did. Mr. Gibson himself had an inkling of the fate that was in store for him, and wisely determined to put his discoveries beyond the reach of the red-tape functionaries of the department. His report was, therefore, given to the press, precisely as the reports of the heads of the departments and bureaus are, in advance of their submission to Congress. What the public cares to know, and what the Department of Justice ought to be interested in, is whether the statements of Mr. Gibson are true. All else relating to the manner in which the report was made or the official status of the person who made it is comparatively frivolous. But if it shall appear that Brady was the parent of the star-route frauds; that he gave a new meaning to the powers of the Second-Assistant Postmaster-General to "increase and expedite"; and that he began to get in his work immediately upon his appointment in 1877, the facts cannot be too soon or too widely known. It is circumstantial and moral evidence of wrong-doing that Brady in his first year of service increased the pay on sixteen routes by $197,946, or more than the aggregate increase granted by all the Assistant Postmaster-Generals before him from the foundation of the Government; and that he made additional allowances to contractors amounting in the aggregate to $604,336. The promptitude with which Brady began to exercise his enormous powers and stretched the law in favor of the contractors shows that he was put into that place for a purpose, and that he was obedient to his masters from the start. These are facts that ought to be known; and it is a comfort to reflect that whatever may be the result of the prosecutions in the courts of Washington, there will be no mistrials or failures to convict in the court of public opinion.

SAM RANDALL'S DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP.

It can scarcely be doubted that Mr. Sam Randall will be the Democratic leader in the Congress which is to meet in a few days. He was chosen Speaker by the Democrats when they were in a majority, and in that capacity he employed the powerful influence attached to the position for the benefit of his party. He is an expert and active tactician in political struggles, and has the audacity to push himself to the front. He already speaks with the authority of a leader. It may be that he hopes to make himself so conspicuous as to be a formidable contestant for the Democratic nomination for President in 1884, and in such case he will be more determined than ever to direct the Democratic policy in Congress.

It is likely that Mr. Randall's leadership will be detrimental both to his own personal ambition and to his party's interests, but in the meantime he menaces the welfare of the whole country by proposing the agitation of issues which are not merely untimely but apt to result in financial confusion and havoc. As a financier Mr. Randall is one of the most erratic and untrustworthy of all our public men.

Randall has several projects affecting Government finance and revenue which he is determined to press to Congressional consideration. Chief among these is a refunding scheme. He was the sponsor, if not the originator, of the Democratic measure last spring which proposed a 3 per cent bond for a short term—the lowest interest and briefest period being contradictory conditions in a public loan—and also sought to coerce the National banks to subscribe for the loan. The impending passage of such a bill—for the Democrats were in a majority—created considerable apprehension in the monetary circles of the country; many of the National banks began to retire their circulation to the lowest point permitted by the law, and others proposed to wind up their affairs and go out of business. Had it not been for the veto interposed by President Hayes and the stubborn opposition offered by the Republicans in Congress, something like a panic, and certainly a very marked contraction in the circulating medium of the country, would have resulted. Mr. Randall is determined to renew the struggle for refunding on the same basis, notwithstanding the fact that since the adjournment of the last Congress the 6 and 5 per cent bonds have been extended at 3½ per cent interest, and are entirely subject to the Government's option of payment; they may be paid off in any amount at any time, or allowed to run for a hundred years, according to the Government's convenience. Mr. Randall proposes to attack this admirable arrangement in order to press his own defective, unjust, and hazardous scheme.

Another of Mr. Randall's hobbies which he intends to urge in this Congress, with the backing of selfish and sectional interests, is the repeal of the internal-revenue taxes, which yield about $130,000,000 a year to the Government. He does not discriminate. He does not propose to repeal those portions of the internal-revenue taxes which were adopted as war measures, but desires that the whole system shall be abandoned. He is as anxious to surrender the $100,000,000 of revenue from whisky and tobacco as he is to dispense with a couple of millions yielded from the stamps on bank-checks. His own purpose is to head off any movement that may be made toward a reduction in the excessive duties of the tariff system, and he expects to find efficient coöperation from the Democrats of the South for the assured benefit of the whisky-distillers and tobacco-growers of their section. It is not necessary in this place to go over the numerous arguments against such a proposition. It will suffice to say that the surrender of a class of taxation which constitutes the chief support of the Government of Great Britain, and which is collected everywhere without burden or protest, is an outrageous scheme and one that ought to bring Mr. Randall and his party into contempt if they should make it an issue in Congress.

Mr. Randall is also anxious to reduce the Government reserves. He would do it by law. He would pass a statute forbidding the Secretary of the Treasury to retain more than 25 per cent of the Government's liabilities due on demand. Such a suggestion betrays his lamentable ignorance of finance. The notion that any arbitrary reserve is an enduring guarantee against a run is ridiculous. There are times—just now for instance—when the Government would not apprehend a general demand for the redemption of greenbacks if the specie reserve were reduced below 25 per cent. But there is no assurance that the conditions will endure which inspire the popular confidence. Such a reduction of the reserve as Randall proposes, which is neither necessary nor desirable for the business interests of the country, would enable a clique of speculators to organize a run upon the Government, compel the latter to sell bonds at a high rate of interest and at a discount, in order to obtain specie for the maintenance of specie payments, and create a panic among the banks. To urge the depletion of the National reserves at this time is a flat contradiction of Mr. Randall's statement that "there are millions of money on call today in Wall street which would be readily invested in a 3 per cent bond at par." If this is true, it is certainly not true that "business is being greatly injured by the vast sum of money locked up in the Treasury as reserves." The Democratic party is in a lamentable condition when such a man as Sam Randall can become its leader and prophet in financial matters.

THE GIBSON STAR-ROUTE REPORT.

It has become apparent that the star-route ring will probably escape conviction in the courts, and that if there has been a failure of justice it is owing to the negligence or something worse of the prosecution in a case where the offense was one of the most glaring and audacious in the records of official fraud and corruption, and where the testimony was so overwhelmingly strong that the Attorney-General and his associates felt warranted in boasting a conviction even before any information was filed.

The only tribunal before which the star-route ring will not escape trial is that of the people, before which they cannot elude justice by any official negligence or legal technicality. That tribunal, being both Judge and jury, has already come to a decision, but that its decision may be still more emphatic, and that its penalty may be the more surely enforced, and that the brand of ignominy may be fastened upon these rascals so ineffaceably that they shall wear it to the end of their days, and find themselves hereafter disbarred from any position of public trust, every new installment of evidence should be heard.

Mr. A. M. Gibson, the special attorney for the Government upon these frauds, has made an exhaustive report upon the subject, which not only confirms the old charges but increases the immensity of the fraud which was practiced. The popular tribunal will learn from Mr. Gibson's report that Brady came into office during the Hayes Administration, in July, 1877. Familiar with the law that no officer of the Government can incur any expenses in excess of the appropriation for a specified object, it will find that during his first fiscal year he raised the cost of sixteen star routes from $184,544 to $382,490 annually. Besides this, he granted additional allowances to contractors for additional trips and increase of speed on 250 routes, and though their duties only required an addition of 33 per cent the compensation rose to 58 per cent. This was one year's work.

During the next fiscal year additional allowances were made on sixty-three routes, aggregating $117,198. On the 30th of June, 1879, the star service cost $3,706,997, an increase of $1,697,717 over the previous year; the extra allowances pocketed by the ringsters footed up $1,399,876, and the temporary contracts given to the same hungry patriots amounted to $163,395. Between July and December of 1879 there were awarded to the same crowd, and without any competition, 217 more contracts, amounting to an annual compensation of $934,760. Outside of these contracts the cost of the service was increased in eighteen States until the annual rate Jan. 1, 1880, was $4,468,532. Out of 419 routes and 290 temporary contracts, the annual pay was raised from $404,411 to $2,366,481, and Brady and his crowd got $1,121,233 for contract-work at an average rate of $77 per mile.

This swelling of the star-route service expense was accomplished in the first instance by a direct violation of law, for which alone Brady should stand amenable. Mr. Gibson himself says: "I assert that Mr. Brady, in almost every instance, violated the letter and spirit of the law in making the orders for the additional allowance by which a few contractors have been receiving more than $2,225,000 a year"—this plunder having been grabbed for expeditions, when, as Mr. Gibson also says, and every one now knows, there was "an entire absence of any necessity for expediting the mails on 90 per cent of the routes on which the speed was increased." But the violation of the law was not all. To cover its violation, corruption, collusion, and fraud were necessary, and these were resorted to without stint, both in and out of the department. The methods by which they were accomplished, the straw bids, the small and big briberies, the relaxing of vigilance in the department, the pressure of outside parties, the criminal weakness or the official knavery of the custodians of the funds in the Postal Department, have several times been exposed, and need not be told again. The star-route gang has been successful enough to pocket several millions of dollars and shrewd enough to defeat prosecution in the courts. They cannot so easily escape conviction at the bar of popular opinion, and they should be made to feel the crushing weight of its condemnation.

IT must be very gratifying to Mr. Thomalen, a former resident of Chicago, who has not been at home for a year or so owing to a discrepancy in his accounts with the Government, to know that the United States authorities have decided to pay the reward of $500 offered for his capture. The erring Mr. Thomalen was arrested in New York a week ago, and at once gave $5,000 bail to appear in this city Dec. 10 for examination by the courts. It has been alleged that the bail which Thomalen secured was of the variety known as "straw," but a Washington dispatch assures the public that the defaulter is being closely watched by officers of the law, so that even if the bond be worthless he cannot escape. This is indeed gratifying information. By keeping three or four high-salaried detectives constantly dogging the footsteps of the criminal it is just possible that he may eventually be brought into court and made to answer for his crimes. Having already spent $500 in his capture, the Government is now watching its man to see that he does not get away again. This is certainly an expensive method, but if it is effective not much fault will be found.

SAYS "Gath": "Gen. Casey, brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, told me on Broadway that he had just passed Mr. Conkling, and that he was looking wonderfully *bad*, as if his health had run out. Not long ago I met an early friend of Conkling, who was telling me some anecdotes connected with his early appearance in public life, for which my informant was not altogether without responsibility. It is a curious instance of Conkling's character that the next day the gentleman said to me: 'I hope you did not print my reference to Conkling. It would do me a very great injustice.' 'How is that?' said I. 'Why,' continued my friend, 'Conkling is very sensitive on owing his prominence to anybody's help; and although the facts I told you were correct, he would turn his back on me if he saw that I laid any claim to having brought him forward.' I remarked to the gentleman that this seemed a conspicuous case of a man afraid to be grateful."

THE New York *Post* says that the resolutions of the more-tariff Chicago convention are very strange reading. For example, the resolution which thanks the protective system for "turning the balance of trade steadily in our favor," as Mr. Chamberlain pointed out in his speech in England the other day, has been done for France by going to war, getting well thrashed, and having to pay the expenses. Nothing so effectually "turns the balance of trade in your favor" as contracting a big foreign debt, which compels you to export a great deal of your products without getting anything back in return. One of the most curious crazes of the nineteenth century is the satisfaction some men take in contemplating this state of things. "Ha, ha!" they say, "look how much we sent abroad last year, and how little we received in return! God bless debt; it has been the making of us!"

THE St. Louis Ladies' Land League does not appear to be a remarkable success. Like all organizations in which lovely woman is the predominating element, there is more or less talk going on, and some of the remarks do not seem to have been of a character calculated to promote amity. From the report of a recent meeting the following choice extract is made: "'You are so much of a lady that you can really tell a lie.' Response: 'You called a lady a liar in my house before; much obliged.' 'You are in the habit of telling falsehoods; you haven't even common courtesy.' 'Well, I'll take lessons in etiquet from you.' 'You're rather an old scholar.' 'It's never too late to learn.' A policeman on the beat had to rap on the sidewalk to secure order, such was the tumult."

THE *Legal News* has this paragraph: "When the Supreme Court is not in session Judge Dickey is at his chambers in the court-house, during business hours, writing opinions. As we understand it, the only reason a term of the Supreme Court is not held at Chicago, as contemplated by the Constitution, is, that the authorities have not assigned the necessary rooms for the use of the court. Would it not be well for those lawyers who are complaining about having to pack their satchels and travel to Ottawa every time they have a case in the Supreme Court to see the proper authorities and have the necessary arrangements made? If the Supreme Court is to be held at more than one place, then Chicago should be one of the places."

A CINCINNATI paper thinks that Edwin M. Stanton would have been a good man for Attorney-General about this time. It says: "Imagine Booth, after the murder of Abraham Lincoln, mouthing and ranting in the court-room! He was shot like a dog, as he deserved, and his accomplices taken into court chained by the legs and with padded helmets on their heads, and after a short trial hanged in a bunch. There was no loud laughter and grinning Judges and jocular lawyers in that court. It is not well that the people should have cause to lament the unavailability of the military process at this time. With an Attorney-General of the calibre and metal of Edwin M. Stanton the civil trial would go off better."

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY is just now very much exercised in regard to Miss Anna Dickinson, who is soon to make her appearance on the dramatic stage. The impressionable Colonel says that Anna is "brainy, bold, elastic, electric, and eclectic," although why he has kept all this important information to himself so long is not stated. He is also of the opinion that Anna resembles a Grecian party named Sappho, who lived 623 years B. C., and calls her "a ruler, a linguist, and a warrior." The meaning of all this is that Col. John is doing some preliminary puffing for the gentle Anna, but his taffy is of so rich a quality that but little of it will go down.

THIS from Gath's last letter: "Gen. Horace Porter remarked to me yesterday: 'I think the railroad war, the short crops, etc., have been of the greatest advantage to the business interests. We were rapidly forgetting the lessons of 1873. All sorts of bubbles were coming forward for investment, and we might have had, under changed conditions of prosperity, a financial panic during the present year. The circumstances I have mentioned brought the people to their senses, and it now looks as if we might have several years of uninterrupted yet reasonable activity, without any chasms to cross.'"

THE schemes which men devise in order to escape the payment of taxes are many, the most popular, perhaps, being that of perjury. A person in Salisbury, N. Y., recently refused to settle when the tax-collector came around, on the ground that his residence was a house of worship, because he sang and prayed in it, and therefore was exempt from taxation. The heartless official, doubtless seeing that in case this defense was allowed his work would be but poorly remunerated, declined to view the matter in that light, and sold the building for taxes.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* ought to get up a penny subscription for Bill Jones, the avenger. It raised $800 for Capt. Cook, who simply slapped a man who expressed satisfaction with the shooting of Garfield. Let a test be made of the popular feeling toward the jayhawker who tried to assassinate the assassin.—*St. Louis Post.*

Halstead explains why he won't do it thusly:

We do not entertain a violent animosity toward Mr. Jones, but we would not encourage bad marksmanship, even as a testimonial to express the public appreciation of a bewitching example of horsemanship.

THE Missouri River at Bismarck, where the Northern Pacific Railroad crosses by means of transfer-boats, commenced freezing on the 14th inst. In four days a pile bridge 900 feet long was thrown across the stream and a track laid upon it by which the trains are now moving. Approaches 1,200 feet in length had been constructed before. The estimated cost of the permanent bridge to be built is $1,000,000.

A COUPLE of weeks ago the Berlin Court was almost exclusively devoted to hunting. On Saturday, Nov. 12, the Emperor's party brought down a total of 327 head, various deer and other big game, of which thirty fell to the breech-loader of the Emperor alone, the slaughter-score of the others being as near as possible in relative proportion. On these occasions the antlered game has no possible chance of escape. One poor fox was also shot. The Germans are scientific and methodic even in their sports.

IT doesn't take much to start a lawsuit between some people. Last summer the proprietor of a hotel at Brighton Beach had a waiter arrested for stealing two soft-shell crabs, valued at 50 cents. The waiter has now begun suit against his former employer for $10,000 damages.

THE *Church Mirror*, a religious paper published in Boston, offers among other premiums to subscribers a fine line of revolvers, "warranted to kill at long range." This journal should have a large constituency in Kentucky.

A MILWAUKEE store was robbed of $4,000 worth of furs last Saturday. This was evidently one of the cold days when the burglars didn't get left.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

A St. Louis paper says that a woman of that city "has gained a National reputation as a maker of boxing-gloves." The name of her unhappy husband is not given.

"I see that the Bank Examiner has completed his investigation of the Pacific Bank of Boston. After the bursting of a bank comes the report—of the Examiner."—*S. J. Tilden.*

A New Haven girl has twice postponed her marriage after the wedding guests had assembled, giving no reason except that she was not quite ready. Young men are not often so lucky as this.

"Leopold"—It doesn't make any difference about your girl being a Princess, the candy racket works equally well in all classes of society. Two nights per week is often enough to call.

A girl in Detroit has sued a wealthy citizen for $10,000, the only acts charged being that he hugged her twice. At this rate, if Vanderbilt was an average Chicago young man he would be $237,000,000 in debt at the end of every week.

A well-known newspaper man of St. Joseph, Mo., has applied for a divorce from his wife, alleging in his bill of complaint that he "finds married life and the newspaper business incompatible and intolerable." If divorces are to be granted on this ground the popularity of journalism will increase with frightful rapidity.

The new moon hung in the sky, the sun was low in the West,
And my betrothed and I in the churchyard paused to rest—
Happy maiden and lover, dreaming the old dream over;
The light winds wandered by, and robins chirped from the nest.

And lo! in the meadow sweet was the grave of a little child,
With a crumbling stone at the feet, and the ivy running wild—
Tangled ivy and clover folding it over and over;
Close to my sweetheart's feet was the little mound up-piled.

Stricken with nameless fears, she shrank and clung to me,
And her eyes were filled with tears for a sorrow I did not see;
Lightly the winds were blowing, softly her tears were flowing—
Tears for the unknown years and a sorrow that was to be!
—*Young Man Whose Girl Was Too Previous.*

She kept a little apple-stand,
And charged a goodly price;
And every gent
That past there went
Thought apples were so nice.

'Twas on a breezy summer-day,
The sun was shining high,
When near the stall
So fair and tall
A gent came stalking by.

His Derby hat was o'er his brow,
His necktie was sky-blue,
His patent boot,
His light gray suit,
Were "madd'ning to the view."

He saw the little apple-maid
His hat he lightly doffed;
And then he gazed
As if amazed,
And then he looked quite soft.

"Oh, apple-maid," he fondly said,
"Thou lovely apple-maid"—
And then he blushed;
She slightly flushed,
And then her cheek did fade.

She said, in tones full rare and sweet;
"Oh, would you like some fruit?"
He raptly smiled,
He was beguiled,
And stood "intently mute."

And now today a wedded pair,
And happy, these two are,
For this young man
Doth drive a span
Before a West Side car.
—*From "Lurline's Love," by Murat Halstead.*

PERSONALS.

Mayor Grace, of New York, has a brother in the New Zealand Parliament.

Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, and Senator Joseph Brown, of Georgia, each live at home in a one-story house.

The New York *Times* says that Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, wants to be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1884.

An Atlanta letter to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says Gen. Sherman's affability on his recent visit there has done much to wipe out the animosity he won in 1864.

The Princess Beatrice led a gay party on Hallowe'en. A part of the evening's celebration consisted of a procession of 200 torchbearers, after which a "witch" was consigned to the flames, "and all had a good time."

Mlle. de Bois Guilbert, a young French lady, who claims to be a lineal descendant of the unpleasant Templar who plays so prominent a part in "Ivanhoe," is about to be married to M. Buffet, nephew of the former President of the French Assembly.

Lady Duffus Hardy tells her readers in England that if any one travels in America in perfect comfort and freedom from anxiety it is the unprotected woman, to whom all men yield deference and respectful assistance. She is very sorry her own countrymen are not decent and polite at such times.

A small boy testified in a Texas Justice's court that the shooting affray took place on Sunday. "How do you know it was on Sunday, sonny?" asked the defendant's shyster. "Becoz, that day I had to go to the back door of the saloon to get beer instead of the front door," was the convincing answer.

Florence Nightingale, in spite of her 61 years and her long confinement to an invalid's sofa, looks young and even handsome. Her fair face is unwrinkled, her large brown eyes are full of kindness, and she is still deeply and actively interested in various practical works for the relief of the sick and poor.

The fair Diana of Austria—the Empress—who spends a great deal of her time in hunting in England, scared by the Land League from following after the Meath hounds, is to take up her quarters at Burley-on-the-Hill, a beautiful old seat in Rutlandshire, which belonged to a former Earl of Winchester, who bequeathed it to his natural son, father of the present owner.

BUILDING MATERIAL SPOILED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., Nov. 27.—The recent change in the weather cost the Hinsdale-Doyle Stone Company nearly $1,000. There was a large amount of carved and cut work in the yards for the Grant County Court-House and a National-bank building in Chicago, much of which was manufactured out of stone which had been just taken out of the quarries, and had no chance to season. The unexpected cold had the effect of cracking and rendering it useless.

OKLAHOMA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., Nov. 27.—Three car-loads of United States cavalry passed through this city this morning on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, en route for the Indian Territory, in anticipation of the proposed Oklahoma Colony raid from Gainesville, Tex., which place Payne has now made his base of operations, and where a large number of colonists have assembled.

CLOSE OF THE LUMBER SEASON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 28.—With two or three exceptions all mills on the Saginaw River have shut down after a very successful season. The lumber cut will aggregate over 900,000,000 feet. The river has frozen over at a number of points.

POLITICAL

The Way the Politicians Have Parceled Out the State of Minnesota.

Dunnell's Path Made Rosier by His Fiends in the First District.

Dunnell's Enemies Fenced Up Together in the New Second District.

St. Paul and Minneapolis Put Lovingly Together—The Fifth Also a Bear-Garden.

Auditor Massie in Virginia Giving Mahone All the Trouble Possible.

Mahone's Power, However, So Formidable as to Render Insurrection Dangerous.

The Apportionment in Minnesota.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 24.—The Minnesota Legislature, which adjourned last Saturday with a cleaned-up calendar, got through an extraordinary amount of business for a short special session. Though it was called to consider the bond-adjustment question only, it took to general legislation like a duck to water, and passed more than a hundred general and some 500 special laws, besides electing a United States Senator and impeaching a drunken Judge. The most important general law, after the all-important fifty-cents-on-the-dollar bond measure, of which you have probably heard quite enough, is a bill redistricting the State in view of the anticipated apportionment of five members of Congress to Minnesota. This enactment is a little premature, and the State will be left in an awkward predicament if Congress shall pass a different apportionment act from that introduced last winter, or if it shall pass none at all before the next election but the Legislature wanted to provide for emergencies, and the aspiring Congressmen of the future wanted their districts carved out for them with the least possible delay. It takes a little time to organize a Congressional machine, even with so admirable a working model as that held before the admiring eyes of the younger generation of Minnesota statesmen by Mr. Dunnell. The redistricting has been very adroitly done in the interest of future members and candidates, who have parceled out the counties in such a way that it is not difficult to prophesy the personnel of the enlarged Congressional delegation. The following is the allotment of counties:

	FIRST DISTRICT.	
Houston,	Freeborn,	Olmsted,
Fillmore,	Steele,	Winona,
Mower,	Dodge,	Wabasha.
	SECOND DISTRICT.	
Faribault,	Murray,	Brown,
Blue Earth,	Nobles,	Nicollet,
Waseca,	Rock,	Yellow Medicine
Watonwan,	Pipestone,	Lac qui Parle,
Martin,	Lincoln,	Sibley,
Cottonwood,	Lyon,	Le Sueur.
Jackson,	Redwood,	
	THIRD DISTRICT.	
Goodhue,	Carver,	Renville,
Rice,	McLeod,	Swift,
Dakota,	Meeker,	Chippewa.
Scott,	Kandiyohi,	
	FOURTH DISTRICT.	
Washington,	Anoka,	Sherburne,
Ramsey,	Chisago,	Pine,
Hennepin,	Isanti,	Kanabec.
Wright,		
	FIFTH DISTRICT.	
Mille Lacs,	Todd,	Clay,
Benton,	Crow Wing,	Polk,
Morrison,	Aitkin,	Beltrami,
Stearns,	Carlton,	Marshall,
Pope,	Wadena,	Kittson,
Douglas,	Otter Tail,	Itasca,
Stevens,	Wilkin,	St. Louis,
Big Stone,	Cass,	Lake,
Traverse,	Becker,	Cook.
Grant,		

The First District, which is still Mr. Dunnell's, is contrived with the view of relieving that persecuted gentleman of the trials that have made his political path thorny for the last three years. The new district contains three of the counties that cast a heavy Republican vote against Dunnell in the triangular fight of last year—Freeborn, Dodge, and Mower—but they will be overborne by the heavy Republican and Dunnell-devoted Counties of Olmsted, Steele, Fillmore, and Houston. The only really formidable rivals Dunnell has left in his new district are W. W. Broden of Fillmore and Gen. Edgerton of Dodge. Broden has just been elected State Auditor, and the general impression seems to be that Edgerton, who so considerately got out of the way of Windom's return to the Senate, will shortly receive an appointment to some position that will take him out of Dunnell's way also. If Edgerton had any capacity for fight in him Mr. Windom might kill two birds with one stone: pay an old debt and discomfit a future rival by helping Edgerton retire Dunnell to private life in 1882. But Edgerton is no better than a stuffed club to fight a mailed warrior like Dunnell with, and the statesman of the back-bay and sand-hauling episode will probably keep his grip on his district until Windom's traditional luck fails him and the ingenious machinist achieves his long and anxiously expected migration to the other end of the Capitol. The First District is the largest of the new lot. It has 168,142 population. It is overwhelmingly Republican, too. All the counties give sweeping Republican majorities except Winona, which only gave Garfield about 20 over Hancock, and Wabasha, which usually gives a Republican majority of about 200.

The new Second District is the western half of Dunnell's old domain, with some Democratic counties unloaded upon it from Strait's present doubtful district. It is a bear-garden inhabited by the restless and ambitious politicians who have been making it warm for Dunnell, and are now cooped up to tear each other. It is undoubtedly Republican by a tremendous majority. There are only two Democratic counties, Sibley and Le Sueur, casting about 1,000 Democratic majority between them, and the Republican preponderance is increasing every year as the western counties settle up. The population of the district by the last census is 150,244. The most conspicuous among the aspirants for Congressional honors in this district are ex-Senator and Governor J. B. Wakefield, of Faribault County, Gen. J. H. Baker, of Mankato, and the impulsive Mr. Ward, of Waseca. But Baker has the Railroad Commissionership for the next two years, and Ward has been depressed by the failure of his bolt against Dunnell last year. Wakefield is the ablest man of the lot, and has borne himself very creditably through the trying seasons of the Dunnell bolt, the State election, and the Senatorial contest. It will be remembered that he defeated the Dunnell-Democratic plot to beat Windom by refusing to permit the use of his name as the candidate of the combination. He will probably be the member from the new Second District, and will represent it very creditably.

The new Third District is a geographical anomaly. It is Strait's old district, with irregular sections carved out of both sides, leaving it an irregular hour-glass shape, stretching clear across the State and squeezed to the width of a single small county in the middle. The partition schemes of ambitious candidates play as fantastic tricks with political geography as the devices of gerrymandering parties. This district has 155,371 population and, though it has four Democratic counties, is probably good for 4,000 or 5,000 Republican majority. There are a good many aspirants lurking in the corners of this eccentric piece of geography who will make Strait's hold upon his present seat insecure in 1882. Goodhue County fairly swarms with great men, from the Governor-elect down to his expectant private secretary, the court humorist of the coming Administration. Rice County has one man so great that there is room for no others within her borders—Gordon E. Cole. He is a modest great man, too, and he moved to St. Paul last year to qualify the embarrassing excess of his greatness by comparison with other great men. St. Paul people think his modest endeavors have been crowned with success. He keeps his residence in Faribault, however, and will probably contest Congressional honors with Strait, unless he can realize his secret dream of succeeding Windom in the Senate. It is wonderful how many statesmen are waiting for Windom's capacious shoes. It is believed, too, that Senator Rice, of Kandiyohi, who carries the Scandinavian vote in his pocket and used it to defeat Strait in 1878, has Congressional aspirations too. Altogether the Third District promises some fun for the boys.

The new Fourth District is St. Paul and Minneapolis, with a few neighboring counties thrown in to make up the necessary population. The only outside county of any political importance is Washington, to which the Stillwater prison ring gives valuable potency in Congressional as well as State politics. St. Paul and Minneapolis struggled to get into separate districts, but the whole State was bound to get them together, like two cats hung over a clothesline by the tail, to fight their battles out by themselves. The rural statesmen are tired of being overshadowed by metropolitan greatness. The result of this practice has been to make the only doubtful district in the State. The counties making up the Fourth District cannot always be relied upon to give a Republican majority. Local disaffection or an unpopular candidate may make this district doubtful at any time, and disaffection can

LITICAL

Politicians Have Par- Out the State of Minnesota.

ath Made Rosier by nds in the First District.

Enemies Fenced Up r in the New Sec- nd District.

Minneapolis Put Lov- ther—The Fifth Also Bear-Garden.

sie in Virginia Giv- ne All the Trouble Possible.

er, However, So Formida- o Render Insurrection Dangerous.

tionment in Minnesota.

ondence of The Chicago Tribune.

n., Nov. 24—The Minnesota Leg- adjourned last Saturday with a ndar, got through an extraordi- business for a short special ses- was called to consider the bond- estion only, it took to general a duck to water, and passed hundred general and some 500 sides electing a United States peaching a drunken Judge. The general law, after the all-im ts-on-the-dollar bond measure, ve probably heard quite enough, eting the State in view of the portionment of five members of nnesota. This enactment is a re, and the State will be awkward predicament if pass a different apportionment individual last winter, or if it at all before the next election ture wanted to provide for emer e aspiring Congressmen of the their districts carved out for possible delay. It takes a ganize a Congressional machine, mirable a working model as that admiring eyes of the younger Minnesota statesmen. Mr. Dun- triotism has been very adroitly nterest of future members and o have parceled out the counties nt it is not difficult to prophesy of the arranged Congressional the following is the allotment of

FIRST DISTRICT.
Freeborn, Steele, Dodge, Olmsted, Winona, Wabasha.

SECOND DISTRICT.
Murray, Nobles, Rock, Pipestone, Lincoln, Lyon, Redwood, Brown, Nicollet, Yellow Medicine Lac qui Parle, Sibley, Le Sueur.

THIRD DISTRICT.
Carver, McLeod, Meeker, Kandiyohi, Renville, Swift, Chippewa.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Anoka, Chisago, Isanti, Sherburne, Pine, Kanabec.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Todd, Crow Wing, Aitkin, Carlton, Wadena, Otter Tail, Wilkin, Clay, Polk, Beltrami, Marshall, Kittson, Itasca, St. Louis, Lake, Cook, Case, Becker,

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enough to arise out of the rivalries of the two cities. It is safe to presume that a raid will be made upon Washburn's seat by somebody next year. The most satisfactory way out of the difficulty would be to go outside of both wrangling cities and send Ross Tobin of the prison ring to Congress; but is doubtful if so practical a solution will occur to either of the factions. The population of the Fourth District is 175,482.

The Fifth District is another bear-garden. It spreads over the whole northern half of the State, and is full of local great men, who have fretted for years at the monopolizing of Congressional honors by St. Paul or Minneapolis statesmen. Among these are Lieut.-Gov. Gilman, of St. Cloud, who has been getting his machine in order for this emergency for a good many years; United States District-Attorney Billson, of Duluth; ex-Gov. Horace Austin, of Fergus Falls; and several ambitious members of the Legislature. Gilman, who is a politician of considerable popularity and great resources, will probably take the cake. The district is overwhelmingly Republican. It has the least population of any district in the State—124,842—but within five years will be the largest of all in point of population, and will probably make three districts at the next census.

Massie's "Rebellion" Against Mahone in Virginia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 26.—A number of prominent members of the Readjuster party, as well as humbler lights, are in the city looking after the interests of their party, as well as their personal good in the scramble for spoils soon to ensue. The first interest, of course, is in the Senatorial fight, but the indications still point to the success of Riddleberger over Massie, Wise, and Lewis. The position of the latter is a subject of much comment. He is now United States Marshal of the Western District of Virginia, which pays him $6,000 per year, while the place of Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, to which he has been elected by the Liberals, has only a salary of $600 attached to it. It is declared scarcely probable that he will give up his place of Marshal for the big honor and small pay attached to the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. If he does, it will be, it is said, only upon the assurance that his son will get his place as United States Marshal. Washington Democrats are predicting something of a split in Mahone's ranks upon the assembling of the Legislature here, but they are wrong. Mahone has today the best political organization in Virginia, and, while on the part of the Massie faction there is some bitter feeling against him, yet they will not dare openly to rebel against him. Massie, the leader of the anti-Mahone element in the Readjuster party, has been termed the father of Readjustment in Virginia. He can perhaps claim priority in this respect to Mahone, but he has not the organizing power possessed by the Senator, nor is his influence so great. The two worked on together very well until two winters ago, when Massie, as a reward for his services, was elected State Auditor, and made his appointments to suit himself, refusing to give Mahone's wishes heed. The consequence was a rupture.Ferdinand Massie (defying the Readjuster caucus to such an extent that some members wanted to kick him out of the party. The recently-ended Gubernatorial canvass seemed to increase the trouble, Massie being the strongest opponent of the Mahone candidates, Cameron and Wise, and it was only by the throwing of the force of the latter to the former that Massie lost the nomination. The cry was anything to beat Massie. The Bourbon Democrats have hoped that this bad feeling between the two most prominent Readjusters would cause that party to come in the Legislature with divided forces, but this theory is a mistaken one. The fight will be in caucus, and most probably end there. A movement is being secretly worked by the Bourbons looking to a combination with the Massie men to beat Mahone's candidate, Riddleberger, but it is deemed probable by those who know that Massie's forces will be afraid to enter into any such arrangement, for they know that, in the event of failure, they will be outlawed from the Liberal party and the Readjusters would defeat Massie for re-election as Auditor. A conference of the leading men in the Readjuster party is to be held in this city Monday, at which Senator Mahone will preside. It is probable that the Senatorial question will occupy much of the attention of the meeting, and an earnest endeavor be made to prevent any differences. Republicans wish the place tendered to Lewis. The action of this conference will have an important bearing upon the future of the Readjuster party in Virginia.

Official Canvass of the Late Election in New York State.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The result of the official canvass in all the counties of the State, as reported by the local boards, gives Carr, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, a plurality of 12,663 over Purcell, Democrat. Maxwell, Democrat, leads Husted, Republican, for State Treasurer, 20,908. The Republican plurality on the remainder of the ticket ranges from 14,009 for Davenport for Controller to 6,556 for Seymour for State Engineer and Surveyor.

GLADSTONE.

Lecture by the Rev. Brooke Herford.

The Rev. Brooke Herford lectured last evening in the Church of the Messiah before an immense congregation on the subject of "Gladstone." He said:

In the present Prime Minister of England we have the most extraordinary man of our age. A matchless orator, a brilliant politician, an almost unrivaled statesman of singular grasp and power, Gladstone to John Bright is as a Damascus blade to a battle-ax. He was born in Lancashire County, in a township from which has hailed such men as Robert Peel, the Earls of Derby, John Bright, and Gladstone. His schoolmaster remembered him when a boy as peculiarly dull at arithmetic, but at Oxford he rose above all competitors, graduating with the highest honors and learning within these antiquated halls that rigid Toryism which has always influenced his career. Gladstone owned in after years that the whole atmosphere of Oxford led the student to distrust liberty and cling to the most rigid conservatism. Wealthy Sir John Gladstone, his father, sent his son, after graduating from the university, to Italy with the view of widening his knowledge of the world and its ideas; but from there Gladstone, at the age of 23 years, was summoned back to England and to a seat in Parliament. Sir Robert Peel, in 1825, gave him an Under-Secretaryship, and in 1838 the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and it was in this position that, while defending his beloved chief from the attacks of Toryism, Gladstone first nourished his life-long sympathy for Liberalism. In 1851 he visited Naples. There his soul became united with the horrible atrocities of the reigning King, "Bombard," as he was called. Twenty thousand Neapolitans were at that time dying in prison on wild political charges. "The prisons were vile and loathsome, the food horrible. Ponderous shackles crushed some of the finest scholars of the day. Gladstone wrote letters to Lord Palmerston, depicting sternly and graphically the frightful truth. These letters were read in every Court in Europe, and when Garibaldi afterward freed his native land from the oppressor, he declared that those warnings of Gladstone were the trumpet calls that awoke the slumbering liberty of Southern Italy. America during her Civil War, had no manlier friend in the English Government than he. In 1868 Mr. Gladstone appealed to the nation to give him a Parliament that could grapple with the impending Irish question. The six following sessions were the golden age of Liberalism. 1870 gave England the great measure of national education that brought England to the summit of scholarly renown. In 1871 occurred the banishment of purchased commissions from the army and the magnificent settlement of the Alabama claims, all accomplished through the greatness of one man. Then came a period of reaction, such as befalls all nations. The Athenians ostracized Aristides because they became weary of hearing him called the just; thus Gladstone, after five years of such noble statesmanship, took his place in the rank and file. The Gladstone of history is the old-man-eloquent of today. See that strangely eloquent face, the prominent brow, the thought-lined features, tremulous with life and feeling. But there is in this Titan and eternal worker no sense of humor. His recreation is felling trees. And, lastly, he is a deep, sincere Christian. In 1876 the atrocities of the Turks in Bulgaria aroused the fury of war throughout all Europe. This song was sung at every street corner:

"We don't want to fight,
But, by jingo! if we do,
We've got the men, we've got the arms,
We've got the money, too."

And yet there was no mob war, for Gladstone said Peace! The awful massacre of Cabul and the Afghan war; the fearful carnage and shameful victory over King Cetywayo in South Africa was the work of Beaconsfield and his Tory majority. The lecturer then related the familiar history of Gladstone's latter Administration and the Irish policy, closing with the words: "Mr. Gladstone has been fiercely denounced for arresting Parnell and suppressing the Land League. But it was necessary. There will be trouble yet; the ancient sores cannot be healed quickly; but justice has been done, and Ireland will yet become the proudest factor of the British Empire."

SUSPENDED BANKS.

HUTCHINSON, Kas., Nov. 27.—The excitement attending the suspension of the Danford Bank at this place culminated today in the gathering of a great crowd of creditors at the bank. Mr. Bowers, Cashier, promptly turned over the money, notes, etc., to the creditors, and satisfied all who called. It is not known how heavy the loss will be. It is reported that Col. Danford, President of the chain of banks here and at Caldwell, Osage, and Carbondale, has been arrested at Wichita, and that Mr. Smith, Cashier of the Caldwell bank, has also been arrested, but nothing reliable is known.

FOREIGN.

Liberal Views of Lord Hartington on the Irish Land Troubles.

Landlords Apprehensive that No Rent Will Be Paid During Litigation.

English Lawyers Much Amazed at the Procedure in American Courts.

Lefroy Confesses the Murder of Gold and Also a Lieutenant.

The British Coast Strewn with Wrecks by a Fierce Gale.

Twelve Hundred Striking Coal-Miners in Austria Cause Serious Alarm.

Former Slaves in a Brazilian Mine Recover Twenty Years' Arrears of Wages.

The Would-Be Assasin of Gen. Tcherevine, in Russia, Proves to Be a Nobleman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BOYD AND HANLAN.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Boyd will row Hanlan early in May over the Tyne championship course for $1,000 a side.

PROHIBITION AGAINST PORK.

The Roumanian Government has renewed for a year the prohibition of importing pork from the United States and several European countries.

A DETAINED STEAMER.

The steamship Servia, from Liverpool for New York, is detained at Queenstown by a heavy gale.

LORD HARTINGTON,

in a speech at Blackburn said it must be recollected, in justice to the Sub-Commissioners under the Land act, that their work was extremely difficult. It is impossible for the public, without a full report of the circumstances of every case, to judge whether the Commissioners are open to the charges made against them. As far as can be discovered from the imperfect reports of cases already decided, they have been in the main cases of rack-renting such as made necessary the Land act. It would be well for those who talk so freely of compensation to remember that it is a very large question. If it be necessary to compensate landlords whose rackrents have been reduced, would it not be equally necessary to compensate good landlords? The speaker concluded: "Disappointment doubtless exists widely concerning the result of the various efforts recently made to restore peace to Ireland, but the Government will continue to remember that all the trouble is not due to the perverseness of the Irish. England in past years committed even greater mistakes which have not yet been altogether explated. Therefore the Government is bound to act with inexhaustible patience as well as unswerving firmness."

SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT,

Home Secretary, speaking at Derby, declared the Ministers would not swerve a single hair's-breadth from the path he considered necessary for the interests of the Kingdom, whether they gained or lost the Irish vote.

HOW THE ENGLISH VIEW THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

Lawyers here are more than ever amazed at the procedure in American courts. A very able criminal lawyer said to me today: "What on earth are American Judges for? Judge Cox does nothing. He takes no pains to get at the facts as to Guiteau's alleged insanity. He makes no pretense of keeping the lawyers up to their work, but allows them, Corkhill included, to make stump speeches intended for the outside. He even doesn't discharge the duties of usher and keep order—what's he there for?" I said that he was probably there to assist the jury in summing up. "Summing up!" cried my friend, the Q. C.; "why, American Judges don't sum up. They are mere receptacles for evidence dribbled and driveled out to them, and in their summing up they simply retail all that stuff to the bored jury, and instruct them to bring in a verdict of guilty if they are satisfied of the prisoner's guilt, and to acquit him if they are sure he is innocent. They don't winnow wheat from chaff, or marshal facts or point out inferences to be drawn, but shoot the sacks of rubbish which they admit as evidence into the jury-box, and expect twelve men, chosen according to the American system, because of their almost invincible ignorance, to render justice. Why do not the American people, who aim at efficiency in all other things, secure trained lawyers for Judges and see that great causes like this are committed to competent counsel?"

BURNING OF A CHURCH.

Dockyard Church at Sheerness was burned. Nine persons were injured.

CHOLERA.

There are eleven deaths daily from cholera at Jeddah and twenty-two at Mecca.

LEFROY

has fully confessed the murder of Gold, also to having killed Lieut. Roper, who was assassinated in Chatham barracks some time ago.

A HEAVY GALE

prevailed throughout the United Kingdom Saturday and Sunday, doing serious damage to property. Nearly the whole of the new pier at Folkstone was washed away. There are many wrecks along the coast.

The greater part of the Ventnor pier was carried away.

ARCTIC RELIEF.

A memorial is to be presented to the President of the Geographical Society today asking the society to urge the Government to dispatch an expedition to the Arctic Ocean for the relief of Leigh Smith. The *Times* says: "While we shall be far from discouraging the application which the Colonial Office is stated to be making to the Hudson's Bay Company to prosecute inquiries in regard to white men seen by Esquimaux near Mackenzie River, there is only too much reason to fear that the Jeannette, with her brave crew, must be added to the list of vessels which have perished in the Arctic."

MASONIC SYMPATHY FOR GARFIELD'S FAMILY.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of English Freemasons, on the 7th of December the Prince of Wales will move a vote of condolence with the family of their late brother, James A. Garfield.

BAD WEATHER.

The steamer Deepdale, at Bristol from New York, reports very bad weather. She lost a large number of cattle and had her decks swept.

THE NEW SUB-COMMISSIONERS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 27.—The new legal Sub-Commissioners under the Land act are Foley, Queen's counsel, and Roche and Wiley. The landlords are making strong representations to the Government in favor of pushing work under the act rapidly, as they generally believe that during the period litigation is pending no rents will be paid. The proceedings at the forthcoming assizes are anticipated with extraordinary interest. It is reported that the crown counsel has been instructed to put forward early all cases of arrarian crime in which the evidence is perfectly clear, and that, in the event of acquittals or disagreements in those cases, crown counsel are to apply for an adjournment of the assizes pending legislation, which would take the form of appointment of a tribunal consisting of a Chairman, quarter-sessions, and three stipendiary magistrates, with full power to try summarily all offenses except murder.

AID FOR IMPRISONED SUSPECTS.

At a meeting today, John Daly, M. P. for Cork City, presiding, £100 were subscribed towards the maintenance of imprisoned suspects.

SEARCHING FOR ARMS.

County Limerick continues very disturbed. The police are searching for arms.

A ROUGH VOYAGE.

FALMOUTH, Nov. 27.—The steamer Sumatra, from Boston for London, has arrived here. She encountered terrific weather. The decks were swept, boats smashed, and all the cattle except fifteen head washed overboard.

FRANCE.

IMPORTED SALT MEATS.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The decree relative to the inspection of imported salt meats provides for freedom of importation, but will only become operative after the former decree of Tirard restricting importation has been annulled. This, however, is expected to be done shortly.

AUSTRIA.

LABOR TROUBLES.

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—The colliers in Ostrau mines, belonging to the Northern Railway, the largest mines in Austria, are on a strike. At last accounts the strike was becoming serious. Twelve hundred men are already out, and it was feared miners in large neighboring pits would join them. The strikers, besides claiming an increase of wages, demand the dismissal of all overseers. Two companies of infantry have been sent to Ostrau from Troppau.

A DENIAL.

The report that the Kriposcians had taken three small forts from the Austrian troops and made prisoners of their garrisons is officially denied.

GERMANY.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—At a Parliamentary dinner, Bismarck maintained that the recent elections should by no means be taken as a condemnation of the policy of the Government, as, reckoning by the number of votes polled, the Conservatives alone among the principal political parties scored a substantial increase as compared with the results of the elections of 1878. This year the Conservatives polled 870,358 votes, against 749,494 in 1878.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

The French Ministry has notified the German Government of the appointment of Baron de Courcel as French Ambassador at Berlin. The Government has approved the appointment.

BARON VON STEUBEN

expresses himself highly satisfied with the hearty welcome accorded him in America.

BRAZIL.

THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The elections in Brazil resulted: Seventy-two Liberals, fifty Conservatives. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of the Interior are among the defeated candidates. Both resigned their portfolios, which have been temporarily allotted to other Ministers until the Chamber of Deputies meets.

THE SUPREME TRIBUNAL

annulled the judgment delivered against the claim of slaves in the Morrovelho Mine to freedom twenty years ago, and ordered wages paid them from that time.

RUSSIA.

A NOBLE ASSASIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 27.—The *Official Messenger* announces that the would-be assasin of Gen. Tcherevine is a nobleman, Nicolai Sankowsky, from the Government of Grodno. He arrived in St. Petersburg a few days ago, accompanied by a person named Meinikoff, who has been arrested as an accessory. Sankowsky is a Catholic, 28 years old. He states that, having become poor by dissipation, he was meditating suicide, when he met Mlinikoff, who persuaded him to commit political murder. Sankowsky was a volunteer during the rising in Herzegovina, and formerly kept a restaurant.

Meinikoff is suspected of being an important member of a Nihilist committee.

MEXICO.

THE TROUBLES IN SONORA.

TUCSON, Ari., Nov. 27.—News from Altar, Sonora, says that Gov. Ortiz will be there on the 1st of December to look personally into the troubles existing between the American milling companies and Mexican citizens. It is said that he has been badly deceived by false pretense, and thus led to make some mistakes. Although a lawyer of fine attainments he seems to be imbued with monarchical ideas, which are strongly condemned by the people.

ROUMANIA.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 27.—In opening the Roumanian Parliament today King Charles dwelt chiefly on the Danube question. He said the destinies of Roumania had always been and will remain closely bound up with the free navigation of the Danube.

BY MAIL.

BOSNIA—NO ESCAPING MILITARY DUTY IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 14.—The publication of the decree introducing military service in Bosnia has been accompanied by a proclamation of Gen. Dahlen, the Military and Civil Governor of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to the people. It begins by pointing out that an armed force is a necessity for every country, as order and tranquility cannot be upheld without it. Hitherto the Imperial army did this for Bosnia, in order to heal as soon as possible the wounds inflicted by former events, and to enable the people to rebuild their houses and resume the tilling of their fields. Now the time has come when every able-bodied son of the country, of whatever confession he may be, should bear arms for the defense of the country. The law on military service has therefore been published. It is pointed out that every facility is given for exemption from the service, and that no one should be in any way molested or prevented in the exercise of his religious duties, which is a proof how much consideration and regard the Emperor has for the habits and customs of the people, as well as for the peculiarities of the country. Full of regard for the families of those called upon to serve, the Emperor has ordered that at the first enrollment 1,300 men only are to be taken, and that there shall be drawn only from the two first categories—that is, the men born in 1861 and 1863. Those born in 1859 and before are entirely free from the service. The youths bound to present themselves may be sure to meet with the greatest impartiality on the part of the authorities in deciding about their claims to be exempted or especially favored; but his Majesty expects equally that those bound to serve will lend willing obedience to the dispositions of this law, and that all authorities, officers, and communes will cooperate with equal zeal in carrying out this idea.

New York Newspapers Falling into the Hands of Watered-Stock Companies.

From Gath's Letter, Nov. 26.

You have observed that Cyrus W. Field has probably purchased the New York *Express*. The sale will be of advantage to Mr. John Kelly. His newspapers embroiled him with other newspapers, and recasted on his political fortunes. At the same time he was proving the impossibility of making newspapers successful by blind party fealty. The Tammanyism of the paper took away its news strength. Perpetual disregard of the phenomena of nature and man is not calculated to make a newspaper sell.

Recurring again to the sale of the *Express*, the public seems to have an idea that Mr. Field is only another name for Mr. Gould, who already owns the *World* outright. The outside forces of our time are unquestionably in this city trying to absorb the newspapers, and I believe that New York now affords an opening for another press. Such a journal need not be belligerently hostile to the fiscal leaders here, but it ought to take position in favor of the general interests, in which would be included commercial enterprise. The prostitution of a portion of the press to speculative interests no man can help observing. In some cases the brokers' offices edit the journal and procure matter, paying line for line for it. The literary feature of many newspapers have disappeared in the pressure of commercial items, nine-tenths of which appertains to speculation. We cannot blame the age for its unprincipled avarice when the very printing-types agitate for speculators.

Ciphered Down—How an Expert Caused a Forty-Million Property to Dwindle.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Mr. Douty, the railroad people's expert accountant, testified in the Hopkins estate case on Tuesday, furnishing a flow of figures which proved him to be a perfect artesian well of statistics. In fact, Mr. Douty's employers seemed to think that Mr. Douty had overflowed in regard to the assets of some of their enterprises. Mr. Douty testified that the assets of the Pacific Improvement Company, of which the estate owned one-quarter, were, in round numbers, $40,000,000, and its debts $750,000. Yesterday Mr. Douty came into court and detailed in testimony. When he said the liabilities were $750,000 he should have said $7,500,000. Then Mr. Douty, with a jaunty air, wiped out that $40,000,000 and brought the company clear over the verge of bankruptcy in about two minutes. This he accomplished by calculating the Southern Pacific Railroad bonds of Arizona and New Mexico at 10 per cent of their face value, reducing them from $12,704,000 to $6,952,000, and the other $22,000,000 at 10 cents on the dollar, which he did without assigning any reason, except that the bonds were not on the market. By this means he whittled the $40,000,000 down to $9,491,500. Against this he set liabilities amounting to $4,495,312.96, claimed to be due to the stockholders on account of their contributions, making a total of $13,986,812.60. Mr. Douty admitted that the bonds which he had thus razed 50 cents and 10 cents on the dollar paid interest at the rate of 6 per cent, but as the business of the company was small, future payments of interest were problematical. It was true that the road was built to a point within 100 miles of San Antonio, Tex., and when completed it would bring the company a very large traffic. Still, it was merely prospective. Notwithstanding this sudden collapse of a $40,000,000 property, the attorneys entered upon the argument in regard to the appointment of an Administrator with as much earnestness as if they had not just seen such a striking illustration of the tendency of riches to take wings and fly away to utter insolvency. The arguments occupied nearly the whole of the day. The result was that Judge Finn said that he would appoint Moses Hopkins Administrator, and estimating the unsettled residue of the estate as $6,500,000, would require a bond of $13,000,000.

Gen. Barnes—That will need $26,000,000 in securities behind it?

The Judge—Yes.

Gen. Barnes—All right; I'll bring it up in the morning. I haven't got the change with me, or I'd fix it up now.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Judged from a Catholic Standpoint.

At St. Pius' Church, corner Eighteenth and Paulina streets, last evening, the Rev. Walter Elliott, C. S. P., lectured under the auspices of St. Vincent de Paul Society for the benefit of the poor of the parish. The auditorium of the church was well filled, and the audience embraced a number of non-Catholic ladies and gentlemen, who were evidently attracted by the announcement of the interesting subject of the day, "The School Question, Viewed from a Catholic Standpoint."

The reverend gentleman said that at present the school question is the most important issue with which the American public have to deal. The subject was an exhaustive one, and he would not attempt to consider it in its entirety, but would come down to practical matter of fact. What is the reason that the Catholic Church is so strong in regard to Christian education in day-schools? The most important time in a person's life is the few early years spent in school. On this training depends the youth's future, his character is in a great measure formed there, and the principles which he imbibes in the school-room he is very apt to carry with him through life. Hence the necessity of inculcating those things which are best calculated to make a true man out of the child pupil. The child's moral bent, and in fact his whole intellectual training, depend upon the school and its surroundings. Those qualities which make a man a great man are developed in school-days, and things then acquired furnish food for thought in the future manhood. The day-school is a vastly more important factor in the formation of character than the home. The major part of the child's life is spent in the class-room, or away from the parental influence. The great work of training the young ones and forming his mind as it should be formed devolves upon the school-teacher. If vice reigns at home, virtue must be learned at school. Our Protestant friends, or most of those who favor the exclusion of religious teaching from the public schools, hold that true religion is the reading of the Scriptures in a prayerful spirit and intelligently, and therefore religious training should not be mingled with other studies, but should be deferred until the child has reached that age when he can reason for himself and enable him to select a religion best suited to his mind. Up to this period of life, through all the years of youth, the Sunday-school selected by the child's parents is sufficient to give him all the religious teaching necessary. Among our Protestant brothers there has grown up a class who make their living by the public school. These, of course, are unanimously dead-set against any change in the present Godless system. Others, to be out-and-out Protestants, oppose the introduction of religious training in the public schools because the Catholic Church favors it. Infidels are happy in the present school system, for by the absence of a positive religion they can well hope for the bringing up of a race of infidels. The Protestant public generally object to the introduction of religion in the public school. It holds that one sect is pretty near as good as another, and it matters not which the young man coming out into the world joins; provided he lives up to it all is well. The Catholic looks on it differently. His is a positive religion. He knows that no outward show will avail him. It is an intellectual religion, and he knows what he believes. It is a difficult religion, and cannot be implanted in the child's mind in a Sunday-school—a half-learned lesson once a week. We must say of the Catholic religion that it has a peculiar practice. To compel a man to step from his counting-room into a confessional, to humble himself and say "Bless me, father, for I have sinned," makes it a hard religion. Some object to sending their children to Catholic parochial schools on account of the expense, but this is folly in a country like this, where every one stands free, and there are no lasting social differences. The Catholic who is not with the Church on this question is certainly a conundrum.

NOT WISELY BUT TO WELL.

Marcus McCrea, a carpenter 33 years of age, recently employed at Houston's shop on Carroll avenue, and living at No. 39 Union street, was arrested and locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station yesterday, charged with bastardy and assault and battery. The cause of the black-eyed young man's trouble is this: At Barrington, where he recently resided, he met and became pleased with the appearance of a young woman named Nellie Houghtaling, the daughter of one of the residents of the town. Afterwards, when McCrea and his little family moved into the city and took up their abode on Union street, Nellie conceived a dislike for the monotony of her rural life, packed up her duds, and came to the city, and found employment as a house-servant at No. 118 West Madison street. McCrea having known her at Barrington, took it upon himself to call upon her in a friendly way, and repeated his visits so often that soon something more than a kindly interest manifested itself. The child was born Oct. 26. For some weeks prior and subsequent to that date Nellie was a patient at a private lying-in retreat kept by a woman named Mary Lambert on West Harrison street. The father of the babe had agreed to pay the $7 a week charged for the young mother's care, but he was untrue to his promise as to the first week's compensation, and thereafter put the matter off as best he could, till the bill of expenses had swelled to about $60. Mrs. Lambert pressed him for the money Saturday, but he did not then pay, and Nellie, the greatest sufferer of the two, pleaded with him to pay the bill, and give her for herself just $1 to pay her fare home to Barrington. This he also refused to do, and became so enraged when the two women denounced his conduct that he struck Mrs. Lambert, so she says. Warrants were then sworn out for him, and yesterday he was taken in. He asserted a reporter who saw him in the afternoon that the difficulty would be settled before being taken into court.

Are Bees a Nuisance?

Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.

An unusual case is being tried in the Cumberland County (Pa.) Court this week—that of testing by a jury whether the keeping of a large number of bees in a town or borough is a public nuisance or not. The case is from West Fairview, a small town on the opposite side of the river from Harrisburg. Two citizens had about 150 skeps of bees, and as the summer was scarce of material such as the bees feed upon they came in large numbers into the houses, stores, grape arbors, and wherever there was anything for them to feed upon. In one instance they swarmed in a neighbor's kitchen, and were there for days, he not being able to hive them, the queen being killed. They were especially bad about canning and preserving time, compelling the housewife to do her preserving in the evening, and in one instance the wife had to climb in and out of the window for days, not daring to open the doors, for the bees would go in by hundreds; people were stung passing along the streets and highways; entire houses became infested with bees, so much so that the inmates could not retire to rest at night without being stung by the bees; trays of fruit put out for drying were entirely consumed. Indeed, a reign of terror was experienced for several months, until a committee of citizens agreed to abate the nuisance, and after several efforts appealed to the court.

The defense claimed that the raising and keeping of bees was an industry, and as such could not come under the head of a public nuisance, and that suit could not be brought nor damages recovered for the keeping of honey-bees. The attorneys on both sides presented the opinions of several Judges and the law points in the case, after which the Court decided the case should be tried, and the testimony was received. But one case seems to be on record in the State, and that was tried before Judge Pearson in Dauphin County years ago, in which the defendant was adjudged guilty, had to pay a fine and abate the nuisance.

A Drunken Man Hurrahs for Guiteau.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Considerable excitement was caused Monday evening about dusk by a drunken man standing on the corner of Fifth and Locust streets and shouting "Hurrah for Guiteau!" A great crowd gathered around the inebriated individual, whose cheers for the slayer of Garfield aroused the indignation. Attracted by the commotion, Officer Joe Sullens ran to the corner and ordered the man to be quiet and move on. The fellow refused, and loudly shouted, "Hurrah for Guiteau!" The officer then arrested him and started with him to the station. By this time the crowd had been transformed into an infuriated mob, that closed around Sullens and his prisoner and manifested a desire to treat the latter with violence. Cries of "Lynch him!" "Kill the hound!" "String him up!" were vociferated, and the officer was fearful lest the mob would succeed in tearing the prisoner from him and carry out their threats. When the excitement was at its highest pitch, several other police officers came to Sullens' assistance. Some gentlemen who were in the crowd advised the more hot-headed to refrain from any lawless action, and their counsel prevailed. The officers were finally permitted to start off with their prisoner to the Chestnut Street Station, followed by a howling, hooting crowd of men and boys. The man gave his name as Fred. Lanitz, and said he lived on Twenty-fourth and Wash streets. A charge of disturbing the peace was preferred against him, and he was locked up.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN THEATRE.

Collmer and Isenstein's German company appeared last evening at McVicker's in "Die Memoiren des Teufels" (the memories of the Devil), an old three-act comedy from the French, and in "Des Loewen Erwachen" (the awakening of the lion), a one-act operetta by Johann Brandt. The former was produced here a few years ago by Mr. Wurster's company. It is more of a drama than a comedy, and has several very effective scenes. The performance was strong in some points and weak in others. Mr. Julius Richard, whose benefit night it was, did the leading part of Robert very effectively. Mrs. Markham made a fair *Baroness of Rongueroller*, but Miss Hagen as *Marie*, her daughter, lacked life and animation. Messrs. Rodenberg, Engel, and Lenhard were quite acceptable in their respective parts. The others in the cast were not above mediocrity.

The operetta was never before produced in this city. It contains some very pretty music and has an amusing text, and as it was well done by the operetta company it gave general satisfaction. Miss Shoenberr was in excellent voice, and sang the part of *Gaston* in a faultless manner, but her acting was rather tame. Miss Wildbach sang and acted the part of *Pauverette* as well as could be expected by the most exacting critics. Mr. Wasserman acted the part of *Nizelle* quite well, but his voice, which is usually his strong point, seemed to be a little under the weather. Mr. Autman as *Tutor Placide* was brilliant, and kept the house in continuous good humor by his fine comic acting. His singing was better than usual, which, however, is not saying much in favor of his voice.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Will Resist an Advance of Coal-Miners' Wages.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27.—The members of the Coal Exchange of this city publicly announce that they will not comply with demands of the coal-diggers in the Belleville (Ill.) district for an advance in wages. It is reported that some sort of a compromise will be made in a day or two which will restore harmony between the miners and operators, and relieve the apprehension of consumers that a coal famine is imminent.

DAVENPORT LAND LEAGUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 27.—The Davenport Land League tonight celebrated the anniversary of its organization by a largely attended public meeting. The membership of the Davenport League is over 400—larger than that of any other branch league in the State of Iowa. During the year forty-five regular meetings have been held, and as a result there have been sent to the National League in England the sum of $1,000. At tonight's meeting M. V. Gannon, President of the State League, delivered an address reviewing the work done during the twelve months. John L. Mills and T. J. O'Mera will represent the league in the Chicago National Convention this week, and P. J. Haggerty and William Mullin will act for the Irish-American Club.

SOUTHERN AND TEXAS PACIFIC ROADS.

TUCSON, Ari., Nov. 27.—A. N. Towne, Superintendent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, J. C. Stubbs, W. T. H. Goodman, Arthur Brown, W. G. Curtiss, and Messrs. Welch and Gage passed here today en route to El Paso, where they will meet General Manager Hoxie and the officers of the Texas Pacific, and Superintendent Wheeler and officers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé

MARINE NEWS.

The Propeller Lake Erie Sunk in a Collision Off Poverty Island.

She Is Run Down by the Northern Queen During a Blinding Snow-Storm.

Successful Trial Trip of the New Chicago-Built Iron Tug Alpha.

Dock and Other Notes—Around the Lakes—Arrivals and Departures Yesterday.

HOME GATHERINGS.

THE PROPELLER LAKE ERIE SUNK IN A COLLISION.

About 6 a. m. Thursday, during a severe and blinding snow-storm, the propeller Northern Queen, of the New England Transportation Line, collided with the propeller Lake Erie, of the same line, off Poverty Island, Lake Michigan. The Lake Erie was struck about the after gangway, and sank in an hour and forty minutes after the collision. The crew of the Lake Erie was taken on board the Northern Queen, when it was found that one of the deck-hands was badly scalded from escaping steam. Capt. Cameron immediately headed the Northern Queen for Manistique, Mich., for the purpose of obtaining assistance for the unfortunate man, but he died before medical aid could reach him. Both the Northern Queen and Lake Erie were bound to Collingwood, from this port, with cargoes of corn and sundries. The Lake Erie was commanded by Capt. J. M. Johnson. This is the second boat the New England Line has lost on Lake Michigan this season, the first being the propeller Columbia, which foundered off Frankfort, Mich., and seventeen persons lost their lives. The Lake Erie was 390 tons burden, was built in the Welland Canal in May, 1873, rated A1½, was valued by the Lloyds at $23,400, hailed from Hamilton, Ont., and was owned by the Lake & River Steamship Company of Canada. The Northern Queen suffered slight damage comparatively. Only two steamers are now left in the line—the Canada and Northern Queen. A dispatch in yesterday's TRIBUNE briefly stated that an unknown steamer had been run down and sunk off Poverty Island, and the Lake Erie proves to be the unfortunate boat. The many friends in this city of both Capt. Johnson and Capt. Cameron will rejoice that they and their crews escaped with their lives.

NUMBERING OF MERCHANT VESSELS.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following regulations regarding the assignment of official numbers and signal letters to United States vessels engaged in the merchant service:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—*To Collectors and Other Officers of Customs:* The following regulations in regard to the assignment of official numbers and signal letters to merchant vessels of the United States, based upon Sec. 4177 of the Revised Statutes, are published for the guidance of customs officers, and will supersede all prior regulations. Attention is called to the following provisions of law bearing upon the subject:

Sec. 4177, Revised Statutes: "The Secretary of the Treasury shall have power, under such regulations as he shall prescribe, to establish and provide a system of numbering vessels so registered, enrolled, and licensed; and each vessel so numbered shall have her official number deeply carved on her main-beam; and if at any time she shall cease to be so marked, such vessel shall be no longer recognized as a vessel of the United States."

Under the foregoing requirements of law, all documented vessels must be provided with official numbers. In addition to the official numbers, signal letters will be assigned to seagoing sailing vessels of one hundred tons or over, and to seagoing steam-vessels of [illegible] hundred tons or over. The signal letters need not be carved or marked on the vessel; but the numbers must, however, appear in all documents issued to her. Application (General Catalogue, form 88) for numbers and letters must be made to the Collector, or the Chief Customs Officer of the port where the vessel may be, who will forward such application to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. The official number awarded to a vessel must be marked on her main-beam, at the expense of her owner or master, in Arabic numerals, at least three inches in hight. If the main-beam is of wood, it must be carved or branded in figures not less than three-eighths nor more than one-half inch in depth. If the main-beam is of iron or other metal, it must, if the beam is black, be marked in white oil-paint, and in black oil-paint if the beam is of any other color. The main-beam of vessels plying upon the Western rivers is considered to be the beam under the after side of the starboard forward hatch; and of other vessels it is considered to be the beam under the forward side of the main hatch. The number must, when practicable, be marked after the tonnage-mark, thus:

Tonnage Mark. 653.13 Official Number. No. 3,065.

Whenever application is made for the issuance of marine documents to a vessel, an application for an official number must be made at the same time, or prior thereto. Before delivering such documents, the Collector or principal customs officer must have the evidence hereinafter prescribed, that the number has been properly marked upon the main-beam of the vessel; and he must also, as soon as may be practicable, certify to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics that it is so marked. Whenever application is made for a renewal of marine papers for a vessel which has already been documented, but not numbered, or which, if numbered, is not properly marked, the customs officer will require that the official number shall be marked thereon before the delivery of the new documents. The certificate of an inspector or other officer of the customs (General Catalogue, form 897) shall, at points where an inspector or other officer of the customs is located, be required by the Collector as evidence that the official number has been properly marked upon the vessel's main-beam; but in cases where it would be very inconvenient or expensive for an officer of the customs to make the examination necessary for rendering such certificate, the affidavit of the owner or master that his vessel has been properly marked [illegible]; but as soon as the vessel shall have arrived at a place within the vessel's home district, where the inspection of a customs officer can be procured, such certificate must be required by the Collector of the district.

H. F. FRENCH,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

DOCK AND OTHER NOTES.

The tugs Thrall, Miller, Ferry, and J. H. Martin were laid up for the winter yesterday.

Capt. Colloway, of the schooner Myosotis, after having seen his vessel safely in winter quarters, left for his home in Milwaukee yesterday morning.

The Cleveland Seamen's Union demands $4 per day from all vessels that have employed non-union sailors during the season, $3.50 to all other vessels.

The Union Line tug Success will be rebuilt this winter. The work will be done by Burns & Canavan. It is the intention to raise her two feet forward and ten inches aft. The probable cost will be about $3,500.

The Midland Elevator Company have erected a skeleton tower forty feet high on the west end of their dock, with a powerful red light placed on top as a signal to vessel men. The light can be seen as soon as they round Gloucester Point.

It was the schooner Lotus that the Keiderhouse ran into off Waukegan Friday night. The Lotus was lying at anchor at the time of the collision, and lost all her forerigging. The Keiderhouse lost her mizzenmast, foretopmast, and had her starboard bow stove in. Both vessels were towed into this port yesterday.

The big steam-barge John B. Lyon, nothwithstanding the loss of her smoke-stacks at the Beavers, managed to reach this port yesterday without the assistance of a tug. The tug G. W. Gardner, that was sent after her, missed her on the way, and has not yet returned. The John M. Hutchinson, the Lyon's consort, is being towed here by the tug Welcome.

The following arrangement has been made for the Goodrich Transportation Company's boats during the winter: The propellers Oconto and Depere will run on the west-shore route between Chicago and Manitowoc; the propellers Michigan, Wisconsin, and Menominee will run on the Grand Haven route; the City of Ludington will run on the Frankfort route. The steamers Sheboygan, City of Milwaukee, Chicago, and Muskegon have been laid up at Manitowoc.

At 10:30 a. m. yesterday the new iron tug Alpha, commanded by Capt. Mike Driscoll, started on her trial trip. There were about fifty persons on board, among whom were Charles Crane, Esq., President of the Chicago Dredging Company, and son, and Messrs. Goit, Atkins, Goode, Woodbury, Halliday, McLaughlin, and George P. Gilman. The Alpha proved a decided success, making eight miles an hour easily with seventy-five pounds of steam. She draws seven feet seven inches forward and eleven feet aft. After being out several hours the Alpha was headed for port, and returned about 3 p. m. An elegant lunch, both liquid and solid, was served on board, and all on board returned highly pleased with their excursion. It is hardly necessary to say that Capt. Driscoll is the proudest tugman on the river, and well he may be, as the Alpha more than realized the expectations of her owners and builders.

AROUND THE LAKES.

HAVING A ROUGH TRIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Nov. 27.—The steam-barge Ballantine with the schooner Moore in tow arrived here at noon today. They left Buffalo on Saturday, the 19th, but ran back, and left again on Monday. The Ballantine let go of the Moore and went to Erie for coal. On Thursday the Ballantine got in the Passage, but went back in search of the Moore, which was at anchor off Rondeau, but was so iced up that she could not get her anchor or pass a line. On Friday they encountered such a head-wind that they returned to the Eau, where they remained until Saturday night. In coming in the river they grounded on Bar Point. They are coal-laden from Buffalo to Milwaukee. The water came up and they passed the Lime-Kilns at 6 p. m.

THE LIME-KILNS CROSSING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Nov. 27.—The propeller [illegible] was detained here eighteen hours by [illegible] on Bar Point. She left at daylight for [illegible]. The propeller Nebraska was detained five hours, but passed up at 11 last night. The [illegible] was detained above the Lime-Kiln eleven hours, and passed down at 4 o'clock tonight. She will not leave Amherstburg till morning. The barge Sandusky was towed over from Toledo today. She is waiting here for the steam-barge Superior. She is coal-laden for Milwaukee.

THE W. J. SUFFEL ROUGHLY USED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GODERICH, Ont., Nov. 27.—The vessel reported in Friday night's dispatch as lying at anchor and flying a flag of distress proves to be the schooner W. J. Suffel, bound from Chicago to Port Hope with a cargo of corn. She was rescued by the tug Erie Belle this evening and brought into port in a crippled condition. Her Captain reports having encountered a series of heavy gales. The vessel lost her foregaff, foresail, main boom, and jibboom. The cargo is said to be all right. The tug Erie Belle will tow the schooners J. Stevenson and New Dominion to Windsor as soon as the weather moderates.

COULD NOT GET A PUMP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 27.—The tug J. J. Hagerman, which left for Sheboygan last night to procure a steam-pump and thence proceed to the Sturgeon Bay Canal to raise the schooner Pierpont, returned here this afternoon. Capt. Sweeny says he was unable to get a pump, as the two placed on the J. O. Thayer still remain on board and cannot be removed owing to continued heavy weather. The pumps are also said to be badly wrecked.

ASHORE IN HAMMOND'S BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 27.—The steam-barge Tuttle and consort ran ashore in a snow-storm last Friday night at Hammond's Bay. The Tuttle got off today by throwing 200 tons of coal overboard, and has suffered but little damage. The Ely is still on and scuttled, and if she can get immediate assistance will not be damaged to any extent. No tugs here.

TO BE OVERHAULED THIS WINTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 27.—The steam-barge D. W. Rust is to receive an extensive overhaul at this port during the coming winter, the work to be done including a new main deck, frames where needed, and whatever else may be found necessary to put the boat in first-class shape. The schooner D. K. Clint is also to receive a number of new keelsons running her entire length, over which will be laid an extra floor.

THE WATER OUT OF THE J. H. MEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Nov. 27.—The tug Lawrence's steam-pump succeeded in clearing the water from the schooner J. H. Mead, and last night she was taken to the canal. She is not leaking now to any extent. She will be lightered tomorrow by unloading about a hundred tons of coal, and will be taken to Manitowoc by the tug Lawrence.

WILL TOW THE MONITOR TO CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Nov. 27.—The tug John Martin took the schooner Monitor to Detroit, where a steam-pump was put on board, and the Martin will tow her through to Cleveland. The water was reduced to eight inches by her own pumps. They will not leave here till daylight.

THE SCHOONER PANDORA SAFE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, Ont., Nov. 27.—The schooner Pandora, for whose safety fears were entertained, arrived here last night from Rondeau in tow of the tug Kate Williams. The Pandora encountered a heavy gale on Lake Erie and put into Rondeau harbor with the loss of her head gear.

ASHORE IN SOUTH MANITOU HARBOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27.—The Master of the steam-barge Rufus P. Ranney reports that the schooner Telegraph, without cargo, went ashore in South Manitou Harbor Friday night. The vessel has suffered no material damage, and can be released.

DANGER AT BAR POINT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Nov. 27.—Captains think themselves very lucky if they pass Bar Point without touching. Two canalers struck last week. Without the lightship, and buoy, and low water it is pretty fine work.

CONTRACT TO RAISE THE CANFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Nov. 27.—Odette & Whery, of Windsor, have got the contract to raise the schooner Canfield, which foundered on Bar Point. They are to bring her to Amherstburg for $1,675. The work is to be done this winter.

STILL ON THE BOTTOM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Nov. 27.—The schooner Pierpont, that sunk inside the harbor piers Friday night, is still in the same position. There is a small hole in her bottom. She is lying in about ten feet of water, with a foot over her decks.

RAN ASHORE ON BOIS BLANC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 27.—The schooner Leonard Hannah ran ashore this morning on Bois Blanc, in the passage. The tug George S. Cuyler is assisting. She is ore-laden for Cleveland.

A RATHER STEEP TOW-BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The Anchor Line has presented a claim of $500 for towing the waterlogged barge Cyclone into this port some time ago with the propeller Conestoga. The distance towed was inside ten miles.

TOWED THROUGH STURGEON BAY CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Nov. 27.—The tug Lawrence towed the loaded schooner Oneida through the canal today, and she is now on her way to Milwaukee.

CHARLIE M'MILLAN AND HIS BOAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 27.—The steam-barge Queen of the West has arrived with coal after a ten days' run from Buffalo and anchoring five times on the trip.

GONE FOR THE SCHOONER CAMDEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Nov. 27.—The tug Gregory started for Bailey's Harbor about noon today to take the disabled schooner Camden to Milwaukee.

THE STRAITS OF MACKINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 27.—Wind northwest. Heavy snow and freezing hard.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop S. C. Hall, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, lumber.
Prop C. H. Starke, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Peerless, Houghton, sundries.
Prop J. B. Lyon, Buffalo, coal.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Prop R. G. Peters, Manistee, lumber.
Prop J. H. Shrigley, Manistee, lumber.
Prop De Pere, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop George Burnham, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Swallow, Montague, lumber.
Prop Tempest, Montague, lumber.
Prop Michael Groh, Montague, lumber.
Tug Arctic (hull), Milwaukee, light.
Schr Morning Star, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Herschel, Marinette, lumber.
Schr John Miner, Muskegon, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Maine, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.
Schr Ketchum, Muskegon, light.
Stmr North Star, Pentwater, sundries.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 27—9:30 p. m.—Passed up on the night of the 26th—Propellers Columbia and John N. Glidden and tow.

Passed up today—Propellers Saginaw Valley, City of Concord, Benton and barges, and Nebraska.

In port—Propeller J. P. Donaldson; schooners Porter and Delaware; tow-barge Hutchinson; propeller Ontonagon and barges.

Down—Propellers Nelson, Mills and barges, Henry Howard and barges; steamer Pearl; propeller R. Prindiville and barges; R. H. Birckhead and barges, Porter Chamberlin and barges, China, Iron Duke, Japan, and Arctic; schooners Reindeer, St. Lawrence, Zach Chandler, C. Ames, Canton, and J. C. Woodruff.

Arrived—Tug Leviathan with schooner Barbarian.

Wind northeast, heavy. Weather cold.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The only arrivals up to 6 p. m. were the schooner J. N. Foster, with coal from Cleveland, and the schooner Eliza Allen, with grain from Canada. The wind was strong from west to northwest and nothing left port. The schooner Queen City was towed up from Tonawanda this evening and took on a cargo during the night. Weather permitting, the steam-barge Oceanica, with the Queen City in tow, will start for Chicago in the morning.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 27.—Arrived from below today—The propeller Rochester, the last Union Line boat of the season; the propeller Montana, the last Western Transportation Company boat; and the steam-barges James Davidson and Rufus P. Ranney. They all report disagreeable weather last night on account of snow and sleet, which covered the steamers' decks to the depth of six inches.

Electric Light in the Stomach.

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* gives an account of an instrument invented by Dr. J. Mikulicz, instructor at the University, which enables a physician to subject every part of a patient's stomach to an ocular inspection. It consists of a tube which is thrust down the throat after the manner of the sword-swallowing jugglers. The tube contains an isolated conductor of electricity, two water-canals, an air-canal, and a wide opening for the optical apparatus. The stomach is emptied by means of a stomach-pump previous to the introduction of the apparatus, and is then inflated through the air-tube. At the bottom of the tube are two windows, one on each side, through which the walls of the stomach can be seen, the requisit light being furnished by an incandescent platina coil which is connected with the conductor. In order that the examination may not be disturbed by coughing or vomiting on the part of the patient, he is treated to a dose of morphine, which enables him to endure the presence of the instruments for ten or fifteen minutes, while retaining sufficient consciousness to converse with the physician by means of signs. It is apparent that this instrument will prove of inestimable value to medical science.

UTAH.

The Mormon Land of Polygamy and Superstition.

A Rosy Description of It by a Gentile.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 20.—Utah Territory lies in the latitude of Missouri, about two-thirds of the way from St. Louis to San Francisco. It embraces 54,000,000 acres of land. Only that which can be artificially watered is really arable. The Wasatch Mountains intersect it from north to south, dividing it into two substantially equal parts. Of the part lying east of this range and drained by the Green and Colorado Rivers and their tributaries little use has yet been made. It is mountainous, its valleys are a mile above tide-water, it has some arable and considerable grazing land, with extensive coal-fields lying along the southern slope of the Uintah and the eastern slope of the Wasatch Ranges. The settlements are few and small. The Denver & Rio Grande Western is now constructing a railroad through it, joining Colorado and Utah, which will make it accessible and its resources available.

SETTLEMENTS.

The settled part lies along the western base of the Wasatch Mountains, between them and Salt Lake and Lake Utah, in Cache, Sanpete, and a score of valleys; wherever indeed a stream flashes into the sunshine from the gloom of mountain gorge it is caught and trailed in a thousand rills upon the thirsty land. Salt Lake Basin extends from beyond Nephi to Bear River Gates 200 miles. It includes Salt Lake and Utah Lake, has the general altitude of the Allegheny Mountains, and is the paradise of the farmer, the horticulturist, and the fruit-grower. Cache Valley lies to the northeast, Sanpete Valley to the southeast of Salt Lake Valley. They are noted grain-producing sections, but, having colder winters and shorter seasons, are not so well adapted to fruit-growing as Salt Lake Basin. The Sevier River rises in Panguitch Lake, far south, and flows northward, finally breaking out of the mountains and losing itself in the sink of Sevier Lake. Its upper course is settled wherever tributaries enter from adjoining mountain ranges.

THE DESERT.

The western third of Utah is mountain, desert, sink, and lake, with few oases of grazing or of possible arable land. In the northern part of the Territory the Wasatch is high and massive, there is great accumulation of snow in winter, and the streams are correspondingly large and numerous. In the southern part the range is lower and less in mass, it is warmer, and there is little snow, smaller and fewer streams, and more desert in proportion. The isolated ranges in the Great Basin give rise to no streams of importance, and the valleys are largely desert. But all the mountains appear to be full of mineral ores, and there is usually water enough to mine and reduce them.

CLIMATE—STATISTICAL.

In the lower valleys the climate is mild and salubrious. The atmosphere is dry, elastic, transparent, and bracing. The temperature compares favorably in respect of equability with that of the country at large, and certainly with that of adjacent Territories. The following table gives the annual and seasonal mean temperature; its maximum, minimum, and range; the annual and seasonal rainfall, percentage of moisture, and number of days on which there is precipitation—all being the mean of the eight years—1873-1880—observations at United States Signal-Service Station, Salt Lake City:

SEASONS.	TEMPERATURE.				PRECIP.		
	Me'n	Max.	Min.	R.	Pr.ct	In.	Ds.
Winter	34.3	51.3	8.2	43.1	67.4	4.15	[illegible]
Spring	48.4	75.8	25.3	50.5	45.4	6.74	28
Summer	67.4	95.4	48.1	47.3	29.5	2.06	[illegible]
Fall	51.2	74.4	29.0	45.4	43.2	4.00	18
Annual	50.3	74.2	27.6	46.6	46.4	18.95	98

Mean of highest thermometer for eighteen years, 97.4 degrees; lowest, 3.8 degrees; extremes, 104 degrees, 10 degrees. Average daily variation of temperature, 13 degrees; monthly, 46 degrees; mean temperature of four hottest months at 9 o'clock p. m., 57 degrees; humidity in summer, 70 per cent less than saturation; precipitation, nearly one-half the average east of the one hundredth meridian; mean air pressure at Salt Lake City, 25.63 inches; water boils, 204.3; average velocity of winds, 5½ miles an hour, against 18 on the ocean.

THE SEASONS.

The spring opens in March, the atmosphere becomes clear as a dew-drop, deciduous trees burst into leafy bloom, and the green of the valleys pursues the retiring snow-line up the mountain slopes. The summer is pleasant in its onset, accompanied by fragrant airs and full streams. Springs of sweet water, fed largely from the surface, bubble forth everywhere. But as the season advances the heat increases, the winds become laden with dust, the storms are dry, the springs fail or become brackish from concentration of their mineral salts, the streams run low, and vegetation parches unless artificially watered. Still, from the rapid radiation at the earth's surface, the nights are agreeably cool, and give strength to meet the heat of the days. In October the air clears up again as in spring, and the landscape softens with the rich colors of the dying vegetation, which reaches up the mountain sides to their summits in places; but on them the gorgeous picture is soon overlaid by the first snows of approaching winter. The fall is delightful, and generally lingers nearly to the end of the year.

SANITARY ADVANTAGES.

The dry air and slight rainfall peculiarly adapt Utah to that out-of-door living, tramping, and camping which so quickly renovates a broken-down nerve apparatus, and through that all organic processes. Pure water and wholesome food are abundant in all the valleys. One has a choice of altitude ranging between 4,300 and 10,000 feet above the sea, access to mineral springs with remedial qualities for many ills, and in Salt Lade Basin, containing 60 per cent of the population, the ameliorating influences of 2,500 square miles of salt water. Hardly any form of disease originates or proceeds to the chronic stage in the Territory, and upon many who come here diseased mere residence has a beneficial effect.

AGRICULTURAL—ARABLE LAND.

Nearly 10,000,000 acres of public land have been surveyed in Utah. The area of arable land is governed by the amount of water available for irrigation. Calculating the duty of one cubic foot per second at 100 acres, the streams will water 1,500,000 acres. The land farmed without irrigation (one-third) and what may be watered from springs and wells would swell this to 3,000,000 acres, of which perhaps one-tenth is under fence.

IRRIGATION.

Generally, irrigation cannot be dispensed with. It involves preliminary outlay and the labor of applying the water, but renders the cultivator independent of the weather in seeding and harvesting, and enriches the soil by the deposit of salts and earths from the irrigating waters. Standard crops require but two or three waterings. The smaller streams have been utilized, but their full capacity, developed by good engineering, has not been brought into requisition.

PRODUCTS—YIELD.

All the crops of the latitude are grown in Utah with success. The following table is from the census returns of 1880—crop of 1879—which was 25 per cent below the average:

Grain.	Acres in.	Per acre.	Total yield, bu.
Wheat	72,954	16	1,167,268
Oats	19,430	21½	417,888
Barley	11,244	19¼	216,535
Corn	12,168	13⅝	164,244
Rye	1,143	8⅝	9,719
Buckwheat	28	16	448

Counting 100,000 acres in hay, 15,000 in miscellaneous crops, 10,000 in fruit, we have 242,000 acres under cultivation. There are nearly 10,000 farms.

UNOCCUPIED LAND.

Improved land is worth $35 to $100 an acre, according to location. Although one-half of the arable land has been entered, nine-tenths of it is yet unimproved. Its settlement is better undertaken in colonies than individually. Irrigating channels can usually be made with plow and scraper, each landowner contributing his quota and having perpetual right to his proportional use of water at the additional cost for repairs. Under the desert land law a person is entitled to preëmpt 640 acres, paying one-fifth down and the rest in three years provided he bring water on the ground.

FRUIT.

The climate and soil of Salt Lake Basin are peculiarly adapted to fruit-growing. The trees are vigorous growers and generous bearers; fruits large, fair, and fine flavored; the crop remarkably sure. The higher valleys, having shorter seasons, are less favorable for fruit-raising. In the south, on the Rio Colorado, grapes do well, and wine-making is a growing industry. The climate resembles that of Southern California, where cotton, tobacco, oranges, and semi-tropical products generally are successfully cultivated. Apple orchards bear 100 bushels per acre; smaller fruits somewhat more; grapes, five tons.

TIMBER.

There is a fair supply of timber for ordinary rough use. The valleys are bare of trees, but the mountains are quite well wooded. The best trees produce lumber practically, although not technically, clear. Red pine and black balsam are the most lasting woods. The people cannot acquire title to wooded land, but they use the timber, paying stumpage under certain circumstances. Rough lumber is worth $25 per thousand; flooring and finishing lumber is imported, and costs $45.

PASTURE—STOCK.

There is much land on mountain slopes and river terraces which cannot be irrigated and yet is not out of from water. The native bunch-grass is second in quality only to the buffalo and gramma grasses of the plains. It grows in the most barren spots, cures standing, retaining its nutrient qualities, and has a pyriform seed, very fattening. In Salt Lake Basin, and southward, stock in general winter without fodder; in the more elevated valleys north they require food and shelter, and the stock-raiser does well who provides these against emergencies anywhere. Ordinarily a 5-year-old steer, worth $25, is produced at a cost of $5. The yearly drive outward is estimated at 40,000 head, worth $800,000. By cultivating lucerne, practicing ensilage, and pushing things, this out-turn might soon be increased tenfold. The strain of blood in horses, cattle, and sheep has been greatly improved in recent years.

SHEEP—WOOL.

There are probably 675,000 sheep in Utah, shearing 2,700,000 pounds of wool, part of which ranges with the best California wool; part is inferior. One-fourth of it is manufactured in the Territory. It realizes to the producer about 20 cents. Sheep are worth about $2.50 as they run, require no feed or shelter in winter, are not liable to disease, and yield an annual profit of 40 per cent on cost. Many are driven in and out yearly.

PRIMITIVE AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is in a comparatively primitive state in Utah. Wheat, flour, potatoes, eggs, butter chickens, seeds, dried fruit, beef and mutton on foot, and wool are exported, but their value is counterbalanced by nearly 10,000 tons of corn, oats, beans, cheese, hams, bacon, lard, sugar, sirup, currants, raisins, wine, starch, crackers, mustard, tobacco, canned meats, fruits, and pickles, yearly imported, hardly one of which need be. This indicates the scope Utah farming offers to capital, enterprise, and skill. There is enough water and rich land, the home demand is great and prices stiff enough to make agriculture, instead of mining, the prime industry. It should not need to bring food for man or beast to Utah.

MINING—PRODUCT—AREA.

Mining began in Utah in 1870. The out-put has been $56,000,000, lead, silver, and gold. The yearly product averages $6,000,000. The mining area is coextensive with the mountains. Mines have been found in every county. There are eighty mining districts, embracing 5,000,000 acres. Many are now abandoned, but with better facilities of intercommunication and more experience in reducing ores, they will be revisited and work resumed, not again to cease.

PRODUCTIVE DISTRICTS.

These are popularly known as Park City, the Cottonwoods, American Fork, Stockton, Bingham, Tintic, Frisco, and Silver Reef. The great mine at Park City is the Ontario, in quartzite; pay four feet thick by 1,200 feet long; ore milling $100 a ton; finely equipped and dead work kept well ahead; product to date, $9,200,000; dividends paid, $3,700,000; no signs of exhaustion; lowest (600-foot) level the best. The Marsac Company has mines, a mill and smelter here; the McHenry Company a mine and mill; there is a great mine in Pinyon Hill, and many other prospective mines, eight of which are being opened and employ steam machinery.

THE COTTONWOODS — BINGHAM — SANDY — TINTIC.

The mines of the Cottonwoods, of Bingham Cañon, and Stockton, all accessible from Salt Lake City by rail, and semicircling the city within thirty miles, ship their ores to Sandy, and lose their individual output in that of the smelters—all but the Stewart, the Jordan, and Stewart No. 2 at Bingham, which have mills and vast bodies of $10 gold quartz. At Sandy and vicinity are the Mingo, Germania, and Hanauer smelters, the Germania refining lead also, whose united monthly product averages about 800 tons of base bullion, worth $125,000. At Tintic, the Mammoth, a vein forty feet thick breaking through the limestone across its bedding and producing $100,000 per annum, is the leading mine. The Tintic Mining & Milling Company is a steady bullion producer. The Eureka Hill Mine ships its ores to Sandy.

FRISCO—SILVER LEAF.

At Frisco the Horn Silver, after much preparatory work, including the erection of steam hoisting works, extension of Utah Central Railway to mine, and building five stacks at Francklyn, near Salt Lake, is ready to begin paying a long series of dividends. The pay chimney is fifty feet wide by 100 yards long; the capacity of the mine and furnaces is at least $250,000 per month. The Frisco Company has one stack here, and the Cave and Carbonate Mines. It turns out abont $25,000 monthly. At Silver Leaf the Christy, Stormont, Leeds, and Barbee & Walker Companies produce together $1,000,000 in fine bullion annually. A mill has just started near Ogden, and one is being erected at Marysville. From the long-continued development of certain mines, the building of new mills and reduction works, and the extension of railroads, there is a certainty of a large increase in the mineral output of Utah in the near future.

COAL IRON.

The great coalfield of Utah is in the Wasatch Range, and high up on its eastern acclivity. It extends nearly the length of the Territory. There are thousands of square miles—plenty for ages. It is a lignite, like the other Western coals, and like them will no doubt make fair coke. Save the spathic, all the ores of iron occur in Utah everywhere, the heaviest and richest deposits in Iron County. Hematites and magnetites crop out there in a belt two miles wide and sixteen long in great masses. One called "The Blowout" contains three millions tons stand. Prof. Newberry, after analyzing, says many of these deposits are first-class Bessemer ores. Water and coal are plenty and convenient, and wood for charcoal. Important iron deposits occur at Tintic, in Cache Valley, about Ogden, and in other localities.

OTHER MINERALS.

The entire basin of Utah has been a laboratory where the primitive processes of nature were long active. Amongst the results, aside from silver, gold, lead, iron, and coal, are sulphur, gypsum, red and yellow ochres, salt, mineral wax, soluble salts, manganese, antimony, bismuth, zinc, arsenic, cobalt, cinnabar, mica, molybdenum, brick and fire clays, fatty, potter's, and porcelain clays, and firestone. Granites, sandstones, and limestones for building, occur in profusion, and marble in great variety, some kinds taking a high polish. Antelope Island affords fine beds of green and royal purple slate of good quality. Volcanic products and fossils of all the formations abound.

MANUFACTURES—PRODUCT.

The manufactures of Utah have grown from $300,000 in value in 1850 to $5,000,000 in 1880. The chief items are flour, rough and finished lumber, leather, boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, woolen fabrics, yarn and hosiery, charcoal, brick, lime, beer. There are 100 flour-mills, more saw-mills, twenty tanneries, twenty boot and shoe factories, woolen-mills with 5,000 spindles, ten furniture factories, two foundries. The manufacture of bullion from ore, employing 150 stamps and a score of smelting stacks, doubles the above value, making it $10,000,000 easy.

OPPORTUNITIES—IRON.

It is believed that Utah affords unequaled facilities for the manufacture of iron. The materials abound, labor and supplies are cheap, there is an ample market—the entire Pacific Coast—and it is far enough from iron-making Europe and America to preclude their moving their product here and selling it cheaper than it can be produced here. The works should be calculated to reduce the ores and to manufacture all kinds of iron and steel.

METALLURGICAL WORKS.

Probably four-fifths of the ores in the Rocky Mountains are neglected for want of proper metallurgical works in this valley equal in capacity and appliances to treating them. With an establishment possessing the means and skill to separate all the metals from their gangues, however combined therewith, an incalculable stimulus would be given to mining, which in turn would deluge the reducing works with various and rich ores. The manufacture of drugs and chemicals, of oils, paints, pig and sheet lead, shot and lead pipe would naturally grow out of such works.

OTHER MANUFACTURES.

Three-quarters of our woolclip goes East to be manufactured and returned to us, while the mills work on half-time, because the business lacks capital, classifying, or specializing. The best woods for furniture, wagons, and agricultural implements are not native. Nor are the tanbarks, but we shall soon tan leather without barks. With cost of moving raw material East and product back as a protection, lead and its products, and all woolen and leather fabrics needed by Utah might be profitably made here. The product of our fine clays, marble and slate beds, have the cost of one carriage across the continent as protective tariff. There is one paper-mill in operation. There should be ten. Mulberry-trees and silkworms do well in Utah, and silk spinning and weaving machinery is being introduced. These and other branches of manufacture offer liberal inducements to the enterprising investor.

RAILROAD SYSTEM.

Utah has 750 miles of railroad in operation, 450 in process of construction, and as much more projected, duplicating the excellent system of Territorial and county roads, 3,000 miles in length. Generally speaking, the railroad system consists of a north-and-south trunk line, three main transverse lines, and branches into the mining cañons and coal-fields. The Union and Central Pacific Roads, meeting at Ogden, giving Utah important advantages from the competition between East and West, stretch across the northern part of the Territory. The Utah & Northern, belonging to the Central Pacific, runs northward from Ogden through Cache Valley, eighty miles in Utah, and into the heart of Montana, intersecting the Northern Pacific en route. The Utah Central, controlled by the Union Pacific, runs south from Ogden through Salt Lake City to Milford, 265 miles, with connecting roads to Bingham, Alta, Pleasant Valley, and a branch to Frisco. The road to Pleasant Valley belongs to the Rio Grande. The Utah & Nevada runs from Salt Lake City westward via the lake shore to Stockton, and belongs to the Union Pacific. A branch from the Union Pacific at Echo runs to Park City. The Utah Eastern parallels the latter from Coalville to Park City.

ROADS BUILDING.

The Denver & Rio Grande Western is extending the Pleasant Valley Road via Salt Lake City to Ogden, and eastward to Grand River to meet the Rio Grande building westward. The same company is building from Salt Lake City to Park City, to connect with the Utah Eastern. The Sanpete Valley Road will soon be completed from Nephi to the Wales coal mines. The Utah Central will be extended to Iron Springs in the near future, connecting there with the California Central, running (when built) direct to San Francisco, and also to the Rio Colorado to meet the Atlantic & Pacific from Albuquerque and the Texas Pacific from El Paso. The Union Pacific is building the Salt Lake & Western from Lehi southwestward through Tintic, to connect with the California Central on the California State line. Other very important roads in agi[tation] through Utah have been determined upon by powerful corporations. When they are completed, every part of Utah will be easily accessible, and we shall have choice of competing lines east and west.

BUSINESS STATISTICS.

Before the completion of the overland railroad, the imports and exports of Utah did not exceed 12,000 tons per annum. Since that they have averaged nearly twelve times as much; two-thirds imports, one-half incidental to mining. The value of the yearly imports and exports is not far from $16,000,000. Jobbers and retailers do a yearly business of $10,000,000. Perhaps $3,500,000 are engaged in trade; most of it is done by a few houses. The heaviest is Zion's Coöperative Mercantile Association, of Salt Lake City, which, with its branches at Ogden and Logan, imports one-third of all the merchandise used in the Territory. It has 800 stockholders, and a cash capital of $750,000. There is a coöperative institution in nearly every settlement, buying of the big institution at Salt Lake City, and selling to it the country produce they take in for goods, but they are not branches. They have thousands of stockholders, and most of the people patronize them. Fifty insurance companies carry $400,000 insurance on buildings, and perhaps $1,500,000 on merchandise in stock, representing, it is estimated, three-fourths of its average value. There are one National and ten private banks, with an aggregate capital of $800,000; average deposits, $2,000,000; average loans, $1,500,000, drawing $25,000,000 exchange yearly. Yours,

O. J. HOLLISTER.

THE OLD REBEL LEAVEN.

The Words and Acts of South Carolina Rebels—What Charleston's Military Visitors Saw Beneath the Generous Hospitality—An Undying, Unscrupulous Hatred of Republican Men and Principles.

HARTFORD, Nov. 21.—The recent visit of the Connecticut First Regiment, with Gov. Bigelow and other invited guests, to Charleston, S. C., after the ceremonies at Yorktown, was one of great enjoyment in many respects, and all that has been said about it in the newspapers has been in the nature of extravagant praise. So emphatic, indeed, has been the open verdict as to the pleasures of the trip and the unbounded hospitality displayed by the people of Charleston that the Democratic papers of Connecticut have availed themselves of what they have considered an exceptional opportunity to lecture the Republicans on the subject of Southern loyalty and good-fellowship, as if there were special partisan lessons to be enforced out of the whole-souled hospitality of the South Carolina reception. Were it not for this attempt to make political capital out of a purely social affair it would probably be in good taste to say no more than has been said in their public journals regarding the experience of the visitors; but there are a few facts which under the circumstances make it at least excusable to disclose some of the unpleasant features of the Charleston demonstration.

The visitors were mostly Republicans, including the military and invited guests, and their visit was intended as a cordial recognition of all the people of the City of Charleston. Upon their arrival there, or very soon after, it was discovered that the entire arrangements for their reception and entertainment were in the hands of leading Democrats. A little inquiry developed the fact that there was not a Republican upon any of the committees, nor had a single Republican been invited to the banquet provided for the guests. Some of the visitors were acquainted with a few leading Republicans, including the Postmaster, the Collector of Customs, and other Federal officers, and, in conversation with these gentlemen, ascertained that there had been a studious effort to ignore Republicans in all the details of the reception. The discovery was offensive to some of the Connecticut men, and they declined to attend the banquet, and made their dissatisfaction known, in a polite way, to some of the Democratic citizens of Charleston, and in deference to this expression a few invitations to the banquet were sent at the last moment to persons who had been ignored, but the compliment was not considered timely enough to warrant an acceptance. One of the Charleston Republicans, who holds an honorable Government position, married a lady born in that city. He is a gentleman of culture and she a lady of refinement. A leading citizen of this State, one of the guests of the excursion party, accepted the hospitality of this family and heard what surprised him greatly, but much less than if he had not seen the displa of exclusiveness in the reception arrangements. The lady said to him: "You can have no idea of the social ostracism which is carried out here by the Bourbon Democrats toward Republicans. Though I was born and reared here, yet the fact that my husband is a Republican is considered enough to bar me from the society of people with whom I have been acquainted all my life and formerly associated. They do not recognize me even upon the street. Where we attend church the majority of the communicants are in sympathy with political Bourbonism, and none of these people recognize us in any way. Even the minister does not speak to us. What you see here in this reception is no surprise to us; it is only the common thing, what we experience every day."

Another visitor, in giving an account of the trip, said his astonishment over the treatment of Republicans was nothing compared to his amazement when he found how ready the leading Democrats in private conversation were to admit and defend their persecutions, social and political. They were delighted, of course, to do the handsome thing by their visitors, and to ask no questions as to politics, but when it came to a matter of citizenship, and not of visitation, in South Carolina, they were determined to give no recognition to Republicans. The idea seemed to be that if any Northern Republican could come down there and not see that it was for his interest to act with the Democratic party he had better stay away, and the argument was that the only protection to be had was in uniting the intelligent whites against an ignorant colored population. One South Carolinian—who is a leading Democratic politician, and whose name was given—told the Connecticut man that, in defense of the maintenance of the white element in politics, distinctively known as the Democratic party, he himself and others, in the administration of party affairs, had controlled, and would continue to control, the ballot-box by any means, and these means hitherto had been principally the use of tissue-ballots and counting-out processes. The situation was represented to be so extreme that to admit a resort to fraudulent measures against the suffrage was only to confess a greater love of honest administration and the highest good of the State; and the Connecticut listener was assured that if he were living in South Carolina he would be only too glad to adopt himself the sentiments advanced. The honest, straightforward way in which these matters were talked over gave the visitors a singular impression of Southern frankness, to say the least, while opening their eyes to a condition of things which they had not before permitted themselves to fully believe, even in the hight of their partisan feeling at home.

Force of a Minnesota Cyclone.

The following letter was written from a place three and one-half miles northeast of Fort Ridgely, by Herbert A. Gate, one of the Minneapolis & St. Louis surveying corps, to the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* "On Friday, the day of the storm, we were surveying a preliminary branch running a westerly course from the main line, when we saw quite a large black cloud approaching. We started for camp, and were within about three miles of it when the cloud in the centre turned green and purple; lightning flashed and heavy thunder rolled. About a mile from camp the heavens looked like an immense cloud of dust. We got in just in time to unhitch the horses from the wagon when the storm struck us. Seven of us tried to hold the tent, but failed. We were scattered in a short time in all directions. Henry Wales was thrown against a tree and had his left side smashed in. The wind buried me through the tent as it fell. I tried to hold on to a tree, but in vain, and was thrown about four rods against more trees, and this time I stuck, while the air was filled with sticks and iron flying in every direction. One of Finley's boys was about sixty rods north of us with a large herd of cattle. He was carried into the air and cast to the ground lifeless. When found the only article of dress he had on was his shirt-collar. His father's house was entirely destroyed. A mile southeast of us lived a family named Oliver. The father, mother, and four children were killed, and another child fatally injured. The heavy sills of a bridge near us were picked up and driven into the ground from four to six feet. Ducks, prairie-chickens, and all kind of birds were found skinned as for a pot-pie. Our outfit is totally destroyed; the tents level, the transit, flags, grips, and clothing are all gone. The wind tore the harness off the horses into shreds. One of the most valuable horses was killed and another badly crippled."

The Latest in Matches—A Box-Making Contest in Pittsburg for $100 a Side.

Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch.

A novel contest came off last night at Odd-Fellows' Hall, South Side, it being a box-making match between Robert E. Michaels, a boxmaker at Schutte's planing-mill, South Side, and Albert Beebee, an employé of Stack & Shoies, this city. Some weeks ago a match took place between the parties for $50 a side, in which Michaels won by one nail, and the present match was the outgrowth of the former one. The stakes were originally to be $200 a side, but the match last night was made for $100 a side. Mr. John Bradley, of the Prothonotary's office, being the stakeholder. Shortly before 9 o'clock the announcement was made that all was ready. After a short speech by the referee, the principals stepped forward. After the customary hand-shaking, the referee announced everything ready. A bench about two feet high and twelve feet long had been erected on the front of the stage, and piled on top of this was the box-lumber, and beside it a box of nails for each. Michaels used a hatchet, and Beebee a hammer. "Whack, whack, whack-e-ty whack," went hatchet and hammer. Box lids and sides were jerked into place and nailed on with wonderful dexterity, and as Michaels tumbled his first box to the floor a few seconds ahead of Beebee a yell went up from the eager audience below. Each man was to nail thirty boxes, twenty-six nails to a box, whose size was about twelve inches by twenty-four. The expression "as busy as nailers" was nowhere in this contest. It was a constant chorus of sounds made by hammer and hatchet as they struck home a nail with one blow. Michaels worked steadily on without a break. It was a part of the rules that every nail not driven straight had to be withdrawn and every defective box made good within the time of the match. Michaels rarely made a misdrive of a nail, while Beebee lost time in having to withdraw nails, no doubt the result of nervousness. When Michaels dumped his ninth box on the floor the hall rang with applause, for he was then one box ahead of his competitor. Upon seeing this, Beebee made a spurt to gain his lost ground, and partially succeeded. The audience noted this and yelled for their favorites in lusty tones. "Go it, Michaels!" "Hurry up, Beebee!" "Let him have it, Bob!" "Go ahead, Al!" were a few of the encouraging words wafted to the ears of the box-wrestlers. Meanwhile the orchestra added to the din. On the twenty-first box Beebee caught up, and the applause and turmoil became deafening. But the end was forshadowed in the steady, sure blows of Michaels, who drove his nails generally with a single blow, while Beebee employed two and three to each. In twenty-nine minutes and fifteen seconds from the time he began Michaels tumbled his thirtieth box on the floor, beating his opponent two sides and the top of a box. He was greeted with a vigorous round of applause, and perspiring and smiling bowed his thanks. Following the match came a dance, which lasted till an early hour this morning.

SOME DISMAL PROPHECIES.

An English Almanac's Gloomy Horoscope for 1882—What Will Happen in the United States—Another Assassination and a Terrible Disaster by Fire to Be Expected—Other Woful Events Predicted.

"Zadkiel's Astrological Almanac" for 1882 has just appeared in London. From the fact that several of the predictions made by Zadkiel for the year passed were fulfilled, those for the coming year are attracting considerable attention. In his preface the author says: "The twelve months that have rolled away since we last addressed the public have been prolific in the manifestations of planetary influence. The most autocratic ruler in Europe, after having escaped the bullets of the would-be assasins for many years, has at last fallen a victim to the bombs of the Nihilists, in the year which we foretold would be his last on earth." Turning to the predictions, the first in order is the sun's entrance into Capricornus, Dec. 21, 1881, at about 9 p. m., New York time, at the ingress. "Venus and Mercury in the meridian will improve trade and commerce," yet, inasmuch as Saturn is the second house, we are told that "the revenue will be deficient." The position of Mars in the fifth house, in 7 degrees and 56 minutes of New York's governing sign, Cancer, "is unfortunate for theatres and places of amusements, and the burning of one (probably in New York) is only too likely to take place about the 27th to the 29th of December, 1881." Then because Uranus is in the seventh house and in square to Mercury, the lawyers are promised plenty of work, while there is a prospect of especially lively times in our divorce courts. "At the lunation Mars is in the tenth house, which presignifies that taxation will press very heavily on the people," the taxation threatened most probably having reference to the advanced price of kinds of provisions. "There will be much violence in the United States, and some great man will suffer degradation or meet with a violent death." At the same time we are assured that our railroads will be prosperous.

For January, 1882, we are reminded that no less than five large planets—Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune—are to retrograde at the beginning of the year, while the square of Saturn to the sun, nearly coinciding with Neptune's stationary position on the 23d, warns colliery managers to take extra precautions against accidents. "The Emperor of Germany will feel the effects of Saturn stationary on his mid-heaven. Socialists will disturb his Empire." In the latter part of February we are informed that "great excitement will be witnessed in New York, and a great conflagration is likely to take place." The sun enters Aries on March 24 at about 9 p. m.; "Mars is just risen at the ingress; the sun, Venus, and the moon are in the tenth house; Saturn, Neptune, and Jupiter are in the eleventh; Mercury is in the ninth; Uranus is in the third. These positions presignify much excitement in the States, alarms of war, turbulence, and bloodshed. Also some vicissitudes, if not panics, in regard to railways." Moreover, we are informed that certain portions of this country in March next will be visited by an epidemic of diphtheria or small-pox. About the middle of April "Mars will transmit the ascendant of the vernal ingress at Washington, producing great excitement in the States." The President's position will be an unenviable one. About the 19th of April a plot will be discovered in Russia in which women will be greatly concerned, and which will go near revolutionizing the political system of that country. On May 17 the sun will be partially eclipsed in the sign Taurus. "The ancients averred that a solar eclipse falling in this sign presignifies 'a scarcity of the fruits of the earth and corn,' and in the third decanate of the sign, 'pestilence, famine, and destruction of great cattle.'" Consequently a bad harvest is predicted for Ireland.

At the entrance of the sun into Cancer, on June 21 at about 6:15 in the afternoon, "Mars is in the ascendant and Saturn is in the meridian; the moon and Uranus being in the second house. This will be a critical time for the Americans. War can scarcely be avoided. The greatest excitement will be witnessed in the States. Panics and a great fall in public securities are sure to take place. Shocks of earthquake will be felt in some States. The weather of the quarter will be marked by intense heat and dryness." July promises to be a momentous month on the other side of the Atlantic. "Explosions and deeds of violence will be rife in London." In India there will be "much excitement and bloodshed." Fortunately for the United States, Jupiter is in Gemini—our ruling sign—"showering down fortunate influences"; while the sojourn of Mercury in Cancer will benefit the trade and commerce of New York City.

In August the prospect is still pleasing and reassuring. "The United States," say the star-interpreter, "is in a prosperous condition, under the benefic influence of Jupiter in Gemini; some important measures of reform in the direction of trade and commerce may be expected." At the autumnal equinox, Sept. 3, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, the prospects remain mainly favorable. "Jupiter is in the ascendant, which presignifies peace, prosperity, and health of the Americans. The conjunction of Mercury and Mars falling in the fifth house foreshadows, I fear, a panic of fire resulting in a dire catastrophe, probably about the middle of October. Uranus in the fourth house indicates some great storm and cold snaps; but, as Jupiter is in the ascendant, less damage would be done than would otherwise be the case." Zadkiel predicts that the King of Spain is likely to be placed in a tight place in November, 1882. "The sun returns to his longitude in the King's horoscope at midnight of Nov. 28, Madrid mean time. The sun and Mars are nearly conjoined in the lower meridian; the moon is in the place of Saturn at birth, and in sesquiquadrate aspect with Mars. These positions presignify a period of trouble and great danger near at hand. Assassination is to be feared. In August and September, 1882, this young monarch is under evil directional influences, and, therefore, "foreseeing the danger," like the wise men spoken of in the book of Proverbs, should "hide himself" somewhat in the fashion of of his most illustrious sacred royal brother of Russia.

A Vermont Tragedy.

Capital punishment of late years has rarely been inflicted upon women in this country. Mrs. Surratt at Washington, and a servant girl in New Jersey who murdered her mistress in the hope that her master would take her for his second wife, are the most notable exceptions. Mrs. Emeline L. Meaker, of Waterbury, Vt., is likely to share their fate, the Supreme Court of the State having overruled the exceptions to the verdict of a lower court which convicted her. She will remain in prison until the last Friday of March, 1883, the closing three months in solitary confinement, according to the practice in the State. It is not likely that she will escape the penalty unless by previous death, for more than one offender has mounted the scaffold after two years' imprisonment. Her son, who was her accomplice in crime, will be hanged next February, there having been no judicial delays in his case. The offense for which they are to suffer was a most heinous one. Their victim was an orphan girl of 13 years, a half sister of Mrs. Meaker's husband. They were tired of keeping her, and after having subjected her to most brutal treatment, took her from bed one night, tied a sack over her head, drove her some miles off in a carriage, and forced her to drink a decoction of strychnine. She quickly died, and was then buried in a swamp. The evidence against the criminals was at first circumstantial, but the son has since confessed his guilt. His mother has been a turbulent prisoner, and once set fire to the jail in which she was confined.

The Glory of Vanderbilt—The Magnificent Painted Window for His New Mansion.

Paris Correspondence Philadelphia Telegraph.

I took a journey the other day away to the other side of Paris, to that far-off quarter where Bouguereau and other great artists abide, to see the magnificent window in painted glass which is destined for the dining-room of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's new house in New York. This splendid work of art, which is the largest one of the kind ever executed for a secular building, is due to the talent of M. Oudinot, who is said to be the first artist in the world in his peculiar line. The subject of the picture is the meeting of the two Kings, Francis I. and Henry VIII., on the Field of the Cloth of Gold. In the centre of the foreground the two young sovereigns, magnificent in dress and in appointments, each mounted on a superb and fiery steed, clasp hands, while at the right Queen Claude of France, surrounded by her attendants, contemplates the greeting of the rival monarchs. King Francis rides a snow-white charger, with trappings of azure and gold, while Henry's horse is a dark bay. A gayly-clad jester holds two hounds in a leash in the immediate foreground to the right, while the rest of the picture is filled with the Knights, nobles, spearsmen, etc., in attendance on the two Kings. In the background rise the gorgeous tents erected to shelter the throng of royal and aristocratic personages. The coloring of the work, which includes some forty or fifty figures, is very superb. Nothing can be imagined richer in effect than is the velvet carpet of the dais of the Queen, its glowing crimson and rich gold border extending so far over the field that it is fretted by the hoofs of King Francis' steed, and throws out to advantage the pure white of the animal and the glittering azure of the silken tassels that adorn his housings. This immense and gorgeous work will, if I understand rightly, fill one end of Mr. Vanderbilt's dining-room, while at the sides of the room will be placed smaller windows, each painted by M. Oudinot, and representing armor, banners, panoplies, etc., each surmounted by the coat-of-arms of one of the nobles that took part in the splendid ceremonies of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. These escutcheons are all of unquestionable authenticity, having been studied by the artist from the manuscripts and contemporary records of the same preserved in the National Library.

M. Oudinot, who is a genial, courteous, and most intelligent gentleman, founds on this elaborate work his hopes of transatlantic fame, and has bent all the resources of his energies and his talent to the production of a masterpiece.

Whenever I go among the artists of Paris I hear of some new and munificent order given by that most magnificent of modern millionaires, Mr. Vanderbilt. All that is of highest merit in the world of modern art is secured by him, not only to add lustre to his already famous home, but to enrich the scantily plenished art treasures of the New World with peerless and resplendent jewels. Baudry has already sketched out the ceiling for his drawing-room, representing the marriage of Cupid and Psyche; and some of the finest antique tapestries that have of late come into the market have been purchased to adorn his library.

The Most Wonderful Rifle-Shooting on Record.

California Advertiser.

Prince Otto, the boy chief of the Nez Percé Indians, the protégé of Capt. McDonald, and, without exception, the most wonderful rifle-shot in the world, gave an exhibition of rifle-shooting at Platt's Hall last week that was far superior to the best work ever done by Carver or Dr. Ruth. The audience was select, and included several English, French, Russian, and Italian officers, and every one present was satisfied at the close of the exhibition that they had witnessed the most wonderful feats ever performed with a rifle. After going through a manual of arms that would puzzle the oldest militia General in the Union, Otto commenced shooting. A framework was built upon the stage, within which were a number of swinging glass balls. Upon the rear plankment was suspended the figure of a man, life size. A five-cent piece was placed upon the top of the head of this figure. Otto's back being to the object, the word "about" was given, and the coin was pierced through the centre. He then put down his rifle six feet from where he stood, turned a somersault, caught his rifle again, fired, and cut the string of the suspended figure at which he had previously fired.

A pistol-barrel was then placed in a small steel frame; behind this was fixed a razor, with the edge facing the audience. On each side of this razor was a glass ball securely placed. The pistol-barrel, razor, and balls were masked with a covering of white cloth. The boy was then blindfolded and his back turned to the object. The "about face" was given, when he fired down through the pistol-barrels, split his single rifle ball upon the razor's edge, and broke both glass balls on the right and left. This remarkable feat was performed by the boy's sense of location. Then a loaded pistol was placed diagonally from where Otto stood. Three balls were yet swinging in contrary directions. Otto fired, hit the trigger of the pistol, and broke the three balls. Eight metal balls were then screwed on the ten-foot frame. On the sides below and above balls were set swinging in every direction. MacDonald stood in front of the boy, who then fired over his head, and at each side of him, and between his knees, breaking the balls from any and every part where they were suspended behind MacDonald's back. A target was then put up behind MacDonald's back. The boy went through the same performance, standing opposit MacDonald, and rang the bell (which is placed at the extreme rear) at every shot by carroming on the metal balls. Six small lighted tapers were then arranged upon a slender perpendicular pole; then, while in the various postures of vaulting and tumbling, Otto extinguished each respective light with his rifle. Glass balls were thrown up in the air in every conceivable direction. These Otto broke promiscuously without any sight at all, for a large business-card was fastened over the point of his rifle.

This description of shooting he considers the most simple, and, though wonderful to the spectator, scarcely worthy his own prowess. Otto's average in this class of shooting is 98 out of 100. Otto placed his weapon at a point distant six feet from him; then, at the word "ready," two glass balls were thrown in the air. He tumbled, caught his rifle, fired, and broke both of these balls with one shot. Twelve glass balls were placed upon a perpendicular pole in exact rotation. Otto loaded, fired, and broke every one of them in twelve seconds. Otto's favorit weapon is the Winchester rifle, one of which, in token of admiration, was presented to him by the Winchester Rifle Company. To close the performance, Otto, while his left arm was securely tied to his side, loaded, aimed, fired, and broke a large number of glass balls with his right arm.

How Lord Beaumont Has Seen New York.

New York Home Journal, Nov. 23.

By special invitation Lord Beaumont has visited the Seventh Regiment Armory, the house of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., the Mercantile Safe Deposit, the Stock Exchange, and some of the most remarkable of the city tenement houses; and has driven behind some of the most celebrated of our fast trotting horses. On Tuesday of last week Col. Van Rensselaer Cruger, 112 East Thirty-fifth street, gave a dinner in honor of Lord Beaumont. On Wednesday of last week Mr. Samuel Ward, 85 Clinton place, entertained Lord Beaumont at dinner. On Thursday Mr. William R. Travers, President of the Racquet Court Club, entertained his Lordship in a dinner at the club. On Friday evening an opera party in his honor was given by Mr. Ward McAllister, which was followed by a supper at Delmonico's. On Saturday Mr. Henry Havemeyer, No. 748 Fifth avenue, entertained his Lordship at dinner. On Wednesday of that week he was entertained by the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, at Greystone, Mr. Tilden's country seat on the Hudson; and on the morning of that day Mrs. Hicks-Lord, No. 10 West Fourteenth street, gave an informal farewell breakfast in his honor. Lord Beaumont's visit to New York will terminate on Thursday of this week, when he expects to leave for the Pacific coast. He carries with him a letter of introduction from Gen. Horace Porter to the agents of the Pullman cars of the Pacific Mail Line. As a parting compliment to Lord Beaumont, the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden give an informal lunch-party today at "Greystone." Mrs. Hicks-Lord was one of the guests of the occasion.

New York World.

It may be of interest to state that Lord Beaumont, described by one of his friends, in a note to Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, as "young, rich, and single," is a Catholic land-owner in Yorkshire and Middlesex, aged 32, by name Henry Stapleton. He sits in Parliament for the Barony of Beaumont, created in 1309, which fell into abeyance in 1508, and so remained until the abeyance was terminated in favor of his father in 1840. He owns a beautiful seat, Carlton Towers, where a fine and florid house was built for him by the late Welby Pugin.

A Clown's Trick.

London News.

Auriol, the celebrated French clown, whose death was recorded a few days ago in the columns of the Parisian press, was a man of remarkable courage, coolness, and ready wit. During one of his professional tours in Russia he got into a terrible scrape, from which, however, his presence of mind enabled him to extricate himself triumphantly. He had been engaged, while at St. Petersburg, to perform at a private entertainment given by a wealthy nobleman resident in the Basil Island. It was in the depth of winter, and the Neva was frozen hard. Auriol dressed himself in his clown's costume at his lodgings, wrapped himself up in furs, hired a sledge, and started for his destination, instructing his driver to take the short cut across the river. Probably tempted by Auriol's costly pelisse, the *istvostchik*, a tall, powerful fellow, pulled up suddenly when about half-way across, jumped down from his perch, and, letting fall the reins, turned toward his fare with menacing gestures. A moment's hesitation would in all likelihood have cost Auriol his life; but he proved equal to the emergency. Throwing off his furs, and revealing himself to his would-be assailant in the motley garb of his profession, he sprang out of the sledge and proceeded to execute some of his most amazing gambols on the the ice. Paralyzed with terror by so terrific an apparition, the *istvostchik* made one ineffectual attempt to cross himself, staggered forward, and with an agonized cry of "The fiend himself!" fell flat and motionless upon his face. Without further loss of time Auriol slipped on his furs, picked up the reins, jumped into the sledge, and drove off, safe and sound, to fulfill his engagement. Next morning the *istvostchik's* corpse was found stiff and stark, lying face downward on the frozen breast of the Neva.

Prince Leopold's Bride.

New York Times.

The lady to whom it is announced that Queen Victoria's only bachelor son is engaged is in her 21st year. Her father, the Prince of Pyrmont-Waldeck, was born in 1831, and is, consequently, fourteen years junior to his son-in-law, the King of Holland. His other married daughter is wife of the heir of the King of Wurtemburg. He has no sons. The Prince's first cousin, Prince Albert, his next heir in the male line, made a morganatic marriage with an Irish lady, Miss Gage, created Countess Rhoden, the descendant of a Chaplain to Queen Anne, who accompanied a Duke of Dorset, when Lord Lieutenant, to Ireland in the same capacity, and whose descendants have long been seated at Rathlin Island, which covers some 3,000 acres, off the coast of Antrim, Ireland. The Prince of Waldeck has about 60,000 subjects, and rules over 500 square miles. He has a pleasant home at Arolsen, his Capital, on the River Aar, the population of which comprises about 2,000 people. The Duke of Albany's bride has not, therefore, lived in a whirl of excitement, and may even find Osborne and Balmoral lively. On the other hand, she may, perhaps, like Mrs. Col. Carver, in "Woodcock's Little Game," resolve to make up for lost time, and use her young Duke, who is not up to much, as Mrs. Carver did poor Woodcock. The marriage will excite a good deal of surprise in England, where most had, in view of Prince Leopold's delicate health, set him down as a permanent bachelor. A satisfactory feature is that it introduces entirely new blood.

JEWISH IMMIGRATION.

Vast Numbers of Israelites Coming Here from Russia and Bulgaria.

The Question of Aid Discussed at a Meeting of Jewish Citizens.

Maurice Ellinger, of New York, Explains the Urgency of the Situation.

A meeting attended by about fifty prominent Jewish citizens was held in the main club-room of the Palmer House at 3 o'clock yesterday for the purpose of hearing an address by Maurice Ellinger, of New York, upon the exodus of Israelites from Southern Russia and Bulgaria.

Henry Greenbaum called the meeting to order, and Julius Rosenthal was made permanent Chairman, and Phillip Stein Secretary.

Mr. Ellinger said the cause he represented was not only in the interest of the Jewish race but of humanity in general, for the evils that oppressed any certain class were always inimical to liberty and humanity at large. The anti-Semitic outrages in Russia had never been presented to the world in the light of their real atrocity. Whole villages of Jews had been mobbed, their houses burned, their property seized, and many had been murdered in cold blood, and those who were fortunate enough to escape with their lives were driven from home and country and made exiles and wanderers upon the face of the earth. The illiberal spirit that had caused the anti-Jewish feeling throughout Russia and Bulgaria had first been nurtured among the ruling classes; it had become implanted in the schools and colleges; political demagogs had given it impetus, and when it had permeated the lower classes the outbreak came and the Jews were made to suffer a system of outrageous and inhuman persecution, not only unjust and illiberal, but contrary to the enlightened spirit of the age.

A large number of prominent Israelites throughout Europe and in America had deemed it right and proper to take measures to assist the refugees by providing them with homes in a land where

UNHAMPERED LIBERTY WAS GUARANTEED

to all human beings alike. The European Emigration Committees were desirous of sending to America about 50,000 emigrants of the better class, composed mainly of artisans and agriculturists and all young and industrious men. In France Baron Maurice Thieresch had contributed 1,000,000 francs to the purpose and was at the head of the movement. In New York a committee of wealthy Israelites had been formed, and were already finding work for their exiled countrymen and establishing the agriculturists in farming communities. The arrivals of the refugees now averaged 200 to 300 a week, and the question presented to the well-established Jewish citizens of America was what should be done with these unfortunate people. They might become either a curse or a blessing to this country. If they were not assisted into positions where they could become useful citizens they would, through stress of circumstances, become beggars, peddlers, tinkers, and itinerant jacks-of-all-trades. The New York committee believed that the proper policy to pursue was to provide the mechanics and tradesmen with suitable work, the farmers with farms, and those possessing manly strength but no trades with honest employment. All should be made producers instead of consumers. As many as possible were to be located in farming colonies. The wealthy Jews already here should provide farming lands, and induce as many of the emigrants as possible to turn their attention to agriculture. The New York committee had purchased a tract of land on the Gulf, in Louisiana, and had already sent twenty-five families there, and had provided them with $10,000 as a starting fund. The West was the great farming region of the country, and it was confidently expected that the Jews of Chicago would take a deep interest in the colonization project and

ASSIST IN LOCATING COLONIES

in Minnesota and Dakota. If they would guarantee to provide for fifty or 100 families, the New York committee would assume half of the expense.

The speaker closed his remarks by saying he took it for granted that the Israelites of Chicago would unite and do something for the unfortunate refugees of their own race.

Mr. Rosenthal said the question was simply a practical one as to the best means of accomplishing the immediate relief and permanent welfare of the emigrants.

Adolph Moses said that a large number of the emigrants who had already arrived here had been provided with work. They were advised to adopt the customs of the country, and to give up their prejudice about working on Saturday. It was not remarkable that they could not relinquish in twenty-four hours the religious prejudices it had taken centuries to instil so firmly. He was in favor of the appointment of a committee with power to issue a public appeal and to call a mass meeting at which steps could be taken to raise a large fund and to effect a permanent Jewish Emigrant Colonization Association. He would therefore move that a committee of seven for this purpose be appointed.

RABBI HIRSCH

said the agricultural colonization plan was a great one for the Jewish race, and ought to receive the assistance of all the prosperous Israelites already in this country. The prevalent idea of the typical Jew in America was a man of strong prejudices, self-confident demeanor, speaking imperfect English, and a faculty of making himself generally disagreeable to people who had methods, customs, and views of their own. If proper steps were not taken to provide for the incoming emigrants the feeling against the race as they multiplied in this country would be intensified until the same violent outbreaks as were now driving them from Russia might in the future occur here.

Gottfried Snydacker thought the newcomers should be scattered as much as possible, as by this means their characteristics and prejudices would be removed quicker than if they were placed in communities by themselves.

F. Kiss, Superintendent of the United Hebrew Relief Association, narrated several instances in which emigrants had been provided with work and good homes upon the agreement that they were to adapt themselves to their surroundings and acquire the customs of the country. Without exception, almost, they had refused to work on Saturday.

Mr. Rosenthal was in favor of the colonization scheme. He believed the Jewish emigrants would make just as good farmers as the Irish or German emigrants. He was confident that $20,000 could be raised in Chicago to assist the project.

Mr. E. Rubonitz called attention to the circular of Sir Goldsmidt, President of the Universal Jewish Alliance, which stated that the present movement among the Russian and Bulgarian Jews was only the beginning of

A VAST JEWISH EMIGRATION

to the United States. Action should immediately be taken to turn the emigration into the proper channels by Israelites who already understood the institutions and the feeling of the country.

Mr. Greenebaum said the matter was so evidently a thoroughly practical one that it must be considered with an entire absence of sentiment. There were 3,000,000 Jews in Russia, or nearly half of all the race upon the face of the earth. The emigration would not cease at 50,000 or 100,000. The question of temporary assistance to the first new-comers was a secondary one. The real question was the social status of the Jews in the United States. It should be so considered, and any action taken should be upon an adequate scale.

Mr. Moses renewed his motion for the appointment of a committee, and it was carried unanimously.

The committee was then appointed as follows: Julius Rosenthal, Philip Stein, Adolph Moses, Rabbi Hirsch, E. Rubonitz, and C. Kozminski.

The committee was instructed to issue a call for a meeting within the next five days, before the departure of Mr. Ellinger for New York.

The meeting then adjourned.

Mark Twain Introduces Archibald Forbes.

Mr. Archibald Forbes delivered his lecture on "The Inner Life of a War Correspondent," in Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, being introduced to the audience by Mark Twain, as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It seems peculiarly fitting and appropriate that a soldier should introduce a soldier to his audience. I exercise this function by this authority, for I assure you I am not unacquainted with the grim sublimities of war, I having served more than two years now as honorary member of the Connecticut Militia; and in that time have dared all that they have dared, suffered all that they have suffered—fought, bled, and died; so I can speak as gallantly as the best of them. Why I was not invited to go to Charleston and Atlanta with my regiment the other day, I cannot explain—counting out possible professional jealousy. I would have gone there with a heart filled with the purest, most disinterested, and unselfish motives—not as some others did, simply to get a new suit of clothes for nothing. But a truce to military heart-burnings and injustices. Let them go with the perishable past. My office now is only to make you acquainted with an English gentleman, whom you all know perfectly—a man who has heard the roar of battle in widely separated lands; a man whose record is celebrated in war, and with the pen; a man who has fairly earned, not merely once, but several times, the rarely granted badge of bravery, the Victoria Cross; a man who has smelled the breath of dissolution on many a field, and who is as familiar with it as the Genius who, from the dome of the Capitol, presides over the majestic regions all about her—Mr. Archibald Forbes, soldier and war correspondent. International amities have received a new impetus during the past few months. We have saluted the British flag at Yorktown, and England has returned the compliment. And in our time of National grief, not long ago, you remember the Queen's touching message when our President's life was balancing in the scale; and you remember that after he died, how she did what no British monarch ever did before—clothed her court in the sorrowful emblems of mourning. And you remember how all England mourned with us from throne to hovel when the heart of this Nation lay broken. I wish you would give this gentleman welcome, so I have reminded you who he is and what he has done. I think it might have been sufficient to have said, He is our guest, and an Englishman. [Applause.]

MILITIA NOTES.

News of General Interest to Our Citizen Soldiery.

First-Lieut. James W. Johnson, Company A, Sixth Regiment, tenders his resignation, on account of removal.

The Boston Fusilier Veteran Association gave its ninety-fourth anniversary banquet at the United States Hotel Nov. 11.

Capt. Bowler, Company B, First Regiment, recommends the honorable discharge of Private Arthur E. Ditch, on account of removal.

Capt. Shea Smith, Company E, First Infantry, requests the honorable discharge of Private George P. Adkins, on account of removal.

Battery C, Joliet, will hold an election Dec. 12 to choose a Major and First-Lieutenant, vice Young and De Long, term of service expired.

Company A, Sixth Regiment, I. N. G., will have a meeting this evening for election of officers. Members are earnestly requested to be present.

Capt. Pearle, commanding Gatling Battery B, First New York Division, has applied to have its name changed to the "Washington Light Artillery."

Capt. Sidney Blanchard, Company D, Twelfth Battalion, Ottawa, took the prize at the armory last Tuesday night in a roller-skating tournament.

Second-Lieut. Fred S. Williams, Company H, First Infantry, has tendered his resignation. He goes to Chattanooga this winter for his health.

Capt. A. D. Smith, Company G, First Regiment, recommends the transfer of Private H. S. Boyd, of Company E, Twelfth Battalion, to his company. Approved.

First-Lieut. Miles, commanding Company C, First Regiment, recommends the honorable discharge of Private George C. Favorite, on account of removal.

An important business meeting of Company B, First Cavalry, is called for this evening, to conclude arrangements for the ball to be given at Brand's Hall Dec. 9.

Col. Brazee, Third Regiment, headquarters at Rockford, recommends the appointment of Lieut. Charles W. Cole as Captain and inspector of rifle practice of the regiment.

All members of B Company, Sixth Infantry, are ordered to report at the armory Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock sharp, without fail, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

The average attendance of the California National Guard at drills is decidedly low, taking the First Regiment I. N. G.—the only regiment in the State that reports—as a standard, the highest percentage reported being 75.28.

The Rodman Rifles, Rock Island, Company D, Fourteenth Battalion, Capt. Wells, were presented with an elegant stand of colors by the ladies of that city Nov. 11. The Rev. A. B. Allen made the presentation speech, which was responded to by Sergt. P. O'Mara.

Capt. E. Winter, Battery A, Danville, requests the honorable discharge of Private Charles M. Smith on account of business relations, and the discharge for the good of the service of Privates George W. Goff, Horace G. Norton, John Friteline, and J. H. Peters on account of non-attendance at drills.

THE EFFECT OF DISCIPLINE.

At length it not only appears possible but altogether probable that the National Guard of Illinois will be reorganized upon a sound basis, and that speedily. This work of reformation may be directly attributed to the new Adjutant-General of the State, Isaac H. Elliott, who is rapidly displaying the fact that he is a thorough soldier and an efficient officer. He has already taken hold of the military reins as though he meant business, and has dealt some telling blows, which have served the twofold purpose of working a great amount of good to the service and of teaching men in the guard that they must respect their superiors and maintain discipline among their subordinates if they hope to retain their positions. This matter of discipline is what the Illinois National Guard has long been derelict in, and a few heroic dashes at headquarters has made officers and men alike see what can be done, and what might be made of our organized forces under its wholesome influences. Troops no longer spend their valuable time on drill nights at the armories in Chicago in gathering into knots and discanting upon the efficiency or inefficiency of their superiors. These superiors should long ago have put a stop to this sublime nonsense, which they might easily have done, and, in doing it, maintained the respect of the military and the community at large. It was not done at the proper time, and now it is too late; their usefulness is gone, and they can only retire. The work of reformation has scarcely commenced, and yet the effects are already visible. If the course marked out is followed to a completion, Illinois will have a body of armed men to be proud of instead of being a reproach and a by-word. It has been stated that one or two members of the General Assembly at Springfield, who worked during last session with an eye single to the destruction of the National Guard, have carefully cut from a certain newspaper published in this city every article derogatory to the welfare of the militia, which they have pasted into scrap-books, and intend to use the same to fortify themselves in their arguments on the negative side at the next session. By the time these learned Solons have exhausted their strength in this direction they may perhaps find that they have become exceedingly unpopular—so much so that they will look in vain for another seat in the legislative halls of the State Capitol. They will know more when they become older; they will learn that it is not always safe to put their faith in newspaper articles written without knowledge of facts and proper consideration of the public welfare; they will doubtless ascertain that what appeared at the time to be a calamity really proved to be a blessing, in that the attention of the Commander-in-Chief was by this means called to the fact that disorder prevailed, and the wrong was righted. If the work goes on in the way it has been commenced, by the time the Legislature meets, a year from the coming winter, there will be no cause for complaint on the part of any person but a demagog. Inefficient officers will be weeded out, consolidations will take place, and the Illinois National Guard will be what it was designed to be by its founders—not only ornamental but useful.

THE NOTORIOUS NINTH.

The full report of the special committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry of Boston has at last been submitted, and has met the approval of the Commander-in-Chief. The report states that many of the charges were utterly false, and that all rumors concerning the conduct were exaggerated. It is denied that the Mayor of Richmond in an official letter to Gen. Hancock denounced the regiment, and that Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee ordered the command out of the line at the review. However, the commission declares that men wearing the uniform of the Ninth committed acts of misconduct while in Richmond which the members condemn, and they recommend that the Colonel of the Ninth be instructed to make a thorough individual search for the guilty parties, and recommend the Captains to apply for their dishonorable discharge. A special order has been issued by the Adjutant-General directing Col. Strachan to ascertain and report in thirty days the names of officers or men in his command who he has reason to believe were guilty of the alleged improper conduct. Should no one be reported, the entire regiment will be held responsible, and will be liable to such action as the Commander-in-Chief may direct.

A STATE INSPECTOR OF TROOPS.

Certain indications point to the fact that it is a question of but a limited time when the Government will turn its attention to the National Guard as a means of defense at the same time efficient and inexpensive, and that it will to some extent control its organization and discipline. At present the only officers talked of to be furnished by the United States are the Inspectors; but already objections are being raised to this which may damage the prospects of the enterprise—namely: That the only object of Government officials in advertising the scheme is to provide places for supernumerary army officers. A compromise might be made by allowing the Governor of each State to choose the inspecting officer for that State, the same to be an officer of his own personal staff, with an annual salary paid by his State. In such a case the Inspector would have nothing to do but to attend to his military duties, and if he committed them in any particular his place should be made vacant, and another candidate appointed to fill it. This officer should be entirely beyond the reach of political influence of any kind, and should be a man well skilled in the school of the soldier. He would have an abundance of time to study his tactics, and there would be no excuse for dereliction of duty aside from general incompetency. The few hundred dollars paid by the State for such service would be well invested, and, should the Government not take the matter in hand, the State Legislatures could not do a wiser thing than to pass such an act.

REORGANIZATION SURE.

Rumors are beginning to assume a tangible form regarding the long-talked-of reformation of our National Guard. The powers at Springfield are slowly beginning to understand that no successful military organization can be maintained in the State upon a political basis, and they are at last manifesting a decided disposition to throw politics overboard in their contemplation of the service. THE TRIBUNE has observed this inclination for some time, but its conservatism in commenting upon matters of importance has induced it to be sparing of any premature exultation over this prospect. At length, however, matters have assumed such a shape that this paper feels warranted in giving slight expression to the general feeling of gladness which prevails among all classes who feel a lively and unselfish interest in the State troops. It now appears to be only a matter of time when the entire force will undergo a thorough overhauling. It is stated that a meeting of the Adjutant-General, all the Inspectors, and perhaps the Governor will take place shortly for the purpose of devising ways and means for reducing the number of troops from 8,000 to 5,000, thus placing the Illinois National Guard upon a footing commensurate with the appropriation of the last General Assembly. This will probably be done by disbandment and consolidation; by doing away with battalions and making full regiments and companies. A few ornamental battalion staff officers may lose their high-sounding titles by the means, but this is the only possible harm that can come from the change.

The confidence of the business community in the militia, which has been of late so badly shaken, will be fully restored, and the author of the reformation can but be looked upon kindly. It is to be earnestly hoped there will be no cessation to the work commenced until it has been brought to a triumphant completion. These men of prominence in military, financial, and social circles will once more come to the front, and, being called upon, will assume command with the grace and dignity that will inspire respect and confidence among all classes of the community. The much-longed-for result can be easily accomplished with the exercise of a little nerve and persistency.

RETROGRADING.

Company I, Seventh New York, which has for years enjoyed the acknowledged prestige of being the "crack" company of the "crack" regiment of the "crack" military State of the Union, and hence the best company of soldiers in America, it appears from reports, is losing ground, and no longer holds that high reputation. Seven years ago it was said of this company that it "moved a seventy-file front as one man" in its company evolutions. The other night it turned out twenty-four files for an exhibition drill, and its movements were chronicled as ragged for a command of the Seventh, and the statement was made that other companies was going ahead of it. So far as this company is concerned, the falling off in merit may be due to the commanding officer; but it is a notorious fact that the N. G. S. N. Y. has been rapidly losing ground within the past two years. This is undoubtedly due to the mighty upheavals that have taken place in the New York military, and rumors afloat that still more commotion is liable to come. Whatever the authorities have in contemplation in the way of reorganization should be done at once, without hesitation, and then the troops will know what to depend upon. Some definite action, leading to permanent results, will probably be taken after the reports of the late inspection have been submitted and considered.

NAVAL.

The Secretary's "Inspection."

New York Graphic.

"And is this a ship?" asked the Secretary of the Marine at the Navy-Yard. "I have heard of ships from my youth up, and have long desired to see one. Pray, do they float? Which end goes first? Why not have one stick instead of three sticking out of the decks? Why is not that stick upright like the rest?" asked the Secretary of the Navy of the Commandant of the Navy-Yard, pointing to the bowsprit.

"That is the bowsprit," said the Commandant. "Bowsprits never stick up. They are meek and lowly in all their ways."

"What are these holes for?" asked the Secretary, pointing to the open hatchways. "Why have you made such deep excavations in the vessel?"

"The ship is built around these holes," said the Commandant, "but they extend no farther than the water. If they did the ship would sink."

"Were you ever in a storm at sea?" asked the Secretary of the Commandant.

"Only once," replied the Commandant. "It was a typhoon in longitude 81 off the Equator. We were blown clean out of the water twice, and spun for miles through the air like a balloon. I shall never forget the terrible appearance of the sea as we looked down upon it from the clouds. We got down safely to water at last, and tied the ship to a water spout. It was a terrible time."

"Deary, deary me," said the Secretary, "how interesting. And you lived through it all. Tell us some more. But let me inquire first, is the capstan of a vessel equal in rank to the Captain?"

"In ordinary times," said the Commandant, "the Captain outranks the capstan. But the capstan always takes command of the ship when the anchor is weighed."

"Indeed," replied the Secretary. "But where is your fourth castle? I do not behold any castle on board at all."

"Fourth castle! Fourth castle! What do you mean, Secretary?" asked the amazed Commandant.

"Why, in all sea tales I've read of the fourth castle," said the Secretary.

"Oh, you mean the 'fokestle,'" said the Commandant.

"The what?" said the mystified Secretary.

"Fokestle, Fokestle—place where the crew live. Down there," said the Commandant.

"Why, it's a hole," said the Secretary. "Captain, I do not approve of your keeping your men in such dark, damp cellars. They'll catch the rheumatiz."

"And do the sailors really climb up there," asked the Secretary, pointing aloft—"up those little rope-ladders? How perilous."

"They do," replied the Commandant.

"I must improve on that," said the Secretary. "I will introduce a great reform in the service. I will save the life of many a gallant tar. Let all the masts be provided with hydraulic elevators."

"It shall be done," said the Commandant.

"Call the officer of the watch," suddenly demanded the Secretary; then remarking in an aside: "I'll show him that I know something about ships."

The officer appears.

"Officer," said the Secretary, "show us your watches, I want to see if they're all in good order."

"Sir, the watches were all sent on shore this morning to be cleaned," replied the officer of the watch.

"That's pretty work," growled the Secretary. "Why, where's the ship's jeweler? How do you suppose you would have the correct time if you were to keep an engagement with an enemy?"

"We should take the sun previously," replied the officer of the watch.

"I do not wish you to take the *Sun*," thundered the Secretary. "I will not allow the *Sun* to be taken on this or any other United States vessel. You do not need the *Sun*. It is a villainous, vicious paper—bright, and edited with a certain amount of Satanic ability, I admit, but demoralizing to the correct discipline of the navy. If you desire to take anything, take the *Evening Post* or the Philadelphia *Ledger*. Take a good, heavy paper that will serve to ballast both the ship and your minds. Well, sir, if you have no watches on board, show us your clocks. You are officer of the clocks as well as the watches, are you not?"

"Aye, aye, sir!" said the officer of the watch.

"I! I! What in the world makes you so egotistical in expressing yourself? Why don't you say yes, sir, like a white man?" said the Secretary.

"Yes, sir. But I am sorry to say that it was necessary to reef the pendulums of all our clocks during the last gale, and they've not been shaken out yet."

"And what's all that banging for?" said the Secretary. "Is it a naval engagement?"

"We are firing the customary salute of nineteen guns in your honor," said the Commandant.

"O, you are, are you. Are there bullets in any of 'em? Are they pointed this way? I don't like it. It makes me nervous. I shall have that practice stopped. Commandant, after this fire anvils or toy pistols, and save powder. Dear me, if Chester would only let me stay, how cheap I could run our navy. I would abolish the ships altogther. We've got hardly any now, and so far as those are concerned that we have, we might as well have none at all. Good morning, Commandant."

Organic Matter in Meteors—Prof. J. Lawrence Smith Denies Its Existence.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Not long since a short interview with Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, the scientist, was published concerning organic remains in meteoric stones. Learning that he had obtained facts in addition to what he had previously stated, a reporter interviewed him again yesterday, and the following embodies what he had to say when the subject was broached:

"I have already given expression to my opinion in regard to Prof. Hahn's pretended discovery of organic remains in meteoric stones. Although I have probably examined more microscopic plates of fragments of meteorites than any other person, still I have never discovered anything like organic remains in any of them. Besides, the well-known chemical composition of these bodies is averse to the existence of any such remains as spoken of by Prof. Hahn. Were these remains present we should discern carbonate of lime on their interior. The two or three that have any carbonate of lime were discovered and analyzed by myself, and in these cases the carbonate of lime was an accidental constituent of incrustation deposited on the surface after their fall. In the microscopic examination of these polished plates of meteorites the two predominating minerals, enstatite and bronzite, will, by their fissures and forms, sometimes remind one of vegetable and other organic forms, but the merest tyro of an observer will trace here nothing but a rare resemblance. And, furthermore, the very ingenious nature of these minerals precludes the possibility of organic remains even in terrestrial minerals of similar kind. Not knowing of any eminent German geologist named Prof. Hahn, I thought it but reasonable and logical that I should inquire something about him from my friend Prof. Hawes, now in the employ of the Smithsonian Institution, and the best lithological microscopist in this country, and who recently returned to this country after ten years' study with Prof. Rosenbaum and others into the microscopic character of rock. In answer to my inquiries Prof. Hawes wrote me this letter:

"'I read that paper of Prof. Hahn's. He is a kind of a half insane man, whose imagination has run wild with him. These forms which he so accurately describes and figures have long been known to exist in meteorites, and have been frequently described by mineralogists and microscopists. They are mainly composed of enstatite or bronzite in radial forms, and fractured in such a peculiar manner as to give them the appearance of structure. Some of the American meteorites which I have examined show these forms in great beauty, but Prof. Hahn is the only man who has seen anything organic in them, and his paper has excited nothing but ridicule. It reminds one of the long and laborious research of a German professor who found a whole flora and fauna which he named with double Latin names, and which he found in his microscopic examinations of basalt.'

"It is very clear to my mind," continued the Professor, "that these cranky observations, viewed with the spectacles of the imagination of Prof. Hahn, have obtained more publicity than they merit."

WANTS TO BE PRESIDENT.

The Lofty Ambition of Senator Pendleton—Democrats of Ohio Looking Forward—Much Unexpected Hostility to Him.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 22.—The surface indications here and there continually developing, and no doubt developing with a purpose, show clearly that Senator George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, is to be one of the foremost men in the fight for the next Democratic nomination for the Presidency. There is a great deal of quiet talk among the Democratic politicians of Ohio as to the chances of the Senator in Ohio, and no little unexpected hostility has been brought into definite expression. One of the things most earnestly pressed by the Western men in the Cincinnati Convention of 1880 was that as Eastern nominees had brought disaster ever since the days of McClellan, a Western candidate ought to be tried for once. The supporters of Field, of California; Hendricks, of Indiana; and Payne and Thurman, of Ohio, were all united on this point, and all most strenuous upon its acceptance by the convention. And it was not the Eastern support of Hancock that finally brought the Western delegates to his aid. First proposed by Louisiana, and finally declared the candidate of almost the entire South in ante-convention consultation, Gen. Hancock was finally accepted by the West as an offering to the South, and not because he hailed from New York and resided on Governor's Island.

The prophecies urged in that convention that another Eastern man would bring another defeat will be remembered and used in the next convention with redoubled force. It is now the set and earnest determination of many leading Democrats of the West that the standard-bearer shall not hail from any point east of the Allegheny Mountains. A prominent Western Democrat told an Ohio Democratic editor only a few weeks ago at Washington: "My State will have a candidate of her own in 1884, and when we find that we cannot nominate him we will support Pendleton or any one else from Ohio rather than be again loaded down with a man from New York, or one under the finger of New York politicians." The feeling that produced this expression was not mere home partisanship, but a loyal belief that the great and growing West had escaped from childhood and could claim an equal share in all that the party had to divide. "If Douglas were possible twenty-one years ago, some Douglas of this generation also ought to be tried," said this Democratic authority, in emphatic conclusion. Mr. Pendleton has once been touched with the Presidential fever, and is, of course, a victim to the end of his life. His raid into New York as the avowed champion of the greenback, and his hurried exit for home after an inglorious defeat, is but the eagle fiasco of Louis Napoleon. "He is young yet," his friends say, "and his next movement will not be Strasburg, but Paris. He has all the promise of his youth, with the wisdom and stability of age. If he but goes into convention with Ohio at his back his nomination is assured."

But the "if" that sounds so small when spoken becomes in this case an almost insurmountable barrier. There was never a day when the Ohio Democrats were so far from harmony as they are now, and Mr. Pendleton has not been so far aloof from the centre of events during the past six years that he can now come forward as an unbiased pacificator. The Bookwalter men, the Tilden men, the Hurd men, the Payne men, the Thurman men, and the any-body-with-the-cash men are all loaded with revenge which must be soothed or satisfied. The Mossbacks and the Kids, as the two great divisions of anti-Bookwalter and Bookwalter were popularly called this fall, are at an enmity that the entire defeat of one side or the other can alone finish or extinguish. The Kids charge the Mossbacks with having sulked and thus lost the battle, while the charge is met by a counter-charge that the youngsters lost the battle because of the man they put up and the bad methods of their management. There is just enough truth on each side to make the quarrel exceedingly bitter. Mr. Pendleton had a difficult side to play during the summer past. He was very anxious that some of his Cincinnati friends and personal adherents should be nominated for Governor, and used his best efforts to that end. During the early discussions of Bookwalter's name he was indiscreet enough to condemn the proposition to nominate him in unmeasured terms, and it can be surmised that all he said was carried directly to Springfield. The Senator went to Columbus as the anti-Bookwalter selection for permanent Chairman of the convention, and, of course, saw a Bookwalter partisan, Mr. J. E. Spear, given the seat that he supposed was reserved for himself. When Mr. Bookwalter was finally made the nominee, Mr. Pendleton gave him an outward support, but did so with such evident reluctance that in his speech at the Toledo conference he neither mentioned the candidate's name nor sang one word in his praise. He supported Bookwalter just enough to raise resentment in the minds of the sulking Old Guard, but not enough to do him any good with the Bookwalter faction. But the chief cause of Democratic objection to Pendleton, and one of the most serious things in a party sense that he will have to face, lies in his vote for the confirmation of Stanley Matthews as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The Democrats say that one vote elected him, and that that one vote was cast by the Democratic Senator from Ohio, in the face of the almost unanimous objections of the Democratic press and the Democratic party of Ohio. They say that their opposition to Matthews was not because he was a Republican, but because he should not have been placed on the Supreme bench whether Republican or Democratic. It was unfortunate that the very influences brought to bear upon Mr. Pendleton, causing him to vote as he did, were just those influences least tolerated by the traditions of the Democratic party. His wealth, his social position, his association with the high-stationed and wealthy Republicans of Cincinnati, and his personal friendship to Judge Matthews, were the avenues by which he was led to an act of political suicide. To the Roman virtue of the average Ohio Democratic editor, such influences would only have been added incentives to duty, and they are unsparing in their denunciations of the Senator for throwing his opportunity to the winds. "The Cincinnati aristocracy," they say, "rallied in support of Matthews, and Pendleton cared more for a few rich and influential men than he did for the record of the Democratic party." The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, whose Democracy is tinged with the same influence that has misled Mr. Pendleton, has no hard words for the Senator, but the Cleveland *Plain-dealer*, the Youngstown *Vindicator*, the Mount Vernon *Banner*, and other Democratic newspapers are severe in their denunciations. Mr. Pendleton is at work. This can be set down as certain. That he is at work intelligently can be guessed from his previous successful political management. It is understood that he has assurances from Mr. Thurman that no stumbling-blocks will be set up on his behalf, although the ex-Senator's memory on such points is not very tenacious. The Payne men have been approached by Mr. Pendleton, but are non-committal. Mr. Frank Hurd is looked upon as an enemy to the Senator, and as an enemy to every Western aspirant so long as Mr. Tilden is counted in the field. It is, of course, a long way to 1884, but from present indications Mr. Pendleton will need all this time to win the Ohio Democracy over to his support.

Electric Lights for Coal-Mines.

This battery—which, in a modified form and under a new name was brought out a few months since—does not seem to have realized the very high estimates that were put upon it at the time. It can hardly be said to store electricity as a holder stores gas, or a tank stores oil. After it has been connected with a dynamo machine, it will continue for some time to give out a current, even if it is removed from its source of supply. The battery, however, has been made the subject of experiment as a source of power for electric lamps that must be used in difficult or dangerous situations. The experiments were made in connection with the Swan incandescent light. A single lamp of two-candle power has been kept lighted at the bottom of a fiery coal-mide for six hours, by the aid of a secondary battery weighing about six kilograms (ten pounds). To renew the light, the battery must be again connected with a dynamo machine for a short time. This, it was suggested, could be done by bringing it to the wires from the machine that lead down the shaft to the bottom of the pit. On being charged, the battery could then be carried to a distant and more dangerous part of the mine, where the light was needed. It may be remarked, in passing, that the Swan light is under experiment as a light for mines, the dynamo machine being at the surface, by the pit's mouth, and the wires laid down the shaft and along the galleries. So far, the experiments appear to be highly successful, though the question of the absolute safety of any form of incandescent light in mines liable to take fire is still under debate. The secondary battery, it has been suggested, may yet find a useful field in connection with windmills. While the wind moves the mill, the battery could be charged, and the energy thus obtained be afterward utilized when the mill is idle in calm weather.

Wholesale Pardons Before Trial.

Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

There was quite a sensation in the Circuit Court Tuesday morning, when the case of the Commonwealth against Edward Stewart and Simmons & Dickinson, who have been indicted for running a lottery, came up for hearing. Against Stewart there were thirty-eight indictments on the docket, and fifty-eight against Simmons & Dickinson. It had been confidently expected by the Prosecuting Attorney that the cases would be heard upon their merits before a jury, and that a verdict of some sort would be duly rendered. His surprise, therefore, was great, when, upon the calling of the first case against Stewart, Judge Miller, of the counsel for the defense, arose and moved a dismissal of the case upon the ground that he held in his hand a pardon from his Excellency Luke Blackburn, Governor of Kentucky. The Prosecuting Attorney, with an expression upon his face that deserved description from the pen of Hogarth, examined the document and pronounced it in due form, whereupon the Court ordered the dismissal of the case in question. Judge Muir then presented thirty-seven more pardons, which completely wiped out the docket as it concerned the bill against Stewart. The first case against Simmons & Dickinson was then called. "Any more pardons?" asked the Prosecuting Attorney dramatically. "Yes, sir; I hold here in my hand fifty-eight, one for each of the cases against my clients, Simmons & Dickinson."

The Court ordered the dismissal of all the cases against Stewart and Simmons & Dickinson, which, for the time being, disposes of all the lottery litigation pending against those parties in the Circuit Court. By means of what influence Gov. Blackburn was persuaded to wipe the docket so grandly is not known; but he did so, it is claimed, upon the ground that the lottery management in question held a grant from the Legislature to operate its concern in this, the metropolis of our proud old Commonwealth. There are other cases pending in the Court of Appeals from which a decision is soon expected. In the meantime the lottery people will be flushed with their triumph of yesterday. It has evidently been the policy of the defense, as was verified yesterday, to avoid a trial, even in the event of a verdict of not guilty, which seemed inevitable after the trial of the cases which are now pending, with the Commonwealth as appellant, in the Court of Appeals. Art. 28, Sec. 1, page 352 of the General Statutes, says: "Whoever shall set up, draw, manage, or otherwise promote, or dispose of any money or thing of value by way of lottery, or aid in committing either of said offenses, shall be fined from $500 to $1,000."

GRAVE AND SERIOUS THOUGHTS.

A bear story is not necessarily the naked truth.

Proper furniture for a doctor's office—Bone settee.

It is the clean table-cloth that catches the early grease-spot.

Resolutions never arise spontaneously. They always have to be drawn up.

The lady who uses her husband's meerschaum pipe to drive tacks with is no gentleman.

If a maiden says she is 20, yet looks 50, add the figures together, divide by two, and you will have her age.

The farmer that "ran rapidly through his property" wore a red shirt, and had his brindle bull behind him.

A Sunday-school boy, upon being asked what made the Tower of Pisa lean, replied: "Because of the famine in the land."

The difference between a cat and a comma is, that one has the claws at the end of paws, while the other has the pause at the end of clause.

We are told that the evening "wore on," but we are not told what the evening wore on that particular occasion. Was it the close of a summer's day?

A German witness in a San Francisco court indignantly rejected the services of an interpreter. He was testifying in the case of a man accused of cutting another with a handsaw, and said: "I seen myself run dot saw against and cuts hees hand."

The latest pleasant gag is here introduced for the first time: Jones, who is driving an omnibus up street, overtakes Brown, who is walking, and he sings out, "Hold up." "What's up?" "Going up?" "Far up." "Pretty well up." "I'll go up." "Jump up." "Up?" "Yes, I'm up." "Git up"—and he drives on.

"Bah!" he exclaimed with an expression of great disgust, after kissing his wife, "I do believe you've been smoking cigarets—cheap and nasty ones, at that." "It's only too true," she replied, nonchalantly. "I took them out of the bundle you brought home last night."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

With four clergymen among the members-elect, the next Massachusetts House, the Boston *Herald* suggests, ought to be able to perform its own devotional exercises, thereby economizing for the State to the amount of 20 cents a second, more or less—the approximate cost of salaried prayers.

The turkey crop in New England is very poor this year. The late spring, the hot summer, and the dry, warm autumn have interfered, according to the New England papers, with the growth and fattening of the fowls, and they have run largely to bones and feathers, which "are not particularly nutritious."

Grant as an art critic—The Sworded Sphinx, writing to a Galena friend to forward some of his presents, says: "You will find in the parlor two Clonsini [Cloisonné?] plaques, if you know what that means—I don't—send them along also." And yet there are persons who still persist in calling our ex-President an ignorant man.

"Ah! I saw you take a pull out of that bottle," said a Galveston gentleman to the little son of a Prohibitionist, which boy was staggering under the weight of a large bottle of whisky. "I don't care if you did," responded the boy; "the less there is in the bottle, the longer it takes dad to get tight. He licks me as soon as he gets tight, so I want to have my trial put off as long as possible. I'm in no hurry for my licking," and he took another hearty pull at the bottle.

NURSERY RHYME—OF THE POLYGLOT CLASS.

Patti cake, Patti cake, Franchi man!
"So I do, messieurs, *comme vite* as I can."
Roulez et tournez et marquez: "With care."
Et posez au publique a TEN DOLLARS A CHAIR!

OUR GERMAN RELATIONS.

[*Herr Blaine zu der Familie von Steuben.*]

Gut Abend meine Herren, und zwei Lagerbier,
Und Sauerkraut's not very bad;
Und Schweinefleisch furnishes very good cheer,
Along with Kartoffel-Salat.

President Arthur and Drunken Army-Officers.

New York Sun.

Since Chester A. Arthur became President of the United States four army court-martial cases of drunkenness and unofficerlike conduct resulting from drunkenness have been presented to him, so that he might approve and confirm, or else set aside or modify, the sentences imposed.

The first of these was the case of Capt. W. C. Hemphill, Fourth Cavalry, who was tried last June at the Uncompahgre Cantonment. The charge was of being drunk on duty. The specifications showed that this officer, while in uniform, appeared drunk at Denver, "and did attract the attention of the enlisted men by his drunken and staggering condition and manner;" that he hired a hack, and afterward refused to pay the driver; and that in this hack he rode through the streets of Denver "hallooing in a drunken manner, this to the great scandal of the service." He was found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed from the army. The sentence was confirmed on Oct. 13 by President Arthur, and on Nov. 1 Capt. Hemphill ceased to be an officer of the army.

The second case was that of First-Lieut. W. H. Hugo, Ninth Cavalry, who was tried in August at Fort Bayard. The charge, as in the previous case, was that of drunkenness on duty. The specifications showed that Lieut. Hugo, while Adjutant at Fort Cummings, was on one occasion, at sunset, found drunk, and unable to receive the reports of the retreat roll calls; and that he was also found drunk before the office of the commander of the post. The finding was guilty, and the sentence was dismissal from the army. On this sentence President Arthur wrote, "Hereby confirmed," and on Nov. 1 Lieut. Hugo dropped from the service.

The third and fourth cases were those of Capt. T. J. Spencer, Tenth Cavalry, and Second Lieut. A. C. Johnson, of the retired list. Capt. Spencer was found guilty of drunkenness on duty; Lieut. Johnson, of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, the specifications alleging gross and habitual drunkenness, neglecting to support his wife, and so on. The sentence in each case was dismissal from the army, and in each President Arthur confirmed it.

The uniform result of these four court-martial cases forms a very striking and suggestive contrast with the conduct under like circumstances of Mr. R. B. Hayes, who, after having needlessly declared his determination to uproot intemperance in the army, again and again intervened to mitigate and modify court-martial sentences, so as to retain in the service men who had been dismissed for drunkenness by courts composed of their brother officers.

Mahoneism in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—There is a lively disturbance in the Bourbon camp in South Carolina. Judge T. J. Mackey has made a speech which indicates a willingness on his part to become a sort of Mahone for his State. He said there was at present very little, if any, progress in South Carolina, and that prosperity would never return until a radical change was made in the political affairs of the State. He advocated a compromise by the whites with the blacks, and believed the two should work out their fortunes together shoulder to shoulder. He thought great injustice was done the colored people in not allowing them a fair representation in the Legislature. So long as the race issue was injected into the political campaigns and party lines were drawn so rigidly as to make it criminal for men to express their real sentiments, just so long would Northern men and Northern capital shun the soil of South Carolina, and just so long would the State remain in the background of progress. He wanted to see the day when any man, black or white, Northerner or Southerner could come into the State and express his political sentiments without the apprehension of fear for his person or property. The significant portions of the Judge's speech were heartily applauded. When he had finished he was followed by several Democratic speakers, who said they fully agreed with him. This looks like a bad Bourbon earthquake in South Carolina.

The leading Bourbon organ of South Carolina, the Charleston *News and Courier*, is much agitated by Judge Mackey's speech. It threatens him with a loss of his renomination for the bench if he does not retract, and suggests a way for him to crawl out by "supposing" his speech to be "one of those jokes of which Judge Mackey is so fond." It admits that "some good Democrats in Georgetown were taken in by it," and says the public will have to be informed soon whether he is earnest or not. This would be absurd were it less pathetic. The Bourbon organ confesses by its pleadings that South Carolina is ready for just such a leader as Mackey promises to be, and foreshadows another formidable split in the Solid South.

Winchester's Hypophosphites will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established [illegible] years.

MINISTERIAL TESTIMONY.

THE HIGHEST PRAISE.

A Few Sincere and Earnest Words from Leading Ministers of the Land.

They Have Seen and Know Whereof They Affirm.

The fact that a man occupies the responsible position of a religious teacher entitles him to unquestioned respect, and gives his words and indorsements a special power. The statements which follow, attested by *facsimile* signatures, are voluntary in their nature, and given because the facts they contain are believed to be of great benefit to the human race. All who read these testimonials cannot but admit their sincerity or fail to be impressed with the remarkable power of the article of which they speak.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1881.
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: For more than three years I have believed in the efficacy of the remedy known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am acquainted with cases of albuminuria, of acute Bright's Disease, and of gravel, which have quickly yielded to it. From my knowledge, also, it is a remedy which is sometimes recommended by the most skillful physicians. While I believe it to be perfectly safe to use, I believe, also, that in cases where a cure is possible its effect is to alleviate the great sufferings of the patient.

J. E. Rankin
D. D. and Pastor Congregational Church.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 26, 1881.
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: I have never been troubled with any serious kidney affection myself, but recommended your remedy from observations of its effects on others. Several of our acquaintances have been so much benefited by its use that after conversation with them I became satisfied of its excellence and recommended it, feeling it to be my duty to do so if by that means I might help any one to find relief from suffering. I believe it to be as near all it is recommended to be as anything ever offered to the public.

W. B. Wigg
Pastor St. Paul's M. E. Church.

HAMPTON COURT HOUSE, S. C., May 2, 1881.
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: I have been suffering for the past nine years from the most acute pains in the region of the kidneys and liver, and during that time I have looked forward to nothing less than Bright's disease. About March 1, 1881, I read your advertisement which explained the case of Mr. Larabee. It seemed very similar to my own case, and I sent for four bottles of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I believe it to be infallible, and you can obtain the testimony of all my friends and neighbors to the fact that it rescued me, when death seemed certain. I feel like a young man again.

W. H. Prentiss

SANTA CLARA, Cal., May 3, 1881.
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: I have used your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and found it all you represented it.

Rev. C. L. Fisher, D.D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1881.
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: Having received from the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure very marked benefit, I can cordially recommend it to others.

A. C. Kendrick
(D. D., Professor of Greek in the Rochester University and New Testament reviser.)

CHELSEA, Michigan, June 10, 1881.
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: Two years ago last August my wife was attacked with rheumatism; a wasting away of the muscular substance of the body, enlargement of the joints, loss of appetite, fearful pain, loss of motive power, and almost perfect helplessness. All was done by the very best physicians I could get, but without the least help. For weary months she suffered on, until in April when I said in my heart I will give up my prejudice and try your medicine, and lo! the secret was found out. It worked like a charm. My wife is now like herself once more, and sunshine is once more in our home.

Rev. E. A. Gay

985 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1879.
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:
GENTLEMEN—I have known of some cases of Bright's Disease which seemed to be in the last stages, and had been given up by practitioners of both schools, in which the speedy change wrought by your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure seemed but little less than miraculous. I am convinced that for Bright's Disease in all stages no remedy heretofore discovered can be held for one moment in comparison with this.

E. A. Harvey
(D. D. and Financial Secretary Howard University.)

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, CHEMICAL LABORATORY, ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1881.
Mr. H. H. Warner has placed in my possession the formulæ of the several medicines manufactured and sold under the general designation of "Warner's Safe Remedies." I have investigated the processes of manufacture, which are conducted with extreme care, and according to the best methods. I have taken from the laboratory samples of all the articles used in the preparation of these medicines, as well as the several medicines into which they enter. I have also purchased from different druggists in this city Warner's Safe Remedies, and upon critical examination I find them all entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances.

S. A. Lattimore
(Ph. D., LL. D., and Analyst State Board of Health.)

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 28, 1881.
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: I have been greatly troubled with my kidneys and liver for over twenty years, and during that entire time I was never free from pain. My medical bills were enormous, and I visited both the Hot and White Springs, noted for the curative qualities of the water. I am happy to say I am now a well man, and entirely as the result of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. With such glorious results I am only too glad to testify regarding the remedy which has made me so happy.

Rev. P. F. Markle

WHIPPANY, Morris Co., N. J., July 3, 1880.
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:
DEAR SIRS: Until recently my wife has suffered terribly from a severe attack of acute inflammation of the bladder, which occurred October last, and left a chronic inflammation of the neck of the bladder. This disease yielded to no treatment until some time in March she began the use of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and by the use of six bottles was completely cured, which we wish to acknowledge very thankfully. We have commended the cure to others as we have had occasion, and shall continue to do so very cheerfully.

D. McGee Bardwell

LYSANDER, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1881.
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: I have been greatly benefited by the use of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and now I frankly say I think it the best medicine in the world to restore to a normal state both a diseased liver and kidneys, giving them vigor and strength to perform faithfully their important functions. I shall recommend your medicine without reserve far and near as I have an opportunity.

F. J. Whitney
(Pastor M. E. Church.)

No higher praise could be given any article on earth, and it establishes beyond a question the value of this great remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, or urinary organs.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
The Large, Handsome, and Leading Theatre, in the same well-known established location, Monroe and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.
J. H. HAVERLY.....Manager and Proprietor.
ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing this Monday, Nov. 28, STEELE MACKAYE'S COMPANY in
A FOOL'S ERRAND.
Written by the HON. A. W. TOURGEE and MR. STEELE MACKAYE, author of "Hazel Kirke."
The Cast—Steele Mackaye, Frank E. Mackay, Harry Courtaine, Herbert Archer, Donald Robertson, Frank Oakes Rose, Edward Marble, Frank Desmond, Louise Sylvester, Belle Archer, Emma Courtaine, Mabel Mar, Eleanor Lane, Amy Gray, G. Williams.
Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday at 2. No Sunday performances at Haverly's Theatre. Reserved seats without extra charge at Box-Office.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, NOV. 28, THE TRAGEDIAN,
LAWRENCE BARRETT,
In Howells' Tragedy,
YORICK'S LOVE.
YORICK.....MR. BARRETT.
Tomorrow (Tuesday)—Mr. Barrett as RICHELIEU.
Wednesday Matinee—THE LADY OF LYONS.
Saturday—Second BARRETT MATINEE.
Next Week—Mr. Barrett will present his new play, PENDRAGON.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THE GREAT BOOM.
BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S Brilliant Drama,
THE GALLEY SLAVE.
Received nightly with deafening demonstrations of delight and applause.
The Great Hit of the Season.
Every Night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Monday, Dec. 5—First appearance in this city of the world-famed Comedian, Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE, in his great American and European successes.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite the Court-House.
Blockaded from doors entirely across the street, literally suspending travel.
Barlow, Wilson, Primrose, and West's
MAMMOTH MINSTRELS.
The greatest hit of the Minstrel record. Thousands turned away last night.
Sunday, Dec. 4—Gardner's Legion of Honor Co. in Gunter's new play, THE JOURNALIST.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
Every evening at 8, and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Rice's Evangeline Co. and Stanley's Extravaganza Co., Consolidated.
Monday, Dec. 5—One week only, "The Pathfinders."

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

THE MILD POWER CURES,
AS YOU WILL LEARN BY TRYING
HUMPHREY'S
HOMEOPATHIC
Veterinary Specifics,
FOR THE
NEW HORSE DISEASE,
("PINK EYE.")
The Specifics A. A., C. C., and H. H.
CURE EVERY TIME.
The medicine acts promptly, is given without trouble, and is curing hundreds daily. Full directions with each bottle. Sold by dealers generally.
SINGLE BOTTLES.....$ .75
CASES, with 10 Bottles and Book.....6.00
Orders amounting to $5.00 and upwards sent FREE of express. Send for pamphlets, etc., FREE.
Humphreys' Homeo Med. Co.,
109 Fulton-st., N. Y.
Chicago Agents:
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.
MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

WINTER RESORTS.
GRAND EXCURSIONS.
Atlas Line of Mail Steamers
For BAHAMAS, TURKS ISLAND, JAMAICA, HAYTI, PORTO RICO, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and COLOMBIA. Sailing every week.—Tourists are invited to avail of these trips, which they can [illegible] route which the Company's steamers take, at the extreme low price of $5 per day, which includes living on board the steamer the whole time, and they may transfer to any other steamer of the line they may meet on the voyage. No ticket issued for less than $50. For passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, 15 State-st., New York.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y. every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

PROPOSALS.

UNION DEPOT HOTEL FOR RENT.
Proposals will be received by the undersigned until Dec. 15, 1881, for the letting for a term of years of the hotel and depot privileges of the new Union Depot at St. Joseph, Mo.
The property to be let is a part of a new and handsome depot building, jointly occupied by six railroad companies, and consists of the following: Hotel office, dining-room, parlor, kitchen, barber shop, bath rooms, lunch counters, check stand, and seventy sleeping rooms.
For further information address
L. D. TUTHILL, President, St. Joseph, Mo.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Lucas
PRIVATE DISPENSARY,
132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO.
Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that but few possess. YOUNG MEN and Middle-Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotency (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, [illegible] Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating,—remember, I will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as to escape curiosity, and sent by express. A full description of case is [illegible], but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Call or address Dr. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!
LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

KNOW THYSELF
Gold Medal Awarded the author. A new and great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "the Science of Life, or, Self-Preservation;" bound in finest French muslin, embossed, full gilt, 300 pp., contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only $1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 cents; send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston.

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. [illegible]

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

J. S. Deny, of Montreal, is at the Sherman.

T. C. Field, of St. Paul, is at the Sherman.

G. G. Tolman, of New York, is at the Tremont.

E. F. Winchester, of Milwaukee, is at the Tremont.

Commander G. C. Wilde, U. S. N., is at the Palmer.

G. M. Wing, of Manistee, Mich., is at the Palmer.

R. M. Beckwith, of Denver, Colo., is at the Grand Pacific.

H. M. Tabor, of Denver, Colo., is at the Grand Pacific.

E. J. Van Sicklen, of New York, is at the Tremont.

George F. Wild, of Sycamore, Ill., is at the Tremont.

J. W. M. Reed, of New Haven, Conn., is at the Tremont.

S. C. Houdinot, of the Indian Territory, is at the Palmer.

Dr. William M. Olin, of Boston, is at the Grand Pacific.

Miss Maud Granger and Lewis Morrison are at the Tremont.

J. R. McGregor, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, is at the Grand Pacific.

The members of the "Evangeline" company are at the Sherman.

E. Copland and Thomas R. Benson, of Denver, Colo., are at the Sherman.

H. D. Goodman and family, of Salt Lake City, Utah, are at the Grand Pacific.

Capt. Geddes, A. D. C., and Henry Winnet, of Toronto, Canada, are at the Grand Pacific.

George Chubsch, of Paris, France, and B. H. Evans, of London, England, are at the Palmer.

The Denman Thompson combination passed through the city yesterday, registering at the Palmer.

W. H. Grant and Lachlan Kennedy, of Fort Calgary, Northwestern Territory, are at the Grand Pacific.

Congressman M. R. Cutts, of Oskaloosa, Ia., passed through the city yesterday, registering at the Grand Pacific.

J. S. Dunham, Esq., President Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company, of Springfield, Mass., is at the Grand Pacific.

George S. Merrill, of Lawrence, Mass., Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is at the Grand Pacific.

Officer Lundberg is desirous of obtaining an owner for a cloak which he found in the possession of a thief named John Dillon. The garment is black, trimmed with silk fringe.

About thirty members of the Boston Produce Exchange arrived at the Palmer House yesterday, en route for Cedar Rapids, Ia., where the National Butter and Egg Association begins its annual session tomorrow.

An unknown man was drowned in Calumet Lake yesterday afternoon while crossing the lake from Pullman on the ice. The man is supposed to have been a laborer at Pullman, but at the time he went under the ice nobody was near enough to him to identify him. At last accounts the body had not been recovered.

Mr. Virgil A. Pinkley, recently of Philadelphia, and Miss Louie M. Divens were married by Rev. Dr. Thomas at the close of the services at the People's Church yesterday morning. The ceremony was witnessed by the whole congregation. After a short Eastern trip the young couple will return to this city, where they will reside.

While in Peter Masch's saloon at No. 116 North Union street last night, H. Bunsen, a boarder at the place, had a row with one Fred Schwab, and ejected him from the saloon. Schwab thereupon drew a shoemaker's knife and slashed Bunsen twice behind the left ear. Officer Delmater arrested Schwab, who is at the Madison Street Station charged with assault. Bunsen's injuries are not serious.

John Sommers, who something over two weeks ago was shot by a young farmer named Osborn at the corner of Canal and Madison streets, and who since that time has been laid up at the County Hospital, was transferred to a cot at the Madison Street Station last night. Osborn claims to have shot Sommers while the latter was attempting to rob him, and so the alleged thief will have a hearing before Justice Wallin today.

While Max Mutschke, of No. 140 Michigan street, was on his way home last night he was attacked on the Wells street viaduct by a man who first searched him, and then because he found no money gave him a severe beating. Mutschke yelled so lustily that he attracted the attention of Officer Kelly, who gave chase to the would-be thief. The man was caught at the corner of Clark and Kinzie streets, and at the station gave the name of Con Downey.

James Delmage, the special policeman at the Olympic Theatre, was attacked by a number of young toughs last night, and, after defending himself successfully for some time, was overpowered, and had his coat taken away from him. Mr. Case, with Farwell Hall choir, presented music that was appreciated. The audience joined heartily in singing. In addition to this Mr. Case sang a new hymn entitled "Redeemed." His voice is powerful and clear, and one who hears him can but believe that what he sings is in his heart. The genuineness and unpretentious manner of these evangelists make their work very acceptable and effective. It is hoped that Mr. Evangelist Committee may be fortunate enough to keep such workmen.

TALKING TOILERS.

RUNNING A LABOR PAPER.

The Associated Labor Press Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon at No. 192 Washington street, with Mr. Enright in the chair. Mr. Irwin reported that thirty out of the 200 shares of the organization had been purchased and paid for, and, as a reward for past services, Mr. Irwin was appointed to collect the outstanding indebtedness due the *Progressive Age*, and to place the stock of that publication among the sympathizers of the labor movement. It was felt necessary that an effort should be made to raise funds for the immediate expenses of so perilous an undertaking as the issuing of an anti-capital paper, and Messrs. Irwin, Paresky, Kerrigan, Doyle, and Dwyer were appointed to act as a Committee of Arrangements for an entertainment and ball to be given two weeks hence in benefit of the paper. It was further decided that all trades and labor organizations shall receive 10 per cent commission for the sale of tickets at 50 cents each; that the committee recognize in the Irish Land and Labor League a National trades-union against landlordism, deserving the moral and material aid of all labor reformers in America; and that a full report of the proceedings of the Irish Convention as regards the land and labor crisis in Ireland shall be published in the *Age*. A somewhat optimistic discussion ensued upon the prospects of the labor paper, and this particular organ of Chicago trades-unionism. One gentleman declared, by virtue of his experience, that as the paper was a labor publication, so to the laborer must it appeal for aid and support. He must subscribe to it for conscience sake, even if he did not want to read it.

THEY DON'T WANT COMPETITION IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The Labor Union held a meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 54 West Lake street, J. K. McGee in the chair. A discussion took place in relation to articles recently published in the *Progressive Age*, and the following resolution was introduced and adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to communicate with our Congressmen from this city, and respectfully request them to urge upon Congress the necessity of eliminating from the National postal service every element of the competitive system, so long as the least particle of that system is permitted to remain in the service rottenness and corruption will be found, and will manifest itself in some such disgraceful way as the star-route frauds.

"*Resolved*, That we demand of our Government a competent to carry on all business necessary to its successful administration without resorting to the contract or competitive system."

SALOON LICENSES.

Mr. Sloan introduced a resolution recommending that an appeal be made to the Mayor and Common Council asking that the saloon licenses be raised, and that the additional revenue be expended on the pavement of streets. The resolution was referred to a committee.

A resolution was introduced calling upon the Common Council to revise the assessments and raise the funds necessary to the careful completion of

THE CITY'S SEWERAGE.

As stated in the resolution, children were dying in the various districts of Chicago at the rate of sixty-four in the thousand, before reaching the age of 5 years, of diseases incurred by lack of sewerage, whereas the death-rate should not exceed seven in a thousand.

BOWS OF MORAL ETHICS.

Mr. Moore submitted a resolution protesting against the introduction of moral ethics in the schools, as set forth in the petition signed by Bishop Fallows and other Christians of the city. The arguments in favor of the protest were numerous, and called for a debate lasting fully two hours. It recommended that the gentlemen interested in the introduction of ethics into the public schools direct their efforts against the practices of gambling, of bonds of stock, and real-estate dealers, etc., which were alleged to be worse than burglary or theft. The resolution was adopted, supplemented by the following:

"*Resolved*, That the business of education is to teach the rising generation how to think, not what to think."

A QUEER CUSTOMER.

A SATURDAY NIGHT SENSATION IN A BARBER-SHOP.

A very brief but lively sensation was created in the Grand Pacific Hotel barber-shop last Saturday night by a well-dressed female, whose painfully apparent inebriety was alone enough of an incentive for her social ostracism. She marched boldly in while half-a-dozen customers were undergoing the manipulation of the tonsorial artists of the establishment, and with a whoop like the war-cry of a flesh-eating savage, cast herself into a chair, crossed her daintily-clad ankles upon the vacant adjacent one, threw her head back into position, and announced in no uncertain voice:

"I'M P. T. BARNUM'S BEARDED LADY

on a winter's vacation, and I want to be shaved." Instantly every customer, every journeyman, and even the proprietor of the shop himself turned and gazed in amazement, while a smile of perfect content and self-satisfaction stole over the features of the beardless applicant. A genteel attache of the shop, desiring to avoid a scene such as even then seemed inevitable, quietly suggested to the woman that she was in the wrong place. But she persisted in her demands, and would not be induced to believe that the application of the razor and the application of soap and water known as "lather" might destroy the beauty of the rouge with which her cheeks were plentifully covered. The g. h.-genteel barber aforesaid—saw that she was not to be so easily dissuaded from her intentions, and finally told her that she must make room for "next," whereat she became wroth, and insisted that she must be permitted to break all the cups, mirrors, and windowpanes in the room. The result of it all was that the hotel's special officer, John Brennan, was called in, and the much-aggrieved individual cast forth into outer darkness.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Miscellaneous Nebraska News—Lincoln Matters.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 25.—The people of Dakota County are exercised over the discovery that a poisonous mineral substance which exudes from the earth in certain portions of that county is causing the death of many valuable horses in that locality. The poisonous formation also affects other animals, and is known to have been the death of one man, who drank water filtered through this strange and deadly mineral. The substance has the appearance of alkali, is sweet to the taste, and not unpleasant when taken in the mouth. As yet no successful antidote has been found to the poison.

The State Board of Canvassers will convene on the 29th of the present month, for the purpose of canvassing the vote cast for the offices of Judge of the Supreme Court, Regents of the University, and District-Attorney in the Sixth judicial district to fill vacancies. The returns from the counties are now all in, with the exception of the counties of Antelope, Cass, Dodge, Furnas, Hamilton, and Howard.

"Oranka" is about to change. Quite recently one of this kind, with a ticket in his pocket for San Francisco and a purse containing $115, attempted suicide near that city by cutting his throat with a knife. The man will probably die.

A Bohemian, from Colfax County, who cannot speak a word of English, was taken out to the penitentiary yesterday. His term of sentence is for life, and his crime murder.

A number of prominent sporters will be discharged from the penitentiary next month, they having about completed their terms of sentence.

Thanksgiving was observed in Lincoln this year more generally than ever before.

Diphtheria is quite prevalent in this city and county this winter.

For the defense of Guiteau, Attorney Scoville proposes to call a number of the prominent lawyers of Chicago, and, if the case goes to the jury, he will be ready to argue it himself.

Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Philadelphia, who has been called to the pastoral charge of the First Baptist Church of this city, met with such warm greetings on the part of his church and congregation in Philadelphia, when he first broached the subject to them, as caused him temporarily to change his course; but on subsequent reflection, and a reputation of the appeal of the First Church here, he has finally decided to leave Philadelphia, and accordingly tendered his positive resignation of his pastorate there last Friday night, to take effect Jan. 1. The First Church here are not only assured of the acceptance of their call by this act, but the return of their delegate to Philadelphia brings such assurance as would seem to effectually settle the matter. The tenacity with which his people in Philadelphia held to him, after a service of over twenty years, clearly shows that the feeling here will add a strong man to the ministerial forces of Chicago.

THE LAUDANUM ROUTE.

Robert D. Young, a middle-aged man who has boarded at "Tom's" lodging-house at No. 32 West Madison street for several weeks past, was found dead in his bed at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The last time he had been seen alive was when he said good-night to some of his friends and retired at 10 o'clock Saturday night. William Gilbert, employed about the house, tried to get into Young's room yesterday morning and failed. At 2 o'clock he tried again, and then he found the door still locked he got a chair, climbed up, and looked over the transom. Young was lying upon the bed with his arms thrown over his head, and, judging from appearance, that he was dead. Gilbert secured assistance and broke in the door. Upon the table beside the bed stood a pint bottle labeled "Laudanum." On a table was a second bottle of the same drug, partially filled, and in one of the dead man's coat pockets was a third bottle full. Those who profess to say that Young used the drug habitually, and in light of the circumstances the police incline to the belief that his death was caused by an overdose of the poison taken unintentionally.

A SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE.

A meeting of Spiritualists was held at the West End Opera-House last evening for the purpose of ventilating views on the advisability of forming a Spiritualistic Society in Chicago. Dr. J. Wm. Thomas, a Boston Spiritualist, presided, and made a lengthy address, in which he held that Spiritualism was doing more good and was the instrument of bringing more joy and happiness into the world than any religion. He claimed that it is entitled to be regarded as a science, that it was the science of all sciences, broad, massive, and comprehensive, and that there was no chance of accident in it. Nothing but Truth to represent it, and it was worth a thousand theories, and if taught after it would command universal attention. He took the skeleton look from the closet and invited people to talk of death without shuddering. He thought the time had come for the formation of a society, and submitted a plan of "The Vanderbilt Society" for its consideration. Richard Hodges, of Boston, and Prof. Tooker followed, and said that they had arrived to make a science of Spiritualism. The Chair appointed a committee, having first laid down rules for the government of the society, and adjourned until next Sunday evening, when they will hear the report of the committee on a constitution and by-laws, and proceed to the election of officers. The meeting was very large, and the proceedings were listened to with the closest attention. Many questions were asked, and the answers were given in a manner that showed the speaker to be well versed in the philosophy of Spiritualism. Many of the questions were such as would have puzzled the average Spiritualist, but they were promptly and satisfactorily answered. The meeting was a decided success, and the Spiritualists present were very much pleased with the prospect of having a society formed. Many of the leading Spiritualists of the city were present, but they did not take any part in the proceedings, preferring to let the Boston men do the talking. The Boston men, however, were not the only ones who had something to say, for there were many others who had their say, and some of them said some very queer things. The meeting was a very queer one, and it was the opinion of many that if such meetings are to be held in future the Spiritualists will have to look for a place in which to hold them other than the West End Opera-House. The place was too large for the purpose, and the meeting was too small to fill it. The Spiritualists will have to get together and have a good, old-fashioned, Methodist, "shake" before they can hold a meeting that will be a success. The meeting last evening was not a success, and it was not a failure. It was just a meeting, and it will be remembered as such. It was not the meeting that the Spiritualists of Chicago had hoped for, and it was not the meeting that the Spiritualists of Chicago will have when they get their society formed and their meetings under control. The society will be formed, however, and the meetings will be held, and they will be what the members of the society will make them. The society will be formed because the Spiritualists want it formed, and they will have meetings because they want to have them. The society will be a success because its members will make it a success, and the meetings will be what the members of the society will make them. The society will be formed because the Spiritualists want it formed, and they will have meetings because they want to have them. The society will be a success because its members will make it a success, and the meetings will be what the members of the society will make them.

THE RAILROADS.

The Grand Resources and Splendid Prospects of the Denver & Rio Grande.

A Refutation of Some Recent Statements by a Stock-Brokers' Organ.

Important Changes in the General Departments of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

Denial of Reported Disagreements in the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Management.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railway—Its Resources and Prospects.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Leadville, Colo., Nov. 17.—For some months past nearly every issue of the New York *Graphic* and the *Indicator* has contained short, sharp, stinging articles denouncing the management and operation and belittling the resources of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, prophesying the utter prostration of its stock values, and advising all owners of the same to stand from under when the impending crash should come. It is difficult to comprehend the reason of these ferocious attacks upon this road, except by the conclusion that they are inspired by the great stockbrokers who are understood to own and control these journals, and whose interests are now at variance with the success of this company. In order to depress these stocks, they have recourse to the most infamous perversion of facts and distortion of statements, and resort to all the various shifts by which the modern stockbroker seeks to accomplish his purpose. These paragraphists are continually asserting over-issues of these stocks or bonds, cheap and poor construction of roadbed and materials, and a failing business, caused by the failure of the mining districts, which alone can give support to this road. I am not the champion of the Denver & Rio Grande, or of any other railroad company, nor am I interested with them or their stocks in any manner. But as a citizen of Colorado, proud of her past history, and prouder still of her present achievements and unquestioned future greatness and glory, I cannot but be indignant at such false and malignant attacks, which in their results strike deeply the best interests of the State of my adoption, and I cannot be silent. If these charges were made by a great paper, under a solemn sense of the sacred duty of the press to protect the people from wrong and imposition, and if the statements, however mistaken, were the expression of an honest purpose and that desire for justice which should ever govern the course of a leading newspaper, they could be received calmly and without a sense of injury. But when a paper permits its columns to be prostituted from these high and holy uses to become the organ of stock-gamblers and devoid of conscience as old Lucifer himself, then indignant rebuke is certainly in place. The true office of the press is most holy, but when diverted to such uses the result is infamy.

The Denver & Rio Grande is today the life-power, and hope of nearly all the great mining enterprises of Central and Southern Colorado, and without it they could not exist one year. The districts not yet reached by its beneficent rails are waiting in hope, and a failure to reach them would be paralysis. For over three years I have been almost constantly among the different mining camps of the State, and speak confidently from personal examination of their resources and promise.

But it may be said that, however great may be the resources of the districts opened by the railway, and the amount of business done, it may still be true that the road is cheaply built, improperly managed, and heavily overloaded and bonded. I have not before me the figures as to the stocks and bonds, but the *Graphic* itself puts the stocks at $15,000 per mile, and bonds to the same amount. If this be true, I should consider the charge of overbonding as entirely unfounded. These amounts must cover the entire cost of the road including bridges, station-houses, shops, and the entire rolling-stock and equipment of the lines. I know of many roads where the bonds for the cost of construction could not have been half that of the Denver & Rio Grande, but their stocks are stocked as high or higher than this. Yet the *Graphic* has not a word of censure, but rather of praise, for them. No man can make the tour of the mountain divisions of this road, which constitute the greater part of it, with their constant succession of cuts, fills, culverts, trestles, bridges, or behold the work without being justly impressed with the expensive character of its engineering. The straightening, leveling, and ballasting of the lines are being constantly improved, until now the track, with the exception of a few miles poor, has been put in such condition that, even with its heavy grades, faster running-time is made over its main divisions than on any other railway west of the Mississippi River. It is certainly an expensive road to build, and not a cheap one. Some single miles of its roadbed have, as I am credibly informed, cost from $100,000 to $150,000 to build. In the operation of such a road the cost of the trains, both freight and passengers, are necessarily high, but I know that the average rates are not as high as on the Southern Pacific and other roads whose lines are almost perfectly level, and whose cost of construction could not have been over one-half as much as this.

The rolling-stock is also very large in amount and of the best quality. Thoroughly a narrow-gage road, nearly all of its locomotives are of the famous Baldwin "consolidation" pattern, weighing thirty to thirty-five tons each, of which twenty-six to thirty-two tons rests upon the driving-wheels, giving enormous traction power. These have replaced the lighter ones of fifteen ton engines. Its large and splendid shops at Denver are turning out twenty freight-cars per day of fifteen tons capacity. All the passenger-coaches are supplied with the best automatic air-brakes, and all of the freight-cars have an air-brake especially adapted to that use. Elegant stone station-houses, built of the beautiful lavas or sandstones which abound at every point, are taking the place of frame at many points. Forty-pound steel rails have replaced the old thirty-pound iron formerly in use. The great steel works at South Pueblo, recently completed and now the property of the Colorado Company, an organization with much the same elements as the railroad company, and in harmony with it, will by Jan. 1, 1882, be rolling steel rails for the Denver & Rio Grande, made from the fine hematite ores of Colorado, and converted in their own Bessemer furnaces, and these can be supplied for quite a percentage less than they could be brought from the rolling-mills of the East. The steel works are now turning out eighty tons per day of the best pig-iron, which is furnished at Denver at about 25 per cent less than it can be imported from the East, and from which the castings and bars used at the railway shops are largely supplied. The company also works its own iron mines and immense coal-fields of the best qualities of bituminous and anthracite coal, from which it supplies not only its own requirements, but the markets of half the State. This demand is greatly increased by the requirements of numerous mines and smelters, which use vast quantities. The coals of El Moro and Crested Butte, from the lands of this company, produce a quality of coke equal to the best of Penn Connellsville ovens, and thousands of tons are used by the smelters. The *Graphic* suggests that, however great the present prosperity of the road, it is ephemeral, and will fall as quickly as it rose; that it is dependent entirely upon the mining industries of the State, and these are failing; that they are the result of a "boom"—an excitement which is already faltering—and that reactions have set in. This is the most malicious falsehood of all. It is certainly true that the present and future success of the road is almost totally dependent upon the success of the mining districts, but it is also as certainly true that the mining industries of the State are in a most promising condition, and their future is as bright as the morning sun which gilds her mountain crests. There is not a mining district reached by this road which has not largely increased its output, and with geometrical progression as railroad facilities have been furnished; not a mine which has not been greatly increased in price and value by its proximity. For the proper working and development of a mine a certain amount of machinery is requisite, and the transportation of this machinery and of ores by wagons in a mountain district is slow and very expensive. For this reason the development of a mining district far from railway facilities is uniformly slow, and where a railway line is promised work is held back until the completion. For the same reason a certain amount of time is required, after a railway reaches a camp, before shipments of ores are fully inaugurated. Yet these quickly follow, and camps which before only supplied a few wagon-loads annually are shippers of thousands of tons. For example: At Red Cliff, which is just now reached by the Eagle River Division of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, a single mine has been opened by prospecting drifts until, by careful estimates, nearly 100,000 tons of shipping ore are in sight. This ore will be largely sent to Leadville. A single contract for 10,000 tons has recently been made for it by one of the Leadville smelters, and other contracts will soon follow. Besides this, there are many mines in Red Cliff ready to make shipments of ore. Capt. Thompson, the manager of the Iron Mountain Company, recently told me that they had over 600 tons of bullion waiting the completion of the railroad for shipment. This bullion will pass on an excursion boat from Yuma. The Rio Grande Western, the Denver and Rio Grande, the Rio Grande Divisions, the Denver and Rio Grande, and contracts for 40,000 tons of ore have already been made, to be delivered from mines in Denver and Leadville, and shipments are made as fast as cars can be supplied. Other mines in this camp are also preparing for large shipments. To speak of these as merely being the enormous traffic produced by a railway from a mining district—a harvest, too, which is not affected by summer droughts or winter frosts, and which neither weevil nor grasshopper can destroy. The mining product of the Leadville camp is now averaging 1,000 tons per day, and there is excellent promise of its being largely increased during the next three months. Some of this goes to Denver and Pueblo for reduction, and, though the greater part is handled by our own smelters here, yet the amount of coke, coal, and smelter supplies brought by rail, and the bullion shipped out, equalizes the business for the road. These statements are somewhat general, and I have taken pains to secure figures from the reports of the company which, as will be seen, fully support them. On the first division of the Denver & Rio Grande, which includes the lines which were completed to the camps at the time the reports were made, and which, for that reason, were the real tests of the business possibilities of the road, with a mileage of 180 miles, the earnings increased, for the first six months of the current year, as follows: For January they were $221,412; February, $228,100; March, $305,226; April, $344,717; May, $377,881; and June $429,756, making a total of $1,907,091. The entire expenses of the division were $815,553, giving an average ratio of expense to receipts of 42.83 per cent. But this percentage was constantly diminishing from month to month. In January it was 63.16; in February, 49.26; in March, 42.04; in April, 38.05; in May, 37.51; and in June, 36.15. How many of the great old railroad lines of the East, whose stocks sear far above par, can show as large a percentage of net profits? I have not the reports for the later months, but a slip I cut today from a paper gives the receipts for the railway for the first week of November at $138,731. The new divisions of the road consist of the Silverton Line, which is now completed from Alamosa to Durango, and will in the early spring reach the mining district of Silverton. This district, which includes also Animas Forks, Howardsville, etc., has been long famous for its great fissure veins of silver, which are rich, permanent, and capable of great development; but the mountains here are so steep and broken as to prohibit profitable wagon transportation. One or two small smelters were erected here some time ago, but the cost of transportation, charcoal, coke, and other smelter supplies into these mountains was so excessive that the charges for reduction of ores were necessarily too high for any but the choicest selected ores. When this branch is completed a vast amount of lower-grade ores will be carried to Durango and Pueblo for treatment, and then production will be wonderfully stimulated. The New York & San Juan Milling Company have just completed at Durango splendid furnaces, but they will not be blown in until these ore facilities are completed. Another branch is now in operation from Alamosa westward beyond Del Norte, and will in the spring be finished to Lake City, which is the centre of another similar district with like needs. Another division is the Gunnison, finished to Gunnison City this fall, with a branch to Crested Butte just opened. This last name tells the splendid coal districts there, and will be immediately profitable from that traffic. In the spring it will be extended to the thriving mining camps of Irwin, Gothic, Ruby, Conundrum Basin, and other districts of great mineral richness, well opened, and practically inexhaustible. The Gunnison Division will also be extended in the coming spring to the great camps on the San Miguel, Rico, and Ophir. A branch is also being constructed from Poncho Pass, on this division, to the magnificent new carbonate camps of Bonanza City and Kerbu Creek, in which there are said to be over fifty mines already opened to pay mineral, and waiting only for railway facilities to become great shippers. Concerning all of these mining districts I have received from many intelligent and competent mining experts, in the statement that their mineral products will in the near future tax the rolling-stock facilities of the road to convey their ores, machinery, coke, fluxes, etc., and that the lines thereto must be immensely profitable; and also that the mines of these districts, instead of being liable to quick exhaustion, are practically inexhaustible. Again in the case of the Leadville carbonate deposits, which do not have the permanent character of true fissure veins, the new developments are so great and the field so large that the best judges now concede that it will be a great camp when this generation shall have passed away. On these newer divisions of the railway it is certainly true that the increase of receipts has not thus far been proportioned to the increase of mileage, and for reasons plain to all. They have not as yet reached the camps towards which they are moving; yet it is a gratifying showing that, during the period of which I gave statistics as to the first division, these incomplete lines paid a profit over expenses of $50,129. In another season their objective points will be reached, and then, to one familiar with the magnificent resources of those camps, it needs no prophet to foretell the great returns which will be made for the enterprise and perseverance which has carried them on to completion. The Gunnison Division is also to be extended to Utah, and will prove a blessing to the mining districts of that territory by carrying at greatly reduced cost, the ores of Crested Butte to the smelters there, and furnishing a cheaper outlet for their ores.

In this review reference has been had entirely to the resources and resources of the country for supporting a railroad. The passenger business will also be an important factor of profit. When there is a good freighting business there is always a good passenger business. Without now taking into the regions traversed, it should be remembered that tourist travel to Colorado has of late years been immense, and the world does not present greater attractions in this direction than the mountain lines of the Denver & Rio Grande. They traverse the "Switzerland of America," full of the most magnificent scenery that nature ever formed—surprises thickly strewn on every hand—gorges so deep that sunlight never finds their silent depths; lights sublime, before which the world is spread; fantastic shapes which time, the grand old sorcerer, has through ages wrought; valleys of supernal beauty, and streams of crystal, bordered with flowers of every hue, and air so pure it makes the life turn backward as it breathes. These are the rewards it offers to the summer tourist, and they will be paid for in good coin of the realm.

But, dropping fancy, I have carefully studied the mining capabilities of the different mining sections reached by the Denver & Rio Grande, and my calm conviction is that their lines have all been planned with great wisdom, and an intimate knowledge of the resources to be opened by them, and that, while they have been pushed with a prodigious energy unsurpassed in all railroad history, there has been no element of recklessness or impudence wrought into the woof of industry. In fact, I cannot now recall the case of any railroad, built to develop great mining sections, which has not proved permanently lucrative. I would instance the Massachusetts Roughing & Ontonagon Railroad, of Upper Michigan, and the Peninsular Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, as well as the Mountain Division of the Union Pacific, which have always been profitable paying investments. I might also suggest, incidentally, that the frequent mention of the name of Mr. Servoss, of the *Graphic*, in connection with mining enterprises of Colorado, as President, Director, or promoter of companies, would to some minds suggest that his practice does not agree with his faith, as evidenced by the policy of the *Graphic*. The compilations of mining statistics, made by Wells, Fargo & Co., for the year 1880, show that by over $3,000,000 Colorado overtopped the precious-metal product of any other State in the Union. This year the prospect is still better, and the promise of future years opening more and more. The pennon she has so nobly won shall float proudly in the breeze when we are dust. And for the possibility of this grand consummation, the present and the future shall bless the tireless energy of the railroad builders who opened the gates of her success. D. S. Covert.

Important Changes About to Be Made in the General Departments of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

It is rumored that Mr. J. F. Goddard, General Freight Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, is soon to be appointed Traffic Manager of that company. Mr. Goddard well deserves the promotion. He is a freight man of great experience and ability, and much of the prosperity of the road is due to his enterprise. He assumed charge of the freight department of this road when Mr. Strong became General Manager, and his management of the department has been unusually successful. Before going to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Mr. Goddard for many years occupied the position of Assistant General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in this city, and gained quite a reputation for efficiency and ability as a freightman. It is believed that Mr. F. L. Parker will be appointed General Freight Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé. Mr. Parker is well qualified for the duties of the place. He was formerly Assistant General Freight Agent of this road, and lately held the position of General Traffic Manager of the Hoosac Tunnel Line.

Mr. George O. Manchester retires from the position of Assistant General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé to accept the position of General Manager of a new Kansas road, and it is reported that the position of Assistant General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé will be left vacant, as Mr. C. C. Wheeler, the efficient General Manager, with two such able assistants as Mr. Goddard and Mr. Parker, will be fully able to take care of the business of the company.

The Wabash's Doings in Iowa—The Minneapolis & St. Louis Secures New Coal-Fields.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 24.—The Wabash has taken possession of the Des Moines and Northwestern (narrow gage), and will hereafter control it. It is already under contract to the north line of the State. It was expected to have it built to Spirit Lake this fall, but the bad weather prevented. The grading is nearly all done. New equipment has been sent here for the road. The coaches are said to be the handsomest to be found on any road west. Trains will be put on regularly to Jefferson, in Greene County, at once, which will add sixty or seventy miles more railroad to the city.

The Wabash now has the right of way clear through the city, across a frame and stone viaduct, the work of which is fast nearing completion, and contracts for 40,000 tons of new rails already have been let, to be delivered at a single mine to Denver and Leadville, and shipments are made as fast as cars can be supplied. Other mines in this camp are also preparing for large shipments. To speak of these as merely being the enormous traffic produced by a railway from a mining district—a harvest, too, which is not affected by summer droughts or winter frosts, and which neither weevil nor grasshopper can destroy. The mining product of the Leadville camp is now averaging 1,000 tons per day, and there is excellent promise of its being largely increased during the next three months. 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The Gunnison Division is also to be extended to Utah, and will prove a blessing to the mining districts of that territory by carrying at greatly reduced cost, the ores of Crested Butte to the smelters there, and furnishing a cheaper outlet for their ores.

In this review reference has been had entirely to the resources and resources of the country for supporting a railroad. The passenger business will also be an important factor of profit. When there is a good freighting business there is always a good passenger business. Without now taking into the regions traversed, it should be remembered that tourist travel to Colorado has of late years been immense, and the world does not present greater attractions in this direction than the mountain lines of the Denver & Rio Grande. They traverse the "Switzerland of America," full of the most magnificent scenery that nature ever formed—surprises thickly strewn on every hand—gorges so deep that sunlight never finds their silent depths; lights sublime, before which the world is spread; fantastic shapes which time, the grand old sorcerer, has through ages wrought; valleys of supernal beauty, and streams of crystal, bordered with flowers of every hue, and air so pure it makes the life turn backward as it breathes. These are the rewards it offers to the summer tourist, and they will be paid for in good coin of the realm.

But, dropping fancy, I have carefully studied the mining capabilities of the different mining sections reached by the Denver & Rio Grande, and my calm conviction is that their lines have all been planned with great wisdom, and an intimate knowledge of the resources to be opened by them, and that, while they have been pushed with a prodigious energy unsurpassed in all railroad history, there has been no element of recklessness or impudence wrought into the woof of industry. In fact, I cannot now recall the case of any railroad, built to develop great mining sections, which has not proved permanently lucrative. I would instance the Massachusetts Roughing & Ontonagon Railroad, of Upper Michigan, and the Peninsular Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, as well as the Mountain Division of the Union Pacific, which have always been profitable paying investments. I might also suggest, incidentally, that the frequent mention of the name of Mr. Servoss, of the *Graphic*, in connection with mining enterprises of Colorado, as President, Director, or promoter of companies, would to some minds suggest that his practice does not agree with his faith, as evidenced by the policy of the *Graphic*. The compilations of mining statistics, made by Wells, Fargo & Co., for the year 1880, show that by over $3,000,000 Colorado overtopped the precious-metal product of any other State in the Union. This year the prospect is still better, and the promise of future years opening more and more. The pennon she has so nobly won shall float proudly in the breeze when we are dust. And for the possibility of this grand consummation, the present and the future shall bless the tireless energy of the railroad builders who opened the gates of her success. D. S. Covert.

Important Changes About to Be Made in the General Departments of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

It is rumored that Mr. J. F. Goddard, General Freight Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, is soon to be appointed Traffic Manager of that company. Mr. Goddard well deserves the promotion. He is a freight man of great experience and ability, and much of the prosperity of the road is due to his enterprise. He assumed charge of the freight department of this road when Mr. Strong became General Manager, and his management of the department has been unusually successful. Before going to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Mr. Goddard for many years occupied the position of Assistant General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in this city, and gained quite a reputation for efficiency and ability as a freightman. It is believed that Mr. F. L. Parker will be appointed General Freight Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé. Mr. Parker is well qualified

DEATHS. ... ANNOUNCEMENTS. ... CLARKE WILL CONDUCT ... WILL CONDUCT THE ... MARGARET FULLER SO... MEETING OF GRAND ... AUCTION SALES. ... P. GORE & CO., ... SELL AT AUCTION ... DAY, Nov. 28, ... TS, ... OES, & ... UBBERS. ... Rochester-Made Sam... Extra Fine. ... P. GORE & CO. ... R TRADE SALE ... GOODS, ... Nov. 29, 9:30 a. m. ... Boots! Boots! ... s! Shoes! ... BBERS! ... T AUCTION ... day, Nov. 30, ... ER GOODS, ... BITION! ... ODAY ... R ART GALLERY, ... Randolph-st. ... e Art Objects, Embroideries, reens, Bronzes, Lacquers, &c., &c. ... TION SALE ... ay, Nov. 29th, And 30th. ... AL ESTATE EXCHANGE, ... 000 Feet Frontage ... SIDE PROPERTY ... AT AUCTION, ... Nov. 30, at 2 p. m., ... Real Estate Exchange, ... CHATTEL ... TGAGE SALE ... AT AUCTION. ... BISHOP-COURT, ... WATER MOTOR. ... Water Motor, ... CANDY. ... CIGARETTES. ... YBODY'S MOUTH.

RELIGIOUS.

How Man Has Injured the World—Sermon by Prof. Swing.

But the Injuries Are Diminishing as the Centuries Pass Away.

An Ethical Conception of the Deity—Discourse by Dr. Thomas.

Dr. Johnson Gives His Opinion on the Subject of Popular Amusements.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Christian Believers' Conference.

AN INJURED WORLD.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning to a large congregation. He took for his theme "An Injured World." Following is the sermon:

Is this the man that made the earth to tremble, that did shake Kingdoms: that made the world as a wilderness?—*Isaiah, xiv., 17.*

While Babylon was in the splendor of architecture and gardens and all which art could invent and riches attain, it was also in the infamy of crime and vice. Power was acquired and retained in the old ages not by treaties or purchase, but by force, and self was enlarged by the destruction of the distant neighbors. When by the labors of a few centuries some town had become a great city, it then became an object of envy, and toward it armies began to march. Thus every city was a fortress. As the moneyed institutions of the present contrive vaults that may protect gold from the grasp of criminals, so each city of the earliest epochs was kept as in a safe, for all the surrounding tribes were its confessed and natural enemies. What assaults were made upon Damascus, and Jerusalem, and Carthage! Isaiah had seen Babylon reaching out her cruel hands, and, having stained them with blood, withdraw them, laden with treasures, into the inspired city. He had seen remote provinces plundered by the Assyrian Kings. As Tacitus knew of a time when the Roman Generals had marched out northward into flourishing nations and had made a solitude, and had called it peace, so Isaiah had seen the devastations of Babylon, and here in his sorrow he says, "Is this the man that made earth tremble; that made the world a wilderness?" In the picture before us that once haughty man had made a ruin of his own Empire, and was now himself in the dust. The policy which had made Babylon had brought it to its ruin.

This scene, taken almost from any page of ancient history, shows us how man injured his own world all through those remote periods, and having shown us those old solitudes, it asks us if man is not still making his own home tremble and his domain to be as a wilderness. In a different manner from that seen by Tacitus, our times make a solitude out of the great areas over which they march. A great world, indeed, we possess after all the insults and wrongs we have heaped upon it, but its seems that compared with what it might be it is only a wilderness. Disposed in the economy of Nature to blossom, man denies it the privilege and tramples over it until instead of being a garden of verdure it is a field of dust. A priori our planet ought to be a very delightful one, for it was made by a great workman, one not liable to place out in the universe an inherent moral failure. The sacred poetry tells us that "the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof," and all religious minds accept such a psalm and sing it with delight; but the logical inference must be that there are the elements of greatness in the earth if it came from such a sublime origin. There must be some mistake about it if in any way we think it a poor design or a badly executed design. There must be possibilities here, invisible, if not seen. If we make a comparison between the irrational and the rational forms of life we shall find among the animals a genuine success, a success of the lion, a perfection of the deer and the antelope. The nightingale, and the bird-of-paradise, and all the thousands of species of birds reach at once their form of happiness and the decoration of plumage and song, and, as though they attained this by the order of a thoughtful God, those which enjoy a perfection of plumage do not receive a perfection of song, and those which are allowed song are denied the pictured or painted plumes. To each is assigned a form of goodness of some grade, and all the individuals reach it. You will find no leopard that has not beautiful spots, and no oriole that cannot build the little cottage on the end of a swinging bough. Out of such a comparison we must emerge with the feeling that man, too, must have been granted great forms of success, not as inevitable like the spots of the leopard or the voice of the linnet, but as being easily possible to all. The universe coming from a single mind, and that mind far removed from caprice or injustice, must bear in its contents the impress of this one mind, and if the bird and the brute and the gold-fish and silver-fish reach at once a special perfection we must include man in the fortunate group, and declare that his higher faculties were made for a still nobler triumph than can be found in the woods where the deer seems so happy or in the grove where the birds sing. Above the irrational world in his powers, he was destined for a greater result.

Anacreon, in one of his minor odes, in order to compliment the friend of his heart, says that each creature has its armor and its weapon—its outfit for its special fortunate career. "The ox can defend with his horns, the hare by its fleetness, the lion with its 'chasm of teeth,' the bird can escape by flying, to man is given wisdom and to woman beauty." This poem harmonizes with our assertions thus far, and reveals the law that the universe must possess the same elements in all its details, and that man was born not into misery but into a beautiful land of both possession and pursuit. But now comes the application of Isaiah's words. Some destroyer has passed over it, and is still passing over it, making it to tremble and turning its gardens into a wilderness. Some Babylonians or other despots are reaching and desolating homes and provinces, and are either annihilating public goods or are gathering into one house the food, and clothing, and jewels which should have been permitted to bless and ornament the outspread lands. We cannot embody this ruin and call it by an individual name. It is a many-headed, many-handed monster, powerful and insatiable. It tramples into dust our garden, and brings into ridicule the rich compliment of Anacreon, for not many men have wisdom and not many women have beauty. The nightingale does not fail to reach its song, but many men fail of wisdom, and few of the countless millions of earth have attained to a happiness in harmony with the mental and sentimental powers bestowed upon man. Some great wrongs have entered into our planet and have diverted its millions from their ordained path. The linnet and the oriole have flown away from the evil, and their song is still with them, but man had no wings, and, overtaken by the storm, he is ruined and is now often found weeping.

The older school of theologians explain the sorrows of society by going back to the first human family, and by asking us to see a crafty serpent beguiling our first parents into a disobedience of their Maker. Milton enlarges the story into a grand poem on

Man's first disobedience and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world with all our wo.

He expresses thus that first step in man's downward course:

Her rash hand in evil hour
Forth reaching to the fruit she plucked, she ate!
Earth felt the wound, and Nature from her seat,
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of wo
That all was lost.

It might be of little importance how much of truth or of legend there were in this song, or in that basis of it found in Genesis, for the question of an evil or of its cure is not generally much affected by the question how the evil came. In the merits of our late emancipation it mattered not whether the slaves came from Africa or Cuba, or whether in British or Spanish ships—the final fact of slavery was one and the same. Thus it would be naturally of no importance how man took his first lesson in evil. But the story was not left to take a natural path. It did not injure Rome to have lying back of her magnificence the simple story of Romulus as nursed by a sympathetic wolf, because the story lay in the books without harmful adjuncts and deductions. But not so with the story of man's fall. It was made the basis of an argument against the human will—against the thought that man could ever rise to goodness or happiness here, his inability became total, his ruin complete, his hopes vain. The story, simple in itself and evidently full of spiritual truth, became harmful in the deductions which theologians drew from it for the future entanglement and discouragement of society. It would have mattered little how man had fallen so low had not theology educed the notion that he was powerless to get up. Genesis is flowing poetry, but this stream of poetry turned into molten lava as it ran, and burned up the luxuriant lands through which it passed. Theology early began to oppress the mind and to make our earth a place of expected misfortunes, and the future the only place of blessedness.

You must not hold in mind now any modern system of theology, for this underrating the human will and hopes set in long centuries before Calvinism gave the world its summary of doctrine. Calvinism was only one shock in a long series of earthquakes, one simple eruption of an old fiery mountain. Vesuvius has again and again aroused the sleeping thousands around its base. Before the scientific mind had become active enough or thoughtful enough to record its exploits, that mountain, according to Strabo, showed that it had been no stranger to awful flames. Since it came to men intelligent enough to describe its fury it has ten times buried forth its awful volumes of smoke, and flame, and liquid rock, and involved villages, and homes, and vineyards in its waves of fire. So theology is a mountain, not of one eruption only to be followed by a perpetual peace, but a mountain which, in all the long ages past, has at intervals opened its gates to send forth anew its terrors of flame and smoke. Calvinism is only a late disturbance of the long historic line of fearful scenes. In old Egypt and India the human heart was generally discouraged, and hence tens of thousands became hermits and self-torturers that they might eradicate the evil from the body. The Roman philosophers were generally stoics, and felt that nothing of earth was valuable except tranquility of mind. The countless monks, and hermits, and ascetics, and flagellants which marked the Christian period came in alike from Pagan and Christian theology, and tell us in part why man's world today comes so far short of being a scene of universal prosperity and happiness. The despots from Babylon have spoiled the homes and the fields of the heart.

Perhaps the most awful enemy of the earth has been its human government. It was an inherent necessity of mankind that they should form into nations. Out of this fact arose a governing class, and from reasons unseen the governed millions readily accepted of the degradation of slaves. Their labor, their money, was rapidly transferred to a central city, and, instead of building up rural homes all over the world, the toil of the people went to the Capital to turn into sin. Virtue was laughed at in Babylon and Rome. Times can here and there be found when the common people were dying of poverty and the rich were living in vice. Public men who gave signs of morality were arrested, and Tacitus says that there were reigns of Roman Emperors when "Virtue was a sentence of death." That government which the Creator designed to be only a method of law and order—a method by which millions could help each other just as a great chorus of music is made by many singing in harmony, became, as far back as history leads us, the overwhelming misfortune of the people. In government our earth received a shock from which it will be long in recovering. Man rises from these prostrations very slowly. Degradation is transmitted. The law of inheritance is not limited to the color of the eyes or the hair, or to the expression of the features, but it is universal, and makes the governed classes come into the world with necks ready for a yoke, and with minds that look downward. The millions of the abject poor feel as though some one ought to strike them, or take away a large part of their money, or in some manner teach them with the rod of power. By as many centuries as it requires for the human race to go down into this valley, by so many centuries will it march out. Webster was 70 years old, but his love of liberty was the child of centuries.

We are not therefore living in a planet which God made all through and through, but one begun by Him and finished by the human will. Begun well, it has suffered much in the finish. The happy song-birds and even the striped tiger of the jungle are not marred by the uncertainties of a bird-will or a tiger-will, but to what good they have they are carried resistlessly by the unchanging wish of God; but man's career passes from the Throne above to enter a human workshop for its finish, and man has not realized the grandeur of his trust, and has not risen up with inspiration suited to the task. His religion has hastened to transform God into a demon, his politics have hastened to make each subject a slave, and as a result our earth rolls in its orbit today a deeply injured world, but beautiful still.

Wounded in the house of those two great friends, religion and politics, other vandals invade to assist in making its fields a wilderness. The body is injured by the wide-spread transgressions of natural—that is, Divine—law. Divine laws are nothing more than the track along which the wheels of life are to run—the channel of the river. They cover all possible actions and states of being, and even the thoughts of the heart. Nothing is too small or too large for their notice. As in Nature the spider's web sustains or breaks, according to the same law of strains which applies to a railway bridge swung over a Niagara, so in the experience of man each action or thought either fulfills a law or breaks one, and thus sustains intimate relations to human joy or pain. As there is a rock-bound coast which restrains the sea from overrunning America, as the sea perceives the boundary reaching from Maine around Cape Horn to Oregon and respects the awful barriers of rock and mountain, and must rise and sink in storm and roll hither and thither its tides, but dares not harm the fields of grain and the homes of all our dear ones, so there are laws around the soul, not to imprison it, but to protect it from encroaching waters full of weight, and death, and bitterness. The laws of Nature are the soul's refuge and home. If the modern civilized nations were ignorant of these wishes of God, their case would at least call for sympathy, but with our eyes wide open we break over these boundaries and laugh with delight at what we call liberty. But the laughter is of brief duration. The air soon becomes full of whispers that we are a nation of drunkards, or of gluttons, or of idolators of money. The whispers are not fully true, but they do tell us with awful closeness to the truth that we have deeply injured our time and place in the universe; we have made our earth ten times as unhappy as it was made by the mere fact of ignorance, and sickness, and death. Compared with intemperance and the painful degrading vices, sickness and death are minor calamities, for if society were law-abiding, sickness would touch only a few days of life, and death, coming in old age, would seem a sleep whose morning would dawn in a better land; but the vices strike life in all its days and hours, and fill even the young heart with disease and with a loss of buoyancy, and with a sense of infamy. The sins of the guilty involve the innocent also, and thus leave nothing free from its cost or stain.

In excavating the ruins of Rome, or Pompeii, or Jerusalem many pieces of statuary, many carved columns and ornaments have been found and brought back to the public gaze, but every object is marred; a leaf is gone from this Corinthian capital, this frieze is broken in the middle and its upper half is gone, we have the feet of horsemen and the lower part of chariot wheels, this Venus has lost the arms, the brow of this Apollo is stained and chipped, a child is absent from this Laocoon. Taken all in all, what traces of genius and beauty, and yet what traces of violence, of war, or earthquake, or of the cruel elements! Could some inhabitant of another planet visit our world and move around amid its institutions, if the guest were from a perfect world he would be amazed at the marred images that would rise up before him. A home with the father going in intoxicated—his little children and trembling wife escaping into the cold by another door; a man once in honor robbing his partners of all their wealth; men making wrecks of their bodies by excessive toil; millions ashamed of politeness, either as given or as received; children savagely beaten by their parents; homes ashamed of friendship; marriage with the features of tenderness all marred, the wife's wedding-ring having become a manacle—the emblem of her bondage and grief; millions toiling fifteen hours a day on a globe where four hours were perhaps the day's work for each one intended by nature; millions being worn out by the effort to meet fictitious wants, exhausted in a conflict with fashion in a world where simplicity of soul and manners was to be the divinely beautiful. Such would be the collection of injured works of a high art found in our planet by this visitor—works which would show traces of a divine hand and traces of a barbarian invasion and overthrow, scenes full of the light of God, but full also of the darker shadow of man.

The atheistic writers and speakers are fond of citing the dreadful spectacles of earth as going to show that there is no wise or benevolent God. Ennius, a Roman poet, was applauded in the theatre when he taught that the gods took no part in the affairs of men. Such teachers have risen up in each century, a few indeed in number, but able to read a long catalog of such misfortunes as a God would not create. But the answer to these views is that man was granted a free will and a godlike reason, and was to be a child of God and carry onward the Father's wishes. Man was to plant the wheat which the Father gave him, was to build a cottage out of the wood made by the Master, and was to cultivate by his wisdom flowers sown a million years ago by the angels of the Almighty. The earth bears this impress of God, but also the impress of man; and the atheist gathers up only one-half of these phenomena. If we cannot infer God from man it is because we have so injured the creation that the battered form is not recognized readily in this great morgue—friends deep thinking pass around the body and do not think it looks much like a child of God.

And now comes the cheering part of our meditation. The injuries done to earth are diminishing as the centuries pass. We have looked out upon a storm, but upon one that is abating. The atheist would better hasten with his cold eloquence—for this earth so long draped in mourning is weaving the garments as of a bride. The number of slaves is diminishing. The multitude is becoming more and more enlightened, and free, and ambitious, and helpful. The rivers of vice, at flood hight once, are falling, and to be virtuous is no longer a sentence of death. Love is displacing violence in the affairs of nations and of the fireside. Children beaten less and loved more are wearing faces more smiling than the faces which saw the poverty and cruelty in the long past. Our earth stands today injured indeed, wounded in the house of its friends, but its bitterest days are back of it, its hottest tears fell long ago. It is moving onward towards more and better friendship, toward a wider distribution of property and culture. It has in it great possibilities. It is full of the undeveloped evidences of a God. It is full of an equity not yet secured to the people; it is full of a beauty yet unseen, full of a music yet unwritten, full of kinder words than have yet been spoken, full of sermons, and hymns, and prayers truer, and sweeter, and richer than any which as yet have been flung down as flowers before the throne of the Father.

GOD'S LOVE.

AN ETHICAL CONCEPTION OF THE DEITY—SERMON BY DR. THOMAS.

There was a large congregation at the People's Church yesterday forenoon. Dr. Thomas took for the subject of his discourse "The Ethical Conception of God." Following is the sermon:

He that loveth not, knoweth not God; for God is love.

In this was manifest the love of God toward us, because that God sent His only begotten Son into the world, that we might live through Him.—*I. John, iv., 8-9.*

No other thought is so universal, so common to mankind, as the thought of God. And yet, possibly, no other thought has been so dimly perceived or so variously and so imperfectly understood. The thought itself seems natural to the mind, or to come as an intuition, for it is present to the savage or to the uncivilized as well as to the minds trained to thought and reflection. Indeed, I suppose that not one in a thousand can give any account or explain to himself how or whence came the idea or the belief in God. It is in the mind of the child; it antedates memory; it is never questioned in the receptive days, and can never be wholly dislodged or banished by any process of reason or reflection in after years. Men may come to say that they do not know God, or that by "searching they cannot find out the Almighty"; but still the thought remains—the unperceived presence is somehow about them, and the most they can say is with the philosopher Mill, that reason cannot find God; can neither prove nor disprove His existence. And that is simply to land in agnosticism—to say that they do not know.

Along with the thought or the fact of God has always arisen, and must always arise with reflective minds, the deeper question, What is God? And here have appeared the widest differences of conceptions, and the greatest divergencies of thought. To the mind of a child God is. It remains for the years of reflection to ask how He is and what He is. To the mind of the uncivilized people He is, and then, in their efforts to formulate or to express the idea, they conceive of Him as a giant warrior, or some form of magnified man, or possibly, as in the thought of our native Indians, as a kind of shadow or ghost of their departed selves, or as the "Great Spirit." And not only with the mind of the child and of the savage, but I suppose also with the adult and the cultivated mind, it is most natural, if not indeed necessary, to think of God, or any personality, or any conscious being as having some kind of form; and then it is most natural to think of that form as somehow like ourselves. And hence the almost universal anthropomorphism of our race—or the thought of God as in the form of man.

This, I think, was largely the Jewish conception; and as a necessary accommodation of thought to human conceptions the idea of God is thus represented in the Old Testament. He is spoken of as having hands and arms, as having a face and eyes, and as coming and going, and being here and there. And yet through the Old Testament there runs the deeper idea of the spiritual nature of God. When Moses inquired of the Lord who He was, and under what form, or idea, or name He might best be described or set forth to the children of Israel, the Lord said to Moses: "Say unto the children of Israel I Am, that I Am, hath sent you to speak unto them." Or rather, as it is in the Hebrew, "I will be, that I will be." That is, I am, that I am; or, I will be because I will be; or, the reason of my being is myself. I am existence; I am being, or Jehovah; that is, the self-existent; or, in other words, my nature is to be. And I suppose that this is all that can be said; that thought can go no farther. Being is a fact, and the explanation of the fact is the fact; is in the nature of things or is itself the nature of things. That is, the nature of being is to be; and hence being is; hence it always was, and always had to be; and hence always must continue to be.

When we come to the New Testament we find the idea of God coming forth more fully under the terms of Spirit, Life, and Love. And along with these conceptions of God, or as a soil or condition in which these thoughts can be planted or received and understood, we find the fact that man is a spirit is more fully unfolded. The idea that man's real life is not in his flesh and blood; not in the body that must soon die; not in the outward accidents of life, as in food and raiment, and all the forms of pageantry, and the struggles about earthly things—not in these, but in his inward self; in his mind and heart. Along with the thought that "God is Spirit," that "God is Love," comes the thought, and the perceived fact, that man is spirit; that man is love. And along with this comes the thought of a spiritual kingdom—of a religion of the heart; and with this the doctrine of the text, that God must be ethically conceived; must be known and understood by that in man which is like God: which is of God. That is, a God of thought must be cognized by thought; a God of love must be known through love; that love is God; that love is life; and hence to love is to know God, and to love is to live; to be alive; to have being in its deepest essence. And hence to thus know God, to thus love, and through loving to know love and to know God, is to know being; to have being, and hence to "have eternal life." To be eternally alive, because eternally conditioned in love, or in life. Love is life; life is love; love is God; God is life. And hence sin is death; hatred is death. Out of love there may be existence, but there can be no true life for the soul. I tell you that you may have all that wealth can buy; you may live, or rather stay, in marble mansions, and wear costly apparel, and ride in gilded carriages, but if the heart have not love—if love has gone out, and pride, and anger, and jealousies have come in—all these outer splendors will but mock the sad and suffering soul. But love can make the thin and ragged garments of poverty beautiful; love can bless the humblest meal; love can make even the sick bed and the chamber of death as the gate of Heaven.

Now, these reflections lead us up to a point in thought where we may study further the ethical conception of God.

And here we may note the two principal ways or methods by which mankind have sought to pursue their studies of the Deity. These are the metaphysical and the moral, or ethical, or the study of God through thought and reason, and the study of God through the heart or the moral nature. And let us concede the fact that each of these has its place and its use.

The metaphysical method seeks to know God through the reason. It looks upon the world of matter, and life, and law, and orderly arrangement, and design, and from these reason infers an intelligent designer; and hence concludes there is some being capable of producing these results. This being it calls God. The metaphysical question also deals with the questions of the Bible—its origin, its history, its evidences of genuineness and authenticity. And, having satisfied itself on these points, then goes on to analyze the facts and statements of the Bible about God. And in this way reason constructs philosophical systems about God and man, and religion and the future state. And all these may have a certain value; they are the results of reason, they reveal its attempts to deal with these great questions.

But after all is said, it must be confessed that the results of reason are not wholly satisfactory. They failed to make certain to that acute philosopher, Mill, the fact even that there is a God. And in the hands of believers in God and revelation, reason has failed to construct any system of theology upon which any very large number of the thinkers can agree. This we see in the many conflicting schools, and creeds, and forms of religion. And if we look into these we find they are all largely metaphysical—born of the head and not of the heart; that they deal with questions of the intellect and not of the soul; that they a philosophy rather than a religion. You can hardly find a creed that has in it anything of conduct or experience. The Apostle's Creed is simply a statement of Scriptural facts, and that the Nicene and the Athanasian creeds go on and construct out of these facts a philosophy.

The other method of studying God is ethical, or through the intuitions of the spirit, and the experiences of the heart. And, naturally enough, the heart brings its own peculiar nature, and life, and principles into the problem, and through these seeks to know what God is, not as metaphysically reasoned out, but what He is morally or ethically; what He is, not as a power, or a force, or a reason; not what he is as Omnipotent or Omniscient; but what He is as a moral being, as being possessed of feelings of right, and honor, and justice, and love. The heart looks at the moral quality in Deity, and it looks at this through its own perceptions, and sentiments, and experiences.

It is not our purpose at all to rule out reason, nor to separate it from the heart. This has been too often the case, and the result has been either a dreamy mystical emotionalism, when all has been left to the heart, or a cold speculative philosophy where all has been left to the head. The heart and the head should go together in religion, the Bible appeals to both, religion belongs to both. But whilst this is true, it is, I think, also true that for a long time reason or philosophy has held the larger part of the field. The heart has been neglected or crowded back. And the result has been speculation, doubt, indifference, and the loss of life, of inspiration, of soul power, of faith in the Church. And, naturally enough, for God cannot be known in any full or satisfactory sense through the reason simply, as a being of thought, or a power, or an abstraction. He cannot be worshiped as such. Religion must have in it heart, and sentiment, and love; it must have a God of feeling, a God of love. But these ethical qualities are not perceived by reason; they can be perceived and felt only by the heart. You cannot reason out love; that is a sentiment that the heart alone can understand. And I think it is largely owing to the fact of reason and philosophy having filled so large a part in the past that we have systems of faith that have so little of life, so little of feeling; and that in so many things antagonize the deepest moral sentiments of the soul—systems that can be accepted only at the expense of the heart, or as they hush its cry and crush out its feelings.

This is true of more than one doctrine that men have taught and tried to believe; have concluded from intellectual processes that it was so, and hence that it must be believed.

That is the way that men came to believe in a system of election and reprobation, based upon an arbitrary sovereignty that utterly ignored every principle of justice. That could never have been believed had the heart been permitted to speak. It is in the same way that men could believe in a plan of salvation that violated the deepest instincts of justice by demanding in the name of justice, and in order to satisfy justice, the punishment of the innocent as a ground of forgiveness for the guilty. Had the heart been permitted to speak, this view of the atonement could never have so intrenched itself in theology. And the same is true of the questions of the future state. Had the heart been permitted to utter its voice, men could never have believed in the terrible ideas of future punishment that were taught in the Middle Ages, and taught later by Jeremy Taylor and Jonathan Edwards. It was only through metaphysical conceptions of God that these things were possible to human belief. And it was only as all the best and tenderest feelings of the heart, the common sentiments of humanity, were perverted and crushed by these false conceptions of God, that men could, in the name of God and in the name of the suffering Christ, imprison, and torture, and behead, and burn their fellow creatures for no other cause than not being able to believe these very doctrines against which the heart rebels.

It could hardly be expected that men should be better than their conceptions of God. Conceiving of God as cruel and unjust, it should not be thought strange that they themselves were cruel and unjust.

But now we have to look upon a more pleasing aspect of our subject. For a number of years the heart of the world has been coming into the scene. The moral consciousness of the race has been uttering its voice and asserting its sway. And I sometimes think that here is one of the blessings that may come from our age of doubt. These doubts have come from the head—come from the overreachings and usurpations of a reason that could construct and believe so much that was unreasonable. The result is that reason in our day cannot compel belief as it once sought to do. It is confessedly not so strong in the field of religion as it once claimed to be; and many are beginning to say that if not unreasonable religion is certainly so above reason that we can know nothing about it. And it is just at this crisis, when reason seems less authoritative and overbearing, that the heart is beginning to speak; the soul seeing that now is the moment of its opportunity is beginning to utter its voice, and out of the ruins, and falsehoods, and despair of so many old theories is commencing to build a system of truth more fair and beautiful and to preach to the world a religion more simple and humane.

This new movement in religion may be called the higher ethical conception of God. The heart of man is giving us a better conception of God, and hence, to our understanding, a better God. The heart of the world is coming to look upon God from its own deeper and purer intuitions; to see God as He is; to see Him as a Father: to see Him as love; and as the great Divine heart is thus disclosed the soul of man is beginning to see and to say with a deep feeling that God is good, that He is fairer and better than all else, that He is the perfection of all goodness. And as they see and say these things the clouds begin to scatter, a clearer light comes in, and almost unconsciously the old systems of thought are being modified. And some are asking how is it and why is it that the people are changing their beliefs? The reason is simply this: the central thought of God is being uplifted and purified from error. The heart is giving the world a better God—not a cold, metaphysical God, nor a God at war with all human conceptions of justice, but a God of love, a Father, and hence a God of a tender and perfect justice.

And as this better idea of God comes to be seen and felt the old conceptions of religion must take on new forms and definitions. And reason here is consenting to be one hand and not both hands, to do its part of the work, and not try to do all; and hence is joining with the heart in the work of rebuilding the fairer temple in which both reason and soul may dwell. And in this new temple they will place all the old doctrines, not as seen in the cold light of thought alone, but as colored and beautified by the warmer lights and feelings of the heart. The atonement will be seen, not as an effort on the part of Christ to win the Father to an attitude of love; not as a penal substitution; but as God himself loving the world; as "God in Christ, reconciling the world to himself." Justice will be seen—there is nothing so just as love—and punishment for sin will remain; will be more certain to thought than ever; but will not be vindictive; it will not be cruel; not this; but the punishment, the pruning, the correction of a Father; and before this thought the old material and cruel conceptions will disappear, and "eternal hope" will spring up in the hearts of mothers and fathers and friends for all those who have passed from our earth out into God's *Ionian* government.

And this is not a new Gospel; not a new religion. It is the old Gospel and the old religion freed from the heavy burdens of a scholastic theology. It is the heart's vision of God; the soul's realization of love, of God as love. It is the life of God in the soul.

I quarrel not with reason; I admire it; I adore it. I love philosophy. But I found God; I came into the life, the love of God years ago, not by reason; not by philosophy; but "I cried unto the Lord, and he heard me, and saved me;" and I live today in the simple love and trust of a child. I am glad to see reason, and speculation, and science go forward in the world; but O! how I long to see the weary souls of men finding rest in love—rest in God. How I long to see this upper world of love, and light, and peace brought near to all in doubt; to all in sorrow; to all in sin. O! tender and inviting is the voice of religion as thus heard by the soul. O! tender and beautiful is the vision of love as Christ comes into our world to save; comes to seek and to save the lost; comes to suffer and to die that man may live. Over all our world of sin and death there is a love that never grows weary of watching and waiting; a love that never dies. And the Father waits for the prodigal to return; He is calling to you and to me. This is the God that love reveals; this is the life that the heart may know. O! beautiful vision of love, vision of life, vision of Christ, come to our world; come to our souls; scatter the darkness; break through our hardness, our unbelief, our sins, and fill us with love. Then shall we know God; then shall we have life in Christ, and to the bright future hasten with joy.

AMUSEMENTS.

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. HERRICK JOHNSON.

The Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson preached a sermon to young men last evening at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, taking for his subject "Amusements," and for his text the following words:

Serve the Lord with gladness.—*Psalms, c., 2.*

For as the crackling of thorns under a pot, so is the laughter of the fool.—*Ecclesiastes, vii., 6.*

The reverend gentleman commenced by stating that our state by nature was not natural, and we had fallen out of the primal order by having lost the regulative principle of supreme love to God, which had wrenched us away from all right lines of activity. Man had been full of contradictions and perverse tendencies, and wanting the joy lost when fellowship with God was lost, and ever in danger of being carried away by selfish impulses into all forms of excess. The appetite for gold had been indulged, and we had been led to the debasing worship of the golden calf, and, then again, the necessity of securing the results of labor had carried us headlong into transactions of a questionable character. With these conditions existing, therefore, it was not unnatural that we should seek recreation, for play and work necessarily went together. The need of one, however, was as great as the need of the other, and uninterrupted toil was out of the question, and rest and recuperation imperative. Mental diversion was also necessary, and sometimes an utter change of labor afforded it; but, to entirely let go of responsibility, and turn our minds to things light and cheerful, gave our natures the best development.

Continuing, and referring to amusements, the speaker said it was not enough to be amused. That best amused which most relieved idleness and supplied a mental vacuity, and very much of the so-called amusements of the times after this sort had been gotten up to gratify those who would not know what to do with themselves if their time could not be thus disposed of. But it was not of these he desired to speak, but of the necessity of recreation, diversion, or entertainment, either of which words better expressed the true idea in connection with the whole subject than the word amusement. The Church did not stand fighting a necessity of human nature, but against some of the forms of popular amusement. The necessity for amusement was granted, and the principles of the Gospel made fullest allowance for it; so it was not true, as so often represented, that the Church frowned upon recreation, and did not believe in play, and that about all that was enjoyable in this life was outside her pale.

From this the speaker proceeded to consider the necessity for amusement, or recreation, and remarked that it had been said that man was constituted for enjoyment, and that the play part of our nature had been ordained to increase our happiness by a special form of pleasure, to multiply our social affinities, to infuse ease and elasticity into the round of life, to preserve youthfulness of body and mind, and to add magnetic power to our influence over others. The popular amusements, as popularly indulged in, however, did not meet the "necessity," but, to the contrary, were undermining to a fearful rate the health of what was called fashionable society. Toil, in excess, it was true, shortened life, but excessive indulgence and social dissipation were far more injurious in their effects. Habits of food, dress, and sleep were recklessly indulged in, and music, glitter, and parade, and the turning of night into day, formed a great proportion of fashionable recreation, and much of the hue and cry about the "necessity" of amusement came from this class. Did such recreation help us to better bear our responsibilities and perform our duty? If it did not, it was not only unneedful but positively harmful and pernicious. Such popular amusements, then, should not be called a "necessity of our nature," he thought, and could not be if they were judged by their fruit, as we judge of the delicious sensations of the opium-eater, the drunkard, and the appetising glutton.

Passing from the misuse of amusements, the speaker took up the question of lawful and expedient indulgence in the light of the Word of God. The position of the Church had been misunderstood, and sometimes grossly misrepresented, he said, especially the Presbyterian Church. From this he read from a paper, prepared by himself, on the subject of amusements, and adopted by the General Assembly in 1869, in which it was set forth that a sweeping condemnation of popular amusements would be a sweeping folly, and to claim that they were inherently and positively sinful would be asserting that which was not true. It also held that there was no specific form of pleasure, denying, however, that the Church was without Scriptural guidance, and arguing that, while the spirit was broader than the letter, there were principles whose profound and subtle reach made it impossible that they should be framed by a law. The principles bearing on the question were shown to be the relation which Christians bear to each other, the relations which they sustain to the world, and the relations they sustain to Christ. All of these principles were by the speaker amplified, who held that liberty in such matters had its metes and boundaries, and was to be regulated in its exercise by the law of conscience and love; that the whole bent, tone, current, and spirit of the Christian's life should be different from that of the worldly life—so different that it should be manifest to the world; and that the Bible condemned the doing of anything in the way of recreation, which was not in the name of the Lord Jesus, and every form of social diversion in which a Christian could not indulge. These three principles were to be applied by the individual conscience, he said, and they would assist in settling the question. Our preferences could not be relied upon in determining the right or wrong of any amusement, and there was no other guide than the Word of God and principles enunciated. In the first place these principles cut off all amusement that was simply dissipation; secondly, all that were not helpful to mind or body, or both; and, thirdly, all that involved the countenance or patronage of wrong, or impaired our spirituality, or lessened our spiritual influence.

In conclusion the reverend gentleman said that recreations that did what God meant should be done for us, through our play-side of nature, we could fearlessly take the joy of. Outdoor exercise, riding, boating, and the taking of drafts of fresh air could be done innocently and to the glory of God. For the indoors there was reading, social games, conversation, and music, and he saw nothing evil in the influence or tendency of the cotillion, quadrille, or square dance, guarded as to those participating, and limited as to hours and costume, but on the contrary thought such amusements healthful and graceful for children and young people. There was nothing in such dances in essential conflict with the principles laid down, but with round dancing the tendencies were different, and he would make a broad and clear distinction. But all such recreations and amusements, even the billiard-table and bowling-alleys, should be separated from the saloons and places of public resort of evil men, and should be put under proper Christian control, with unexceptionable surroundings. So controlled there was nothing against them, and their influence and tendencies would be helpful.

CHRISTIAN BELIEVERS.

CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Christian Believers' Conference, which has been held for the past four days at the Gospel Hall, corner of Fulton and May streets, came to an end last evening. Addresses were made by Donald Ross, John Smith, Donald Monroe of Montreal, and others. Nothwithstanding the fact that there are some seventy-five visitors from other cities, no reports of any kind or description were submitted. The conference throughout was of the prayer-meeting order of the most rigid calibre. The conference is of annual occurence, and is participated in by a large number of non-residents. They have no pastor, or Chairman, but refer to the Bible in every instance. Mr. Monroe, in his discourse yesterday, held that "it was wrong for churches to have music of any description, further than what comes from the heart; that music appealed only to the taste, like the carnal ordinances of the Mosaic ritual, which only typified the spiritual reality." During the coming week prayer-meetings will be held each evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHURCH DEDICATION AT VANDALIA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., Nov. 27.—The McCurdy M. E. Church of this city, which has been undergoing repairs, was formally opened today. The audience room, which is capable of holding about 600 or 700 people, was well filled. It was intened on this occasion to have all the living pastors for the past fifteen years present and assist in the exercises, but only three could make it convenient to come—the Rev. Messrs. Hiram Sears, Herdin, and Worden. The exercises were conducted in an imposing manner, and under the direction of F. M. Vantreese, the present officiating pastor. The choir consisted of ten voices, and the singing could not be well excelled. Miss Nellie Blackwell was the organist, and the manner in which she handled the instrument showed a mastery of the keys. The Scripture lesson was read by the Rev. H. W. Todd, of the First Presbyterian Church of this place. The sermon by the Rev. Mr. Herdin was an able discourse. It was an argument against all forms of infidelity and atheism, and in favor of the divinity of the Savior and the Scriptures as a revelation from God. Those present have seldom listened to a more eloquent address. It was an intellectual treat. During the past year this church has lifted a mortgage of over $2,000, besides the cost of frescoing the audience-room and the current expenses of the church. The society is free from debt, and has good reason to feel proud of its church edifice, which is one of the finest in this part of the State. Notwithstanding the hard times, the outlook for this society was never more flattering.

DEDICATION OF A ROMAN-CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 27.—One of the most imposing and memorable religious ceremonies ever performed in the Southwest was witnessed here today by a large throng of people, many of whom came from other portions of the State. The occasion was the dedication of the new Catholic Cathedral of St. Andrews. The spacious edifice was crowded from the doors to the very steps of the altar, the audience comprising the wealthiest and most fashionable people of all denominations. An admission fee of $1 was charged. Many who could not gain admission remained outside, listening to the magnificent strains of music which burst their melodious way through the open windows from an excellent choir selected for the occasion. The mass was Mozart's Twelfth. The choir included many of the best singers of the city, with some from abroad, while the accompaniment consisted of an organ of much power and a band of ten pieces of music. Such volume and general excellence was never before heard in a church in this city. The great attraction of the occasion was the dedicatory sermon by Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis. It was a masterpiece of pulpit oratory, clear and logical in thought, vivid,—oftentimes picturesque, in language, charitable througout in sentiment, touching in its pathos, and brilliant every now and then with bursts of true eloquence. It was difficult at times for the audience to refrain from applause. The cathedral is not yet fully completed, although commenced some four years ago. The style is early English Gothic, beautiful as well as imposing in appearance, built of Arkansas granit, quarried near this city. The towers when completed will be among the tallest spires in the South. Among the dignitaries and priests present were the following: The Rt.-Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, Bishop of this diocese, to whom the honor and glory of the beautiful temple belongs; Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis; Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, O.; Bishop McCloskey, of Louisville, Ky.; Bishop Nazz, of Galveston, Tex.; Father Callahan, late editor of the *Catholic Telegraph*, Cincinnati; Father Halley, Cincinnati; Father O'Callaghan, of Mobile, Ala.; Father Phelan, editor of the *Western Watchman*, St. Louis; Father Henry, St. Louis; Father Burford, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Galveston; and Father Keeler, late Professor at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Md., but hereafter to be stationed as pastor of the new Irish colony now forming on lands purchased from the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad. In addition to the above most of the priests of the diocese were present and took part in the imposing ceremonies, which lasted nearly four hours, the sun shining clear and warm.

Squeers in London.

The scandal connected with the management of the St. Paul Industrial School in London is related by the *Daily Telegraph*. An attempt to discover the cruelties which were there practiced was made by Mrs. Surr, a member of the School Board. "She worked in vain for many months. Her charges against the management of the school were treated as exaggerations. Were there not managers? Was it not known that boys in such schools were more than usually insubordinate and troublesome? Was not Mr. Scrutton, a 'respected' member of the board, officially 'responsible'? How could any one believe that anything was wrong when the accuser was a lady, who was 'actuated, no doubt, by the best motives,' but whose charges positively implied neglect of duty on the part of 'one of our colleagues?' It was too ridiculous to believe that Mrs. Surr, who had nothing officially to do with the school, should be right, and that Mr. Scrutton, the manager appointed by the board, should be guilty of dereliction of duty. Besides had not Government inspectors visited the school, and how could they fail to find out faults? Nevertheless Mrs. Surr persevered; she would not be beaten even by these formidable platitudes of masculine officialism. She appealed again and again to the board, but they refused to institute an inquiry, and put her aside as an intermeddling person who disturbed the proceedings of the august body by talking about ugly subjects. She then addressed herself to the Home Office, and the Secretary of State found out what his own inspectors had not discovered, that the courageous and loyal lady—loyal to the noblest instinct of womanhood, the love and care of children—was right, and that certain of the officials had been guilty either of cruelty or connivance, while the board itself had, it was clear, grossly neglected its duties. Still the London School Board was not convinced. Mr. Scrutton demanded inquiry and evidence; he would meet his accuser, Mrs. Surr, face to face. He did so with every advantage, as a committee of the board—the very body that had screened and defended him all along—conducted the inquiry. The statements adduced abundantly justified all the accusations. If a master could not find out which boy had disturbed him by talking, the whole school was put on bread and water for a day. The same punishment was given if a window was cracked. Because a bottle was broken all the boys had to go without dinner and to stand for hours in the open air on a winter day. The children were so famished that many of them stole the food given to the dog. The boys also frequently took bread from the pantry, driven to theft by systematic starvation. Pinafores instead of shirts, and shirts without sleeves, were constantly worn. The lads used sometimes to wear their socks for six weeks without a change. At one time twenty of them were in bed with bad feet, produced by cold and by standing in the wet yard without shoes or stockings. For this reason one boy was confined to bed for twelve weeks. A lad named [...] had handcuffs placed on him while he was in bed, and was kept for twelve days and nights in a cell on bread and water. The first day he was birched, and when he came out he was caned. The birch was soaked in lime before it was ready for use, in order that it effects might be the more painful. Another boy died in the storeroom; another little fellow took poison because the officials were always 'on' to him; seven boys deliberately set fire to the school rather than stand any longer the cruel treatment to which they were subjected. The food also was infamous; beetles, crickets, and dirt were frequently found in the soup. One boy was set to make sacks; he fell ill; yet the task was continued, and he died. But the poor little fellow was flogged for idleness the day before he expired!"

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Wants to Know Where His $2 Went.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

PLATTEVILLE, Wis., Nov. 26.—On May 27, 1881, I remitted the American Stockman Publishing Company, Chicago, a draft for $2, subscription to the *American Stockman* for one year, to be sent to Henry W. Johnson, Platteville, Wis. About two months after Mr. J. informed me that he had not received the paper. I went to the bank and had them look up the draft, which was paid on the 28th day of May by the First National Bank of Chicago, and bears the following indorsements: "American Stockman Publishing Company," "T. S. Price." and in pencil, "End O. K. Gookin." I immediately wrote the American Stockman Publishing Company the result of my investigations, and asked them to forward the paper at once. I have received no response from them. Will you please inform me if the American Stockman Publishing Company is still in existence and oblige. E.

Indiana's Favorit Son.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Nov. 25.—In the troubled sea of Cabinet speculation allow me to drop one stone. I find the following item in an Indiana paper: "If the President is desirous of giving Indiana a place in the Cabinet he can do no better than to select Gov. H. G. Porter. In him he would find a representative Republican, and at the same time a man that has the respect of the Democrats of Indiana. In short, Gov. Porter is a representative Indianian, and his appointment to a Cabinet position would give more general satisfaction than that of any man in the State. Besides, Lieut.-Gov. Hanna, as Governor, would not permit the interests of the State to languish." This voices the sentiment, I believe, of the Republicans in this part of the State, and it is safe to say that his appointment would be eminently satisfactory to the great mass of the party. Between other aspirants there seems to be some hostility, but on Gov. Porter they could all unite in hearty approval of the appointment, thus doing away with the widening breach in the party. Besides, Gov. Porter is so mentally constituted as to make him peculiarly fitted for the position, and, having had wide experience in public affairs, his presence in the Cabinet would lend vigor and wisdom to the councils of the Administration. He is a representative Republican and a representative Indianian, and if we are to have a Cabinet position, which we are certainly entitled to, we want Porter. L.

They Are Mad Out in "Washburne's Old District."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., Nov. 25.—Your correspondent "P.," writing from Washington, startles the country generally and Republicans particularly by declaring that the leading men, the powerful men, and those of immense brains are wanting in the House of Representatives, and then goes on and names the ablest of the lot, but nowhere among the list do we find the grand orator, the magnificent statesman, the man of immense experience, and who can double discount Guiteau in vanity, the Hon. Robert Mighty Always Hawk, from this district, and we want to notify you and your short-sighted correspondent "P." that we are fearfully mad about it.

For seventeen years we gave you a Washburne, and the world acknowledged his grand character, and then for nearly ten years we gave you a Burchard, and his splendid financial ability won for him a place second to few in the Nation, and lastly we sent you our Hawk, and not even your correspondent seems to know him! I can tell you, the people "out in this neck of the woods" are disgusted. If you want a statesman, take Hawk. If you want a Speaker, take Hawk. He can do more speaking on all sides of a question than any man in Congress. If you want a man to run the Committee of Ways and Means just take our Robert. If you want old finance himself, take our dearly-beloved Robert, "whom we all delight to know."

We have got "the boss" Congressman, "and don't you forget it." He swears Logan shan't sit down on him again, and of course that ought to convince the naughty Illinois Senator that he must let Robert alone, or there will be trouble. We can endure the murder of Garfield, we can stand it to let Guiteau go free, we can stand famine, war, and pestilence, but we can't and we won't stand it to have all the big men of the country set up in a row and our Robert left out in the cold. It is a time when brains, and ability, and character are at a premium, and when you can find all them and many more of the overpowering virtues all wrapped up in our own beloved Robert's hide, we want it recognized, and we purpose having it, or we will "bust the party." Truly yours, H.

Is Guiteau Insane?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—It seems to me that THE TRIBUNE, in a late editorial note, has cut through a good deal of mist and fog on the subject of insanity, by suggesting that the metaphysics of that question be discussed a little; or, in other words, that the mind itself be considered, and from its constitution and laws of action its condition under any given circumstances be determined.

This will bring us to the real issue. Heretofore it seems that insanity, when used as a plea in court to excuse or explain an act otherwise criminal, has been made to fit the case rather than discussed in accordance with the laws of mind. It has hence come to pass that a great many kinds of insanity, such as "emotional," "paroxysmal," "sympathetic," *et id genus omne* have been discovered. Usually, too, when the case is well made up the point is carried, and a verdict of acquittal is rendered. This is well nigh sure to be the case when the general sympathy rests with the accused. These so-called forms or types of insanity are the merest travesty on justice, and remind one of the late style of verdicts over the victims of mobs. "He fell down the court-house steps and broke his neck," says one. "He died of a dispensation of Providence," says another. "He became entangled in the meshes of a rope," says another.

It is not strange that sober-minded, justice-loving people are becoming alarmed. For under what on the one hand flimsy pretexts and worthless technicalities are doing in open court in the name of justice to thwart the ends of justice, and what on the other hand mobs are doing under a mistaken motive that their violence corrects the errors of the courts, we are reaching a condition of society where almost any crime may be committed with impunity, if the perpetrator can skillfully simulate insanity.

Under the shadow of the great sorrow which, like a bird of evil omen still hovers over us, it is a good time to call a halt, retake our bearings, and start anew on the cruise of simple right and equal justice for all, and to all, and from all.

If Guiteau is really insane—or was really insane when he fired that fatal bullet—he deserves the commiseration of mankind, for, possibly, no calamity this side of loss of character, is so terrible as the loss of the right use of the mind. While, in such case he deserves to be pitied, he should however be kindly cared for where he can never fire another bullet. If, on the other hand, he knew what he was doing within the proper limits of the law of mental action, he deserves to be hung by the order of the Court, and not under special [...] pleadings be set at liberty only to [...] mob to murder him.

The mind, as now generally understood by all mental philosophers of eminence, is made up of three faculties: The intellect, the sensibilities, and the will. Under intellect we have many sub-faculties; or, as I prefer to style them, modes of intellectual action. The principal of these are Consciousness, perception, conception, memory, reason, imagination, and intuition. Under sensibilities we have all the emotions, whether instructive or rational; all the affections, whether benevolent or malevolent; and all the desires, whether springing from the physical or mental constitution of man.

The will is not susceptible of division. It must act as a unit, pro or con, upon all questions submitted to it.

Man seems to be a trinity in his organization. To this all languages known to me agree, as all contain three terms to express the full idea of a man.

It will not be unphilosophic therefore if we find that mental action in its normal course is also based upon a trinity. Such is the case. Three elements are necessary to constitute a responsible act. They are understanding, reason, and will—in other words, a man is sane, and entirely responsible for his act, when that act is an intelligent, a rational, and a voluntary one. Thus, if a man has intelligence enough to know the character of an act; if he can reason sufficiently to go from a simple cause to its effect, and then by his own will perform that act, there are to me no known laws of the mind by which such a man can be pronounced insane. I wish now to make a statement, and with the reader to note it with emphasis, as it is the key to the whole argument. It is this: In the above statement of elements by which responsible action is tested it will be noted that the sensibilities, one of the trinity of the mind, are not *included*. Intelligence and reason both come under the head of the intellect, and the will of course under the will. There can therefore be no such thing as "emotional insanity"—"sympathetic insanity"—because all the emotions and passions belong to the department of the sensibilities, and are in no sense appealed to in order to determine the character of an act. That the subdivisions of the sensibilities, such as hope and fear, love and lust, come into prominent play in carrying out the act is very true; so do the knife and revolver; but knives and revolvers are not held responsible for crime, because they lack just the elements necessary to constitute responsibility. The sensibilities are lacking also. If a man is angry, he cannot be appeased by appealing to that anger; the understanding must be appealed to, the reason brought into action, and the will aroused. The same is true of any possible emotion, affection, or passion that belongs to the sensibilities. Indeed, it may be put stronger than this. Emotions are only results presupposing intelligence. For example, a man is not supposed to be angry unless he knows who or what has angered him—does not love or hate, admire or despise, hope or fear, unless the objects capable of arousing these emotions have been intelligently placed before him, and it may be added, as a rule, he has reasoned upon them.

If, therefore, nowhere in the whole range of the sensibilities a single element can be found by which the sanity or insanity of a man can be determined, it will follow without possibility of successful contradiction that all claims for insanity in that direction are without foundation. In seeking and finding under intellect and will all the elements necessary to this question, it will of course be understood that the three must combine in one and the same act in order to assure the responsibility of the act. For instance, a man may have reason enough to know that firing a pistol-ball into the heart of a man will kill him, without having the slightest conception of the value of a human life or the real character of the act that kills him. We call such a man an idiot, and do not hold him responsible for his act. Another fires a ball and kills a man, but his hand was guided and forced by an outside power. That man was not responsible, because force and not volition moved him to the deed. Still another fires at random—takes no particular aim and has no particular purpose; is as likely to kill his best friend as his worst enemy. That man has lost his reason; therefore he is not responsible. He is insane.

To apply these laws to Guiteau, it seems to me it need not take long to determine his mental condition.

First, as to intelligence or understanding: He understood the whole question of officeseeking—knew the value of a good Consulate; understood how to approach the President; could write shrewd and calculating letters, forecasting the future for four years, precisely after the method of the best politicians; he knew all about a pistol—knew the necessity of practicing with it, so as under great excitement not to miss his aim, and to all this intelligence he added the shrewdest reasoning as to the effect of his shot, first upon himself—hence his elaborate preparations in advance—and second upon certain political conditions which would follow if his shot was successful. The manner in which he dogged the President's footsteps for days, even weeks, shows how clearly he understood what he was about. And if it be insisted upon that his emotions must be taken into consideration, their weight will be wholly in favor of his sanity, as shown by his consideration of the lives of others in declining to shoot the President in church, and his pity for Mrs. Garfield as he saw her pale and weak by her husband's side, and on that account declining not to shoot him then.

Since his trial commenced, not one in the court-room has shown a sharper insight into the whole case than he; and no matter what the points in dispute, or how sharply the learned attorneys differ, Guiteau never loses the thread for a moment, and, quick as thought, is ready to interject his agreement with either side that just at the moment is most to his favor.

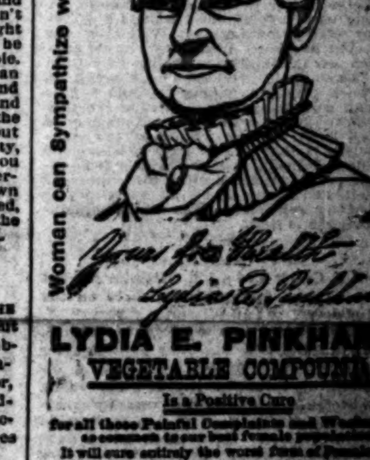
In fact, aside from now and then some incoherent mutterings, some outbursts of untamed passion, and the infamous plea that he is an agent of the Deity—all old and stale games that could be played by an idiot—he has not shown a single symptom that need for a moment be set down for insanity. Every act, even in spite of all attempts to cover up by profane mutterings, has shown intelligence, reason, and will. These determine the sanity of the man.

No atrocious act on earth was ever conceived with a more perfect intelligence of results, or planned with shrewder reasoning, or executed with a firmer will, than was the murder of James A. Garfield by Charles J. Guiteau; and for it he ought to be hung, and for it, if Judge and jury do their duty, he will be hung.

O. A. BURGESS.

VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



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Is a Positive Cure

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It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

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PAPILLON

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Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Mercantile Firms solicited.
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THE COURTS.

THE ELGIN MILK COMPANY.

A bill was filed Saturday in the Circuit Court against the Elgin Milk Company, Charles S. Kilbourne, H. J. Richardson, and the First National Bank of Elgin, asking for the appointment of a Receiver and for other relief. The complainant says that on the 20th of July, 1880, he advanced $2,000 to William F. Wilkinson, which was secured by a chattel mortgage on some horses and wagons then used in the business of the Lester Milk Company, and some milk-cans, cases, and a building at Lisle, Du Page County, with its machinery, boiler, etc., the whole being valued at $5,000. In November following all these assets were transferred to the Elgin Milk Company, subject to complainant's mortgage. The latter company has been doing a good business, and has property worth $6,000, all of which is used and needed in its business. Wilkinson was elected the first President of the Elgin Milk Company, and C. S. Kilbourne Secretary. About May last it is claimed Kilbourne inaugurated a succession of frauds by declaring the office of President vacant, then electing himself President, H. G. Richardson Secretary, and E. C. Kilbourne Treasurer.

The Jaeger mortgage was due about the 1st of August last, and $500 was paid on it, leaving $1,700 still due. This not being paid, Beecher, complainant's attorney, foreclosed the mortgage. The next day the First National Bank replevied the property, claiming to be entitled to it. Just before this the company had given a note and chattel mortgage on its property to C. S. Kilbourne, to secure the payment of $3,500, but it is alleged that Kilbourne never paid any value for it; that the Board of Directors never authorized its execution, and that the whole scheme was a device to defraud the stockholders of the company and to get possession of its assets without paying anything for them; that the design is further to have the mortgage to Kilbourne foreclosed so as to give color of title, even though Kilbourne is now in possession of the company's assets, the bank claiming to be the legal owner.

Kilbourne has been in the habit of selling milk and butter to the company at high figures, and also from time to time of buying like articles from it and charging them up at higher prices than he paid. Not only this, but he as kindly appropriated Wilkinson's salary of $100 a month, the latter being off in Colorado. A short time ago complainant obtained a judgment by confession against Wilkinson for $1,931.22, but has been unable to realize anything out of it, Wilkinson being execution proof. The company is not insolvent, and if its affairs were properly managed would pay its debts, and complainant asks that to further that much to the desired end the officers may be restrained from further managing the company's business, that the mortgage to Kilbourne may be declared void, that the bank may be restrained from disposing of any of the company's assets in its hands, and that a Receiver may be appointed to manage its affairs until complainant's mortgage is paid.

DIVORCES.

Edward T. Crank filed a bill Saturday against Margaret J. Crank, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion and adultery.

Annie M. Crawford was married to John S. Crawford in April, 1878, but four months after he left her very suddenly, and she wants a divorce, he having refused to live with her again.

Annie Diefenbach only enjoyed one day's married life before her husband Ezenie E. Diefenbach, deserted her. Over three years have elapsed and yet he has not came back, and now she vows he shall not return with her permission.

Louis W. Grosskopf complains that in April last he was arrested on a charge of bastardy at the instance of Mattie Neilson, and sent to jail. While in prison he was induced by promise of being released to marry the woman, but as soon as the ceremony was performed she threatened she would arrest him again and again unless he would live with her. He accordingly went home with her, and they lived together for two or three days, when he left. Since then she has been in the habit of following him around wherever he went, insulting him, and sometimes even striking him. She has since admitted there was no ground whatever for the bastardy proceedings, and he thinks, under the circumstances, that the marriage was void, as obtained by false representations, and should be declared illegal.

Judge Barnum granted a decree of divorce Saturday to Amos B. Meffert from Alice B. Meffert on the ground of cruelty.

ITEMS.

Discharges from bankruptcy were issued Saturday to Solomon and Jonas Rosenhaupt.

STATE COURTS.

Charles Steiner commenced a suit in trespass Saturday against Carolina Weiskopf and Prokop Hudek, laying damages at $5,000.

Minnie Jesse brought suit for $2,500 against the Grand Lodge Independent Order of Mutual Aid.

George C. Kiehm began a replevin suit against Lazarus Silverman, O. L. Mann, and J. H. Burke to recover possession of four street-sweeping machines and a horse, valued at $1,300.

Alfred Bennett commenced a suit in trespass against Asahel L. Brainard to recover $10,000 damages.

Israel Grossman brought suit for $10,000 damages of the Chicago City Railway Company.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Lucy W. Ballard, deceased, letters of administration were yesterday issued to Frank E. Ballard and Henry H. Gage under bond for $60,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
APPELLATE COURT—Motions.
JUDGE GARY—Assists Judge Anthony. No. [illegible], Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company vs. Haberbosch, on trial.
JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call 4,668, 4,670, 4,688, 4,690, 4,692. No case on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Assists Judge Smith. No case on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—429, 549, 610, 625, 626, 627, 630, [illegible] to 635, 637 to 642. No cases on trial.
JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.
JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 634, [illegible], 698, 709. No case on trial.
JUDGE MORAN—165, 154, 165, 166, 168, 169, 170, [illegible], 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180. No. 168, McGrath vs. Ryan, on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—Motions Tuesday. No first call. Trial call 194, 206, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 220. No case on trial.
JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.
JUDGE LOOMIS—Passed case term No. 151, and Nos. 414, 420, 424, 425, 428, 431, 432, 433, 435, 437, 438, 440, and 441.
JUDGE JAMESON—Nos. 41, 568, 527, 528, 533 to 540 inclusive.
JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 488, 491, 420, 275, 304, 368, [illegible].

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—William Burke vs. Silas R. Boardman and Chauncey Keep; decree, $152.—J. S. Dunham et al. vs. John B. Lyon and Thomas B. Rice, [illegible].—Eric Thomson vs. Peter Peterson and Thomas Callister and —— Nickerson; decree, [illegible] for Thomson and for $58.50 in favor of Christian Olsson.—Edward Mitchell vs. A. C. [illegible]; decree, $120.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. Wadermann et al. vs. Joseph Behm and W. Froh, [illegible].

JUDGE GARY—D. A. Walsh vs. Robert H. Forsyth, Martin Beem, and E. A. Gibbs; verdict, [illegible], and motion for new trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Isaac Greenebaum et al. vs. [illegible].

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Commercial National Bank vs. Abram L. Bogart and George [illegible].—F. D. Conner vs. Abraham L. [illegible] and George A. Blair, $2,520.05.

JUDGE [illegible]—L. B. King vs. Francis J. Kenyon, [illegible].

[illegible] not to be cured by Dr. Bull's Cough [illegible].

BUSINESS.

The Demand for Money Good—New York Exchange Closed Steady at About Par.

The Produce Markets More Active and Very Much Unsettled—Prices Ranged Higher Early,

But Turned Down Sharply Later, and Breadstuffs Closed Quite Weak.

FINANCIAL.

The past week was an active one in all departments of local trade. The wholesale merchants are making liberal shipments to country customers to fill orders for winter goods. With the exception of sorting up this trade will soon be over. The retail business is also fairly active. City patrons have money, and of course the dry goods, hardware, grocery stores and others have no dullness to brood over. The few weeks that are left will close up a prosperous year in nearly all departments of legitimate business.

Money is in active demand, and, as might be expected, is sensibly firmer than it was a few weeks ago. Bankers have supplied customers with all they needed at 7@8 per cent with rare exceptions, on large offerings, perhaps, concessions having been made down to 6 per cent. For the present, this is below the market. The idle reports about some of the Chicago banks being in trouble have been blown to the wild winds, just as they deserved to be.

The range for New York exchange during the week was par@25c per $1,000 premium between banks. Buyers were generally able to get a supply at par. This also is the standard price to customers.

It seems likely that France is about to withdraw her decree prohibiting the importation of American pork. This will be an important matter for our industrial and financial interests.

The Imperial Bank of Berlin has reduced its rate of interest to 5 per cent and interest on advances to 6.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Governments were strong and higher, except extended 6s, which were unchanged.

In the railroad bond market, Texas & Pacific land-grant incomes advanced to 76½ from 75½, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago firsts to 103 from 101½, Keokuk & Des Moines firsts to 106 from 105.

State securities were dull, but firm.

Money 3@6, closing at 3. Prime mercantile paper 6@7.

Sterling exchange firm at 479½; demand 483½.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101⅜	New 4s	117¾
New 5s	102⅜	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
New 4½s	114¼		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	115	U. P. firsts pfd	117
Erie seconds	104¼	U. P. land grants	113
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	110	U. P. sinking fund	120
Louisiana consols	68	Virginia 6s	31
Missouri 6s	111	Virginia consols	75
St. Joe	109	Virginia deferred	17
St. P. & S. C. firsts	110	Tex. & P. land grants	76½
Tennessee 6s	73	Tex. Pac. (Rio G. Div.)	89¾
Tennessee new	72¾		

STOCKS.

Adams	143	Do pref	81½
Alton & Terre Haute	51	Northwestern	127⅜
Do pref	93	Do pref	40¼
American	95	New York Central	138
B., C. R. & N.	79	Ohio Central	25¾
Canada Southern	61⅞	Ohio & Miss.	40⅜
C., C. & I. C.	19⅝	Do pref	107
Central Pacific	96¾	Ontario & Western	32¾
Ches. & Ohio	28	Pacific Mail	44⅝
Do 1st pref	39	Panama	195
Do 2d pref	28¾	P., D. & E.	39⅝
Chicago & Alton	132	Pittsburg	135
Do pref	140	Reading	65⅜
C., B. & Q.	139⅝	Rock Island	133⅝
C., St. L. & N. O.	88	St. L. & San F.	48
Cin., San. & Cleve.	57⅝	Do pref	66⅞
Cleve. & Col.	92⅛	Do 1st pref	4½
Del. & Hudson	107¾	St. Paul	107
Del., Lac. & Wes.	126¾	Do pref	120⅜
D. & R. G.	77⅝	St. Paul, M. & M.	112
Erie	40⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	36⅝
Do pref	84⅝	Do pref	101⅞
Fort Wayne	135	Texas Pacific	46⅝
H. & St. Joe	90⅞	Union Pacific	115⅞
Do pref	110⅝	United States	65
Harlem	200	W., St. L. & Pacific	44⅝
Houston & Texas	87½	Do pref	85⅝
Illinois Central	132⅝	Fargo	134
L., B. & W.	50	Western Union Tel	85⅝
Kansas & Texas	40⅝	East Tenn	14¾
L. E. & W.	43	Do pref	24⅝
Lake Shore	121⅜	Caribou	2
Louisville & Nash.	77⅞	Central Arizona	4½
L., N. A. & C.	69	Excelsior	1
L. & C. Grais pref	17	Homestake	1
Do seconds	8	Little Pittsburg	1⅜
Mem. & Charleston	70	Ontario	34
Michigan Central	91⅞	Quicksilver	14
Missouri Pacific	104⅝	Do pref	60⅝
Mobile & Ohio	37	Silver Cliff	4⅜
Morris & Essex	125	Standard	22¾
Nash. & Chattanooga	84	Sutro	1
New Jersey Central	94	Robinson	1⅛
Norfolk & W.	57⅞	South Pacific	9¾
Northern Pacific	40		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 26—5 p. m.—Consols, 100 7-16. American securities—New 5s extended, 105¼; 4½s, 115⅜; 4s, 120¾; Illinois Central, 136; Pennsylvania Central, 65½; New York Central, 143; Erie, 46⅞; do seconds, 104½; Reading, 34.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £230,000.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Rentes, 85f 30c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	8,030	25,547	8,682	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	43,040	110,222	17,387	[illegible]
Corn, bu	101,246	232,798	148,116	14,975
Oats, bu	41,835	69,576	30,369	71,437
Rye, bu	4,074	7,344	1,097	6,305
Barley, bu	14,962	48,130	21,170	17,549
Grass seed, lbs	224,554	209,761	225,779	147,591
Flaxseed, lbs	555,540	638,390	750,311	530,785
Broom-corn, lbs	48,000	40,070	103,322	21,701
Cured meats, lbs	357,580	1,072,450	4,373,791	5,443,191
Beef, tcs		300	190	126
Beef, brls			860	332
Pork, brls			2,581	8,212
Lard, lbs	54,740	593,015	2,155,508	2,508,786
Tallow, lbs	100,840	143,400	120,295	22,763
Butter, lbs	156,143	287,066	74,637	148,857
Dressed hogs, No	229	249	355	
Live hogs, No	33,073	48,620	2,530	2,195
Cattle, No	4,870	4,144	3,460	
Sheep, No	2,680	581	1,276	
Hides, lbs	202,794	267,898	53,957	218,330
Highwines, brls		118		
Wool, lbs	202,794	196,367	151,000	156,411
Potatoes, bu	9,717	4,800	2,745	110
Coal, tons	12,805	12,629	2,250	3,634
Hay, tons	267	310	93	62
Lumber, m ft	10,979	8,925	4,211	5,299
Shingles, m	3,200	11,320	1,045	727
Salt, brls	824	5,884	1,332	3,350
Eggs, pkgs	171			
Cheese, lbs	5,250		2,405	
Green apples, brls	2,454		1,054	

The leading produce markets were very irregular Saturday, with a fair volume of trading. All were stronger in the early part of the day, some showing a decided advance. But there was a general weakening towards noon, which became a sharp downturn before the close of the day's trading. The keynote of the tune was given by wheat, and it seemed to be sounded in New York. The market there dropped 1⅛c on spring and 2½c on winter from opening figures, possibly in response to Liverpool weakness, but probably because of more fine weather in the West, and we fell off in sympathy, corn and provisions following suit. There was not much doing on outside account in any department. Mess pork closed 2½c higher, at about $16.15 for December and $17.20@17.22½ for January. Lard closed 7½c lower, at $11.10 for December and $11.22½@11.25 for January. Short ribs closed 7½c higher, at $8.82½@8.85 seller January. Wheat closed 1⅛c lower, at $1.24½@1.24⅝ for December and $1.25½@1.25⅝ for January. Corn closed ⅛@¼c lower, at 58⅜@58⅛c for December and 64@64⅛c for May. Oats closed ⅛@¼c lower, at 45¼@45⅜c cash and seller the month, 44⅞c for December, and 45½@45⅝c for May. Rye closed unchanged, at 97c bid for December and 98½c for January. Barley closed dull and 1@1½c lower, at $1.04 for No. 2 December and January delivery and 95c for No. 3 November delivery. Hogs were steady at $5.50@6.00 for light and at $5.50@6.40 for heavy. Cattle were firm, with sales on a basis of $2.50@6.50 for poor to choice. The receipts for the week were 25,000 cattle, 217,275 hogs, and 14,000 sheep, as against 29,885 cattle, 288,191 hogs, and 3,756 sheep for the corresponding week last year.

The following were the shipments of provisions from Chicago for the period stated. The weights are gross:

	Week ending Nov. 26.	Since Oct. 27, 1881.	Ditto year previous.
Pork, brls	11,038	44,540	38,892
Lard	5,465,989	22,272,059	22,999,723
Hams	3,198,047	11,384,657	12,569,424
Sides	8,949,183	31,777,726	60,791,928
Shoulders	2,617,819	6,358,313	7,411,431

The exports of provisions from the seaboard for the week ending Nov. 19 included 5,898 brls pork, 3,650 brls beef, 4,486,518 lbs lard, 8,374,951 lbs hog-meat, 3,067,728 lbs cheese, and 881,353 lbs tallow.

The following is a comparative summary of provisions exported from America from Nov. 1 to Nov. 12:

	1881-'82.	1879-'80.
Pork, lbs	2,159,600	2,691,400
Bacon, lbs	17,511,000	24,750,000
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	17,366,815
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]

Showing an increase in pork, but a decrease in other product.

The following was the distribution of the exports of flour, wheat, and corn for the week ending Nov. 19 from Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	57,238	634,781	731,563
Continent	1,494	267,467	146,885
South and Central America	17,661		2,408
West Indies	18,022		7,802
B. N. A. Colonies	11,479		6,917
Other countries	28	19,990	8,007
Totals	105,308	924,218	903,282

The shipments were made from the different ports as follows:

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	66,635	452,688	535,992
Boston	12,169	60,490	124,968
Montreal	14,813	152,625	75
Philadelphia	4,084	74,857	
Baltimore	7,564	173,548	149,807
New Orleans	103		89,455
Total	105,308	924,218	903,282
Previous week	115,498	1,473,289	589,987
Two weeks previous	88,812	883,454	778,933
Corresponding week, 1880	160,780	2,284,251	1,546,149

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were fairly active, and were quite strong in the early part of the day, the market looking as if there were going to be a regular boom. But, when wheat weakened, a few parties from that crowd came in and sold hog products at the advance, which turned the tide. The market settled back nearly to first principles, but closed a little better than the previous afternoon, except on lard. There was a fair trading in meats for shipment. The packing of this city to date is reported at 640,000 hogs, against 935,000 to same time last year, and 707,000 to do in 1879.

MESS PORK—Advanced 20@22½c, declined 20c, and closed 2½c above the latest prices on futures Friday, with $16.20 for round lots spot or seller the month and $17.00 asked for new do. Sales were reported of 750 brls seller December at $17.15@17.25; 28,000 brls seller January at $17.17½@17.40; 19,000 brls seller February at $17.35@17.62½; and 1,000 brls seller March at $17.80. Total, 48,750 brls. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Mess pork.	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do, bid.
December	$16.07½	$16.15 @16.25	$16.15
January	17.17½	17.17½@17.40	17.10
February	17.40	17.35 @17.62½	17.12½
March	17.60	17.80	17.60

LARD—Advanced 10@12½c per 100 lbs, declined 20c, and closed 7½c below the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 700 tcs spot at $11.10@11.17½; 2,500 tcs seller December at $11.17½@11.20; 21,000 tcs seller January at $11.22½@11.42½; 21,000 tcs seller February at $11.37½@11.57½; 10,250 tcs seller March at $11.50@11.70; and 2,500 tcs seller April at $11.65@11.75. Total, 57,950 tcs. The following table gives the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do, bid.
November	$11.05	$11.10 @11.17½	$11.05
December	11.05	11.17½@11.20	11.10
January	11.30	11.22½@11.42½	11.22½
February	11.45	11.37½@11.57½	11.37½
March	11.60	11.50 @11.70	11.50

MEATS—Advanced 15c per 100 lbs, and closed about 7½c above the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 100 boxes shoulders at $6.35@6.60; 100 boxes long and short clears at $8.97½; 50 boxes bellies at $9.62½; 50 boxes short ribs at $9.00; 3,000,000 lbs do at $8.80@8.90 seller January, $8.97½@9.02½ seller February, and $9.00@9.05 seller march; 125,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 8⅜c; 1,550 tcs sweet pickled do at 9¼@9⅝c spot and December and 10c for January. Prices of leading cuts were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$8.70	$6.10	$8.65	$8.85
Do, boxed	8.95	6.35	8.90	9.10
December	8.72½	6.10	8.65	8.85
January	8.82½	6.20	8.75	8.95

Short ribs closed at $8.62½@8.65 for December and $8.80@8.85 for January. Long clears quoted at $8.80 loose and $8.85 boxed; Cumberlands, 8¾@9c boxed; long-cut hams, 9½@10c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 9½@10c for 18@16 lb averages; green hams, same average, 9¼@9½c.

Bacon quoted at 7¾@8c for shoulders, 9¾@10c for short ribs, 10@10½c for short clears, 11½@12½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $9.75@10.00 for mess, $10.50@11.00 for extra mess, and $19.50@20.00 for hams, with sale of 50 brls hams at $19.50.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and easy, being quoted weak towards the close. There was some inquiry on shipping account, and a few lots were taken. Sales were reported of 135 brls winters, partly at $7.62½; 80 brls and 40 sacks springs, partly at $5.75; 410 sacks low grades, partly at $4.60; 500 sacks buckwheat flour at $9.00; and 100 brls rye do on private terms. Total equal to 1,700 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $5.50@7.50; shipping springs, $5.00@6.75; the low-grade springs, $3.75@4.50. Rye flour at about $4.75@5.00, and choice buckwheat held about $9.00.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in fair demand, and quoted firm, with a moderate volume of offerings. Sales were reported of 10 cars bran at $14.00@15.75; 3 cars middlings at $17.50@18.12½; 1 car feed at $24.00; 1 car wheat screenings at $20.00; and 1 car coarse corn-meal at $23.50.

SPRING WHEAT—Was rather more active, and very irregular. The market advanced ¼c, then declined 1⅜c, and closed 1⅛c below the latest prices of Friday. Liverpool reported a decline of 1d per cental, but New York opened out steadily, and the longs who had filled in here rather freely the previous day continued to buy. But after they had got through there was little other demand, and just about that time telegrams from New York reported that market to be demoralized, with a decline of 1½c per lu from opening sales. At once the offerings here increased, and the market began to slide downward, while some parties propounded a large increase in our receipts as a consequence of the finer weather in the Northwest. There were, however, others who thought that any increase in the movement from first hands will be likely to go to Milwaukee if a corner be run in that city for next month. The weakening process was helped by fears of large offerings for December within the next three business days, but there was little on sale Saturday. Car-lots of No. 2 closed at $1.24¾. Spot sales were reported of 20 cars No. 2 at $1.25@1.25½, 14 cars No. 3 at $1.11½@1.13, 2 cars rejected (preferred house) at 90c, and 15 cars by sample at 70c@$1.27. Total about 21,000 bu. Also 6 cars No. 2 hard at $1.28. Seller January opened at $1.25½@1.25⅝, advanced to $1.27½, and declined to $1.25½ at the close. Seller December ranged ⅜@1c below, and February ⅜c above, January early, to 1⅛c above it later. November was the same as December to ⅛c below it. The following table shows the range of the day:

No. 2 spring.	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed do, bid.
Fresh receipts	$1.25⅞	$1.25 @1.25½	$1.24⅝
Seller November	1.25⅞	1.24⅞@1.26	1.24⅝
Seller December	1.25⅞	1.24⅞@1.26¾	1.24⅞
Seller January	1.26¾	1.25½@1.27½	1.25½
Seller February	1.27⅞	1.26½@1.28⅝	1.26⅞

WINTER WHEAT—Was lifeless both on store and sample lots.

CORN—Was rather quiet and relatively firm. The market advanced ⅛@⅜c early, then fell off 1c in sympathy with wheat, and closed ⅛@⅛c below the latest prices of Friday. Liverpool reported a decline of ½d per cental, and the weather was fine, but our receipts were small, and shippers seemed to want all the current offerings, though, of course, wishing to pay as little as possible. Our stocks in store appear to have decreased about 350,000 bu during the week, under a relatively good shipping demand, chiefly for transportation by rail, and the market seems to be much less than usual dependent upon foreign quotations, many people believing there will not be enough for the supply of domestic wants. Car-lots of No. 2 closed at 58⅜c, with about ½c preference for high mixed, and rejected closed at 55c bid. Spot sales were reported of 24 cars high mixed at 59@59½c; 15,000 bu and 91 cars No. 2 at 58@59c; 3,800 bu and 148 cars rejected at 57@57½c; 38 cars by sample at 54@63c on track; and 102 cars do at 54@65c free on board. Total about 225,000 bu. Seller December opened at 59c, advanced to 59¼c, and declined to 58⅛c, closing with the inside bid. May sold early at 64@64¼c, advanced to 65c, and fell off to 64c. November was about the same as December, January ⅛c above it, and February ⅜c above January, ranging at 59⅝@60⅛c. The following table shows the range of the day:

No. 2 corn.	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed, do, bid.
Spot	58⅝	58⅜@59	58⅛
Seller November	58⅝	58⅜@59	58⅛
Seller December	58⅝	58⅛@59¼	58⅛
Seller January	58¾	59 @59¾	59
Seller May	64⅛	64 @65	64

OATS—Were active and ¼@⅜c lower on cash and the earlier deliveries, and ⅛@¼c lower on the more remote futures. The demand for November was much less urgent than on the day previous, which would indicate that those contracts were to a large degree settled. There was little or no inquiry for cash oats. Cash and seller the month opened at 46c, the closing figure of Friday, and declined steadily to the close, when sales were made at 45⅛c. December ranged at 45⅝@44⅞c and May at 47⅛@46c, both closing at the inside figures. Samples sold fairly at relative figures. Cash sales were made of 6 cars at 45¼@45⅛c for No. 2 in store; 11 cars by sample at 47@48c for rejected mixed, 45½@47½c for rejected white, and 47@48c for No. 2 white on track; 21 cars at 45@46½c for rejected mixed, 45@47½c for rejected white, 47@48c for No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 28,000 bu. Following were the closing prices of Friday, together with the range yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Friday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot	46	45⅛@46	45¼
Seller November	46	45⅛@46	45¼
Seller December	45⅛	44⅞@45⅛	44⅞
Seller the year	45⅛	45@45⅛	44
Seller January	45⅛	45@45⅛	44
Seller February	45½	45¼@45½	45⅛
Seller May	46⅛	46@47⅛	45⅞

RYE—Was dull and steady, with light offerings and few buyers on the market. No. 2 spot was quotable at 97c, with December at 97c bid, and January selling at 98½c, closing at that figure bid. Cash sales were made of 1 car at 97c for No. 2 in store; 4 cars by sample at 98@99c for No. 2 and 95c for rejected on track. Total equal to 2,500 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and 1@1½c lower, No. 2 for December selling at $1.04 and January at the same price. Canada No. 2 brought $1.08. No. 3 sold for 95c in settlement and 95c in the regular way. Samples were dull. Cash sales were made of 3 cars at 95c for No. 3 in store; 14 cars by sample at 85c for No. 5; 90@94c for No. 4; and $1.02 for No. 3 on track; 2 cars at 90@92½c for No. 4 free on board. Total equal to about 9,000 bu.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was in light request, with very little offering, good to prime being quotable at $2.45@2.45. Clover seed was firm, with a small sale at $5.30 for prime. Flaxseed was steady at $1.47 on track. Hungarian sold at 64c. Sales were made of 27 bags clover seed at $5.30 for prime new; 3 cars and 204 bags timothy seed at $2.42½@2.45 cash for prime good to prime; $2.45 for December, and $2.52 for March; 11 cars flaxseed at $1.47 cash and December and $1.48 for January; 3 cars Hungarian at 64c; 1 car buckwheat seed at $1.05.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—An active business is reported by dealers at the recent advance. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	9
Green, self-working	8 @9½
Red tipped, do	8
Inferior and common	7½
Crooked	5 @6

BAGGING—Was quoted as before. There was a light movement at the following prices:

Stark	22	Burlaps, 4@5 bu	11 @12½
Otter Creek	19	Gunnies, single	13@14
Lewiston	19	Gunnies, double	25
American	19	Wool sacks	35 @40

BUTTER—Nothing specially new was developed in this market. Trade remains quiet, with no firmness anywhere except in choice to fancy grades, the supply of which continues inadequate. We quote:

Creamery, fancy	36@40	Common grades	15@20
Do, fair to choice	28@35	Packing stock	12@17
Dairy, choice	28@32	Inferior	12@14
Dairy, fair to good	20@25	Grease	8@10

BUILDING MATERIALS—The general condition of this trade is still encouraging, dealers reporting a good demand from all quarters for most descriptions. We quote:

Common brick, per 1,000	$ 11.00@11.00
Indiana pressed brick	[illegible]
St. Louis pressed brick	[illegible]
Lime in bulk, per brl, delivered	[illegible]
Do in brls	95@ 1.00
Louisville cement in sacks	75@ 80
Do in brls	1.25
Milwaukee cement in sacks	70
Do in brls	1.25
English Portland cement	3.75@ 4.00
Hair (bu papers) per bu	30
White sand, per brl	1.20
Michigan stucco, per brl	1.85@ 1.90
New York stucco	2.00

CHEESE—Was quoted as before. The best fall makes are held with a show of firmness, but off grades continue weak and unsettled. Trade remains dull all around. We repeat our list:

Full cream, August	10 @10½
Full cream, September	11 @11½
Full cream, October	12 @12½
Part skim, Cheddar, choice	10¼@11
Part skim, flat, choice	9 @10½
Part skim, common to good	6 @ 8
Low grades	2 @ 5

COAL—There was a meeting of the Coal-Dealers' Exchange on Saturday afternoon at which it was determined to advance the price of anthracite to $8.50, and of Erie to $8.00. The quotations of other coals remain as before. We now quote:

Anthracite	$8.50	Blossburg	$ 6.00
Erie	8.00	Indiana block	5.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.50	Illinois	4.00@4.50
Balt. & Ohio nut	5.50	Minonk	4.50
Piedmont	6.50		

COOPERAGE—Was quiet at $1.10@1.15 for pork barrels and $1.37½@1.42½ for lard tierces. Sales were made of 500 lard tierces at $1.42½.

EGGS—Were firm at 25c per doz for fresh.

FISH—Prices were without change. The demand is all that could be expected at this time of year, and prices remain firm as given below:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$6.00 @6.25
Family whitefish	3.50 @4.00
Trout, per ½-brl	5.10 @5.25
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	9.50 @9.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @6.00
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	4.50 @4.75
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12 @ 12½
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	6.00 @6.25
Codfish—Grand Bank	5.00 @5.25
Codfish—Dressed	7½@ 8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50 @8.00
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.10 @1.15
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl, new	8.50 @8.75

FRUITS AND NUTS—A gradually improving demand is reported, and the market seems to be working into a slightly firmer position, though sales are still largely at inside and medium figures. We quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5 @ 5½
Figs, layers	14 @ 18
Turkish prunes, old	7¼@ 7½
Turkish prunes, new	8½@ 9
Raisins, layers, new	2.80 @2.85
Raisins, London layers, new	2.95 @3.00
Raisins, Valencia, new	9½@ 10
Raisins, loose Muscatel, new	2.80 @2.90
Zante currants	6 @ 6½
Citron	17½@ 18

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	13 @ 13½
Apples, evaporated, boxes	13½@ 14
Apples, Eastern, quarters	7 @ 7½
Apples, Southern	6½
Peaches, unpared, halves	7¼@ 8
Raspberries	32 @ 33
Blackberries	14½@ 14¾
Pitted cherries	22 @ 23

NUTS.

Filberts	10½@ 10½
Almonds, Tarragona	19 @ 19½
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	8
Pecans	9½@ 12

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	5 @ 8
Virginia	7 @ 8
Red Tennessee	5½@ 7

GREASE—Trade is dull and prices irregular. We quote:

City white	7½@8
City brown	4½@5
City yellow	5½@5¾
Country white "A"	7½
Country white "B"	6¼@6¾
Country yellow	5
Country brown	4½

GREEN FRUITS—The market was slow for common grade apples, the stock offered for sale being principally composed of this class. Choice are held off the market for a rise. Other fruits unchanged. We quote:

Apples, fair to choice, per brl	$2.25@ 3.50
Cranberries, per brl	7.50@10.00
Lemons, per box	3.00@ 4.00
Oranges, Florida, per brl	9.50@10.25
Oranges, Jamaica, per brl	11.00
California pears	3.00@ 3.50
Malaga grapes, per brl	7.00@10.00

GROCERIES—Were quoted more active. Country orders are beginning to come in more freely, and jobbers are in better spirits. Prices as a rule are steadier than at the beginning of the week. Below are the quotations:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7½
Louisiana	6 @ 7¼

COFFEE.

Java	20 @24
Java, choice Mandailing	27 @28
Maracaibo	13 @15½
Rio, fancy	14 @14½
Rio, prime to choice	12½@13
Rio, fair to good	11⅜@12¼
Rio, common	11 @11⅛
Rio, roasting	9 @10

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10½@10¾
Crushed	10½@10¾
Powdered	10½@10¾
Granulated, standard	10¼@10⅜
Granulated, not standard	10 @10⅛
A standard	9⅝@10
A No. 2	9⅜@ 9½
Extra C	9⅛@ 9⅜
No. 1	8¾@ 9
Yellow	7 @ 8

SIRUPS.

Corn	42 @44
Sugar	38 @48
Blackstrap	29 @35
N. O. molasses, old	40 @53
N. O. molasses, new	60 @65

SPICES.

Allspice	15½@16½
Cloves	42 @45
Pepper	19½@20
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs	92 @95

HAY—Was inactive, buyers anticipating an early decline. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$17.00@17.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	15.00@15.50
Mixed	13.00@14.00
Upland prairie	14.00@16.00
No. 1 prairie	9.00@11.00

HIDES—Dealers report a slow trade at quotations:

Green-cured, light, per lb	9¼
Green-cured, heavy	8¾@ 8½
Part-cured	7¾@ 7¾
Damaged hides	7
Green-salt bulls	6½
Calf, per lb	15½
Dry-salted, per lb	13
Dairy-flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @30

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices.

HOPS—Trade is steady at quotations:

New York, choice to fancy, per lb	30@35
New York, fair to choice	28@30
Wisconsins	22@28

OILS—Met with a very good demand and ruled steady, no quotable changes taking place:

Carbon, Elaine	17	Linseed, boiled	63@67
Carbon, 175 test	13¾	Whale, winter	73
Carbon, 150 test	10¾	Sperm	1.25
Carbon, 110 test	10	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	12¾	Neatsfoot, extra	80
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	12	Neatsfoot, No. 1	65
Carbon, Ill. W. W.	12	Bank	50
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	12	Straits	50
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	14	Turpentine	59
Lard, current make	78	Miners'	70@72
Lard, No. 1	75	Naphtha, deo, 63 deg	11
Lard, No. 2	58	Gasoline, deo, 74 deg	14
Linseed, raw	53@64	Gasoline, deo, 87 deg	23

POTATOES—Receipts continue light, and business on track has been almost entirely suspended the past few days. Stocks are generally in such unsatisfactory condition that holders are anxious to dispose of them before investing further. Good early rose can be had in a jobbing way at 90@95c, and sound peachblows are held at about the same price. Common stocks sell at 85@70c. Sweet potatoes are in light receipt, selling at $5.00@5.50 for Jerseys and $4.00@4.25 for Illinois.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry of all kinds was in too plentiful supply, chickens selling at 5@6½c live weight, and 7@8½c for dressed; turkeys at 8c live and 10c dressed; geese at $6.00 per doz, and ducks at $3.00; teal ducks, $1.50 per doz; prairie chickens were in light supply, selling at $5.00 per doz. Mallards sold at $2.00 per doz; quail, $2.00; small ducks, $1.25; venison saddles, 12c per lb; rabbits, $1.25 per doz.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$ 1.25
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.35
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.10
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

TALLOW—Is dull at 7½c for city and 7¼c for No. 1 country rendered, with No. 3 country at 6c. Sale on 'Change of 75 brls city at 7⅜c.

WHISKY—Finished goods were quoted steady on a basis of $1.15 per gallon.

WOOL—There is a quiet trade at the prices given below:

Good to choice medium tub	40@44
Coarse and dingy tub	10@30
Fine and unwashed fleece	20@28
Coarse and unwashed fleece	20@22
Medium and unwashed fleece	27@31
Medium and washed fleece	30@40
Fine washed fleece	30@40
Coarse washed fleece	30@35

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep
Monday	3,506	37,916	1,359
Tuesday	4,324	40,569	2,971
Wednesday	6,332	49,304	2,457
Thursday	3,349	37,392	2,457
Friday	4,804	24,073	2,680
Saturday	2,500	20,000	1,000
Total	24,869	217,275	13,923
Same week in 1880	29,885	288,191	3,756
Week ending Nov. 19	32,894	221,579	12,162
Shipments—			
Monday	1,181	4,333	378
Tuesday	785	3,306	535
Wednesday	2,883	3,694	1,107
Thursday	1,090	3,868	514
Friday	2,460	2,580	1,276
Total	9,309	17,646	3,809

CATTLE—With a greatly-diminished supply and a well-sustained demand the past week saw a partial recovery from the extreme depression characterizing the market for shipping cattle during the previous week. There was a better demand from the start, and, although the situation at the East remained unimproved, prices gradually hardened until the close, when an advance for the week of 15@25c was apparent. The class of cattle sought by exporters was also in slightly better request, and commanded better prices, the supply being very light. From this time on till spring, however, there is not likely to be much of a movement on export account, so far at least as live cattle are concerned, but from all accounts the supply is not likely to so far exceed the demand as to cause any marked decline from present prices. For poor to common grades the market has continued active and strong. The close of the Western and Texas cattle season has left the local demand to be supplied from the receipts of the lower class of natives. Although these are of generous proportions the supply proves inadequate, and prices continue rule high as compared with fat cattle. The "make-up" of the past week's supply may be guessed when it is known that, while choice beeves sold as high as $6.50@6.87½, the major part of the offerings changed hands at prices below $4.50, and a very considerable part below $3.50. The local trade were mainly supplied at $2.50@3.25 for cows, bulls, oxen, stags, and inferior to common steers selling at $3.00@3.80. Not a few lots sold as low as $2.00@2.50, and there were some so poor that $1.75@2.00 was the best that could be obtained.

Saturday's market was moderately active and firm. The supply was quickly disposed of within the range of the following

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,350 lbs and upwards	$6.10@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.20@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.15@4.70
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.65
Veals—Per 100 lbs	4.00@7.00

HOGS—During the first half of the week the trade was dull and the tendency of prices pretty strongly downward, the close of business on Wednesday finding the market fully 10@20c lower than at the close of the previous week. On Thursday, although a holiday, there was a slight reaction, and the market continued to slowly harden until the finish, though not all of the decline suffered early in the week was regained. The receipts were much less than it was thought they would be. The still wretched condition of the country roads in many parts of the interior and the intervention of Thanksgiving-Day both helped to keep down supplies, and a falling off from the previous week of some 4,000 and from the corresponding week of last year of over 70,000 is noted. In quality as well as in numbers there was a falling off. The average was perceptibly poorer than for the week before, while in comparison with the corresponding week of 1880 the deterioration was most marked.

On Saturday there was fair activity, and the market was firm at $5.50@6.00 for poor to prime light and at $5.60@6.40 for poor to extra heavy. A few selected Philadelphias went at $6.45@6.50, while there were numerous sales of skips and culls at the low range of $4.10@5.25. One year ago light were selling at $4.60@4.65 and heavy grades at $4.50@5.10.

NOTE—All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for each piggy sow and 80 lbs for each stag. Dead hogs sell at 2c per lb for weights 200 lbs and over, and 1c for averages of less than 200 lbs.

SHEEP—The past week saw an exceptionally heavy run of sheep, the total (14,000 head) having been reached but once or twice before in the annals of the trade. There was, however, a more than ordinarily strong demand, and for all well-fatted stock an outlet was found at pretty full prices. In poor to common qualities, of which there were many, there was a decline, though not a very serious one, 15@25c covering it. Sales were at an extreme range of $2.50@5.10, the bulk at $3.50@4.50.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 26.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 543; shipments, 825; demand fair and market steady: native shippers', $4.00@6.25; native stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.75; native cows, $2.40@3.20; grass Texans, $2.00@3.40; half-breeds, $3.00@4.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,803; shipments, 354; active and firm; choice, $5.85@6.00; mixed packing, $5.60@5.80; light shipping, $5.00@5.50.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 26.—HOGS—Steady; packing and shipping, $5.00@6.50; receipts, 9,200; shipments, 650.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 650; shipments, 500.

SHEEP—Quiet at $2.75@4.60; receipts, 1,200; shipments, 700.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—HOGS—Quiet; common and light, $5.00@6.25; packing and butchers', $6.25@6.65. Receipts, 9,000 head. Shipments, 475.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Business continues quiet with package houses, but there is a steady movement in cotton and woolen goods, shirts, drawers, etc., on account of former orders, and values were firmly maintained. Prints, ginghams, and dress goods were quiet, but unchanged. Woolen goods were in light demand and steady.

LUMBER.

The cargo market continued firm at the advance. Offerings were limited. We quote:

Green piece-stuff	$11.75@11.12½
Green common inch	12.00@14.00
Green medium	15.50@17.51
Extra good and select	19.00@24.00
Green good inch	17.50@18.00
Boards and strips	11.55@15.00
Standard shingles	2.60@ 2.65
Extra shingles	2.70@ 2.75
Lath	1.85@ 1.95

Trade at the yards is very brisk. Following are the yard prices of dry lumber as fixed at the regular monthly meeting by the trade, green selling at $1.00 per m less:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch	$55.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	51.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.00
Common dressed siding	20.50
Flooring, second common dressed	35.00
Box boards, 13-inch	46.00
A stock boards, 12@18-inch rough	40.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	20.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	13.00
Common boards, 16@20 ft	14.00
Common boards, 16@20 ft	15.50
Dimension stuff	16.00
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft	22.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.60
Shingles, clear	3.70
Shingles, extra A	3.20
Shingles, standard	3.10

Following is the daily statement of the Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange for Nov. 25:

TOTAL RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1881	1,770,944,000	755,051,000
1880	1,488,040,000	606,960,000
Increase	282,904,000	148,091,000

SALES AND SHIPMENTS SINCE JAN 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1881	1,722,733,000	815,362,000
1880	1,419,721,000	690,544,000
Increase	303,012,000	124,818,000

DIGEST FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

	1881.	1880.
Inventory, 1st	599,525,483	553,450,941
Receipts	164,790,000	149,105,000
Total	763,315,483	702,565,941
Sales (probable)	183,502,000	147,399,000
Inventory, 30th (probable)	582,813,483	555,166,941

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear steady at 48s; short clear steady at 50s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 57s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 43s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—11:30 a.m.—FLOUR—American, 10s 6d@13s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 10s 6d@11s; white, 10s 7d@10s 11d; spring, 9s 10d@10s 6d; club, 10s 11d@11s 4d. Corn, 5s 11d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 75s. Lard, 57s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 55s for summer make.

TALLOW—Fine American, 46s.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—SUGAR—Muscavado, 25s@23 3d.

LINSEED OIL—25s 15d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 26.—PETROLEUM—18¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—Wheat quiet but steady; winter, 10s 9d; No. 2 spring, 10s 6d; No. 3 do, 9s 11d. Corn dull at 5s 11d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn not much doing. Demand for the United Kingdom and Continent—Wheat moderate. Corn dull. To arrive—Wheat and corn not much doing. Pork, 75s. Lard, 57s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 48s; short clear, 49s. Tallow, 46s 9d. Cheese, 54s 6d. Beef, 115s. Country markets rather dull.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat steady. Corn inactive at 5s 11d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn quiet. Country markets for wheat—English and French quiet. PARIS—Wheat and flour quiet.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—COTTON—Quiet; 11 15-16@12⅛c; futures steady; November, 11.94c; December, 11.95c; January, 12.16c; February, 12.35c; March, 12.55c; April, 12.70c; May, 12.82c; June, 12.93c; July, 13.01c; August, 11.44c.

FLOUR—Heavy; receipts, 18,000 brls; exports, 10,000; super State and Western, $4.40@5.20; common to good extra, $5.00@5.80; good to choice, $5.90@9.00; white wheat extra, $7.25@9.00; extra Ohio, $5.25@8.25; St. Louis, $5.10@9.00; Minnesota patent process, $8.00@9.00.

GRAIN—Wheat opened ¼@½c higher, afterwards lost the advance, and declined 3@4c, closing weak; receipts, 20,800 bu; exports, 107,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.27; No. 3 do, $1.24@1.24¼; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.36½; hard Duluth spring, $1.45; ungraded red, $1.28@1.41; steamer No. 3 do, $1.28; No. 2 red, $1.38¾@1.40¾ for new; $1.40½@1.41¾ for old; steamer do, $1.36@1.36¾; No. 1 red, $1.44; ungraded white, $1.29@1.39; No. 2 do, $1.37; No. 1 do, sales of 7,000 bu at $1.38¼@1.39; steamer No. 1 do, $1.35; No. 2 red November, sales of 64,000 bu at $1.38½@1.40, closing at $1.38½; December, sales of 640,000 bu at $1.39½@1.41¼, closing at $1.39¾; January, sales of 976,000 bu at $1.42@1.44½, closing at $1.42½; February, sales of 64,000 bu at $1.43@1.47¼, closing at $1.45¼; March, sales of 25,000 bu at $1.47@1.48½; April, sales of 8,000 bu at $1.48¼. Corn opened ¼@½c higher, subsequently lost the advance, declined a trifle, closing weak; receipts, 108,000 bu; exports, 103,625 bu; ungraded, 60@68½c; No. 3, 65@65¼c; No. 2, 68@68¼c; No. 2 white, 75½c; No. 2, November, 67¾@68c, closing at 67¾c; December, 67¾@68¼c, closing at 68¼c; January, 69¾@70¾c, closing at 69¾c; February, 71@71¾c, closing at 71¼c. Oats ½@1c higher; closing weak; receipts, 17,850 bu; exports, 745 bu; mixed Western, 49@50½c; white do, 52@55c.

HAY—Quiet but steady; 65@70c.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; United, 81c; crude, 6⅝@7¼c; refined, 7¼c.

TALLOW—Quiet but steady at 7¾@7 11-16c.

RESIN—Steady at $2.25@2.30.

TURPENTINE—Firm and higher at 56½c.

EGGS—Western fresh very firm at 28@30c.

LEATHER—Steady; moderate trade; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 23@26c.

WOOL—Quiet but steady; domestic fleece, 34@48c; pulled, 20@45c; unwashed, 12@35c; Texas, 16@28c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and fairly active; new mess, $17.50. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats quiet but firm; long clear middles, 9¼@9⅜c; short do, 9⅝c. Lard steady; prime steam, $11.42½@11.47½.

BUTTER—Quiet and strong on choice; 12@40c.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady at 8@13⅛c.

METALS—Manufactured copper unchanged; new sheathing, $28.00; ingot Lake, $19.12½@19.25. Pig-iron quiet but firm; Scotch, $23.00@25.00; American, $21.00@26.00; Russia sheathing, $11.00@15.00. Nails, cut, $3.30@3.40; clinch, $4.70@5.90.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 26.—FLOUR—Unchanged, except for higher grades, which were 25c lower.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher, but inactive; No. 2 winter red, spot and November, $1.36¼@1.36¾; December, $1.38¼@1.39; January, $1.40¾@1.40¾; February, $1.44@1.44¼. Corn—Western higher and firm; mixed, spot and November, 69@69¼c; December, 67½@67¾c; January, 69¼@70c; February, 71½@71½c. Oats steady; Western white, 50@52c; mixed, 49@49c; Pennsylvania, 49@52c. Rye dull and lower at $1.00.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork at $18.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 8¾c and 9¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c; clear rib sides, 11c. Hams, [illegible]. Lard—Refined, 12½c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western packed, 18@25c; roll, 23@[illegible]c.

EGGS—Firm at 28c; limed, 22c.

PETROLEUM—Dull.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and lower; Rio cargoes, [illegible]. Sugar dull; "A" soft, 9⅜c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.20.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,486 brls; wheat, 42,023 bu; corn, 12,700 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 102,000 bu; corn, 32,100 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 552,000 bu; corn, 63,100 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher, declined, and closed firmer; No. 2 red, $1.33@1.33¾ cash, $1.33@1.35⅜ December, $1.35⅜ January, 1.38 February; sales ranged at $1.33@1.35⅜ January, $1.38@1.37⅜ February; No. 3 do, $1.25; No. 4 do, $1.16½. Corn higher; 63¼@63⅞c cash, 63@63⅝c December, 65⅝@66c January, 67⅝@68¼c February, 69¾@69⅝c May. Oats higher; 46¼c cash, 46⅛c December, 45⅞@46c January, 49c May. Rye firmer; 96c bid. Barley steady at 85c@$1.15.

LEAD—Quiet at $4.80.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Firm; very slow; only small job trade.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 39,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 135,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—FLOUR—Dull; Western superfine, $4.75@5.00; common extras, $5.75@6.25; Wisconsin extras, $5.75@7.00; Minnesota do, $6.00@7.75; winter wheats, $6.25@7.25; for Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, $7.25@8.00; St. Louis and Illinois patent spring wheats, $8.00; winter do, $7.50@8.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; No. 2 and high mixed, 74@75c; steamer, 73@74c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 and extra white, 55½@57c; No. 2 white, 54½@55c; No. 3 white, 53½@53c; No. 2 mixed, 50@51c. Rye steady.

PROVISIONS—Nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm for fine grades.

CHEESE—Steady.

EGGS—Steady.

HIDES—Weaker, with light sales; Western dry, 17@18c; do wet, 9½@11c.

TALLOW—Steady; 7½@7¾c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 675 brls; corn, 102,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, November, $1.37¾@1.38¼; December, $1.38¾@1.38¾; January, $1.41@1.41¾; February, $1.43¼@1.44. Corn in good demand; sail mixed, November, 69@67c; December, 67¼@67¾c; January, 69¼@70c; February, 70¾@71c. Oats quiet, but steady.

PROVISIONS—Steady.

BUTTER—Active and firm for choice grades.

EGGS—Firm.

CHEESE—Steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,600 brls; wheat, 2,500 bu; corn, 157,000 bu; oats, 4,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 37,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 26.—FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.28; November, $1.28; December, $1.28¾; February, $1.27; March, $1.27¾; April, $1.28¾; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.08; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn firmer; No. 2, 59@59½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 42½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 97c. Barley lower; No. 2 fall, cash and November, 95c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork, $16.25 cash and November; $17.30 January. Lard—Prime steam, $11.05 cash and November; $11.30 January.

HOGS—Steady, with good demand; $5.75@6.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 44,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 5,500 bu; corn, 6,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 26.—COTTON—Firm; 11⅜c.

FLOUR—Steady; extra, $5.00@5.50; extra family, $5.50@6.00; A No. 1, $6.50@6.75; choice fancy, $7.75@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; $1.25. Corn steady; No. 2 white, 70c; do mixed, 67c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 49c; do mixed, 46½c. Rye steady and unchanged; No. 2, $1.07.

PROVISIONS—Pork and lard nominal. Bulk meats active; shade higher; shoulders, none; clear rib, 9⅜c; clear sides, 9⅝c. Bacon—None in market. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¾.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.15.

HOGS—Firm; $6.40@6.60; receipts, 6,000.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—COTTON—Stronger; 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Quiet; unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 red winter, $1.35@1.37½. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed, 69c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 47½c. Rye dull and lower; $1.03. Barley quiet but firm; No. 2 fall, $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $17.50@18.00. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, $6.87½; clear ribs, $8.87½.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.14; combination sales of finished goods, 759 brls, on the basis of $1.14.

BUTTER—Firm; unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—FLOUR—Steady; high grades easier; $6.25@7.50.

GRAIN—Oats dull; quoted at 56c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower; new, $3.35@3.40.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; $17.75@17.80.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Demand good and tending upward; yellow clarified firmer; 9¾@9¾c. Molasses quiet and weak; inferior, 30@35c; common, 35@40c; centrifugal, 28@45c; fair, 42@43c; prime to choice, 45@53c. Others unchanged.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 26.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 13,887 bu; shipments, 18,578 bu; active and firmer; No. 4, cash, 85¾c; December, 85⅞c; No. 3, cash, $1.03; December, $1.03½; No. 2, cash, $1.22¾; December, $1.24¾; No. 1 cash, $1.34¾. Corn—Receipts, 3,254 bu; shipments, 8,668 bu; firm; No. 2, cash, 61c; December, 60¾c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 26.—GRAIN—Corn quiet; steady; high mixed, 59½@60c; mixed, 59¼@59½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 44½@45c. Rye firm; No. 2, 97½@97¾c.

WHISKY—Firm; higher; $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 800 bu; corn, 34,175 bu; oats, 17,100 bu; rye, 1,700 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 43,500 bu; oats, 2,875 bu; rye, none; barley, 600 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and weak. No. 2 red, spot and December, $1.33½; January, $1.35¾; February, $1.37⅝. Corn easier; No. 2 spot, 63c; December, 63¼c; May, 66¼c bid. Oats quiet; No. 2, 44½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, none.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat very quiet; No. 2 red, December, $1.34; January, $1.36; February, $1.38. Corn quiet; No. 2, cash, 63¼c bid; May nominally 66¼c. Oats neglected.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; $1.32@1.34½. Corn firm; 60@61c. Oats steady, 43½@44½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn quiet; Western mixed, 74c.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—COTTON—Hardening; 6 9-16d@6 11-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 7,600.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11⅜c; low do, 11c; good ordinary, 10½c; net receipts, 3,910 bales; gross, 3,930; exports to France, 3,700; sales, 6,550; stock, 253,268.

GALVESTON, Nov. 26.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 11⅛c; low middling, 11c; good ordinary, 10⅝c; net receipts, 2,500 bales; gross, 2,700; exports to France, 1,400; coastwise, 36; sales, 465; stock, 98,555.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11⅜c; sales, 3,800 bales; receipts, 3,400; shipments, 2,190; stock, 61,860.

PETROLEUM.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 26.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 80⅞c; highest, 81¼c; lowest, 80⅜c; closed, 80⅞c; shipments, 50,500; runs, 52,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 26.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates steadier; closed at 80⅞c; refined, 7¼c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 26.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Strong at 54c bid.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 26.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 53½c; hard, $2.50; soft, $3.75; virgin, $3.05.

KIDNEY-WORT.

KIDNEY-WORT
DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?
Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.
Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.
SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:
Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.
Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.
M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.
Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.
John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.
Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."
KIDNEY-WORT
PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.
It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.
It acts with equal efficiency in either form.
GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
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Fruits New Figs, Dates, Raisins, and Nuts, finest goods, largest assortment, reliable packages, patronized by best people. Goods delivered. Both Telephones. TAYLOR'S, 3 South Clark-st.

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Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Denver Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	† 9:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	† 9:30 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:45 a m	* 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:45 a m	* 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:45 a m	* 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	† 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:30 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:45 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	† 9:00 p m	* 6:30 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva	* 4:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 5:00 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	9:15 a m	6:15 p m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:30 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 7:35 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and General Passenger Depot, on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bGalesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	8:00 a m	b 7:25 p m
bNebraska Express	10:30 a m	b 3:45 p m
bDubuque, R'ck'f'rd & Sio'x City Ex	10:30 a m	b 3:45 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	10:30 a m	b 3:45 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:05 a m	b 1:45 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:05 p m	b 3:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:05 p m	b 3:45 p m
bKansas City & Denver Express	12:05 p m	b 3:45 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:30 p m	b 10:50 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:30 p m	b 10:50 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:30 p m	b 10:50 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:30 p m	8:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
bDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
cTexas Express	9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
dKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex.	9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:00 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:25 p m	10:10 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 3:30 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 3:55 p m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:45 a m	* 3:30 p m
	† 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:45 a m	* 3:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:45 a m	* 7:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 8:25 a m
Rockford & Janesville Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:25 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:05 a m	* 4:30 p m
Sioux City & Dubuque Fast Ex	† 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Elgin & Rockford Passenger	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Itasca Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:40 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:40 a. m. and 7:40 p. m., daily, Sunday excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	†11:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	†11:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
St. Louis Ex., via Jacksonville	†11:00 p m	§ 7:15 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 2:15 p m
	†11:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:30 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:30 p m
Springfield Night Express	† 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 7:30 p m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	† 9:30 p m	* 7:45 a m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices 60 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	*10:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:20 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:20 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:55 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	§ 6:20 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	§ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	† 9:15 p m	§ 6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 4:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 6:35 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 5:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 9:20 p m	* 8:50 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:35 p m
Theatre Train	‡11:30 p m	‡11:00 p m
Church Train	† 1:15 p m	† 1:00 p m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. §Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:10 p m	*7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 p m	* 7:40 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	* 6:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 6:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	§ 6:40 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

aSaturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:25 a m	* 5:35 p m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 7:35 a m
Night Express	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:35 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 5:10 and 9:40 p. m.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York & Chicago (limited)	* 3:30 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 4:40 p m	[illegible]
Chicago Express	§ 9:10 p m	[illegible]

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	* 4:50 p m	[illegible]
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:55 p m	[illegible]

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 80 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 8:00 p m	[illegible]

†Daily, except Sundays. *Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

RELIGIO[US]

An Interesting Inte[rview with] One of Dr. T[homas'] Counsel.

He Gives the Insid[e History of] the Heresy Cas[e Up to] the Prese[nt].

Prof. Burgess' View[s on] Sin, the Atonem[ent, and] Man's Salvat[ion].

He Does Not Believe in [the Doctrine of] the Blood Penalty [and the] Atonement.

General Notes at Home [and Abroad]—Personal—Sunda[y] [Ann]iversaries.

THE MORNING [...]

Morning breaks upon the[...]
Blessèd morn so long fo[...]
Gently lifting earth's dar[k...]
As its radiant beams un[...]
Now the night of tears is [...]
Faith will soon be turne[d...]
And the morn of Zion's g[...]
Soon shall flood the eart[h...]

Art thou weary with the c[...]
Burdened with its heat a[...]
Look above! not long it l[...]
See the day star beaming[...]
Has thy path been dark a[...]
Hedged with trials all a[...]
Faint not, we are near the[...]
Soon we'll sing the victo[...]

Pearly gates stand widely[...]
For the saints to enter [...]
They are tried, and prove[d...]
Wholly cleansed from ev[...]
Soon they'll hear the welc[ome...]
"Come! my fair one! c[...]
Thou hast borne the night[...]
Enter on the perfect day[...]"

Glorious prospect! Oh, ho[...]
As we tread life's narrow[...]
Since we know the morn i[...]
We can wait, 'twill soon [...]
Only keep the way still na[...]
With thine eyes fixed on [...]
Though the clouds may ga[ther...]
Beulah land before thee [...]

THE THOMAS [CASE].

AN INSIDE HISTORY OF AL[L THE PROCEED]INGS SO FA[R].

The appeal of Dr. Thomas f[rom the decision] of the Rock River Conference[, by which he was] deposed from his ministerial [standing and ex]pelled from membership i[n the Methodist] Church, will come up before t[he General Con]ference at Terre Haute Tues[day] of next week. With a view of [obtaining in]formation in advance, a T[RIBUNE reporter] called upon Mr. A. Bierbower, [one of the] Doctor's active friends.

"There is not much that I c[an say about the] future," replied Mr. Bierbow[er, but if] by the scribe, "but if you wo[uld like the] history of the case from an [...] sit down and propel your penc[il...] the case a study, and am as fa[miliar with its] bearings as any lawyer should [be who has en]tered the cause of his client [...] trial."

The reporter planted hims[elf...] bower, while walking slowly [about the] office, said:

There is much that is signific[ant in the con]duct of the Thomas trial thus [far...] preparations for the appeal wh[ich comes up] next week at Terre Haute, Ind[...] side world may not observe on[...] proceedings as reported. Go[...] commencement, the first matt[er...] is the character of the prosec[ution...] preliminary trial was begun [...] was suddenly discovered that [...] as heretical as Dr. Thomas on [...] same points. A letter appear[ed in THE] TRIBUNE from a highly resp[...] stating that Dr. Jewett, the [...] had declared to him that he b[...] probation. No denial or expla[nation has] ever been made; but the charg[e...] go uncontradicted, and it is no[...] that the public generally belie[ve it...] particularly those who intim[ately know Dr.] Jewett. About the same tim[e...] another of those appointed [...] Thomas, declared in a sermo[n...] THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that h[e...] ly the same views as [...] the atonement and future [...] that he would rather defend h[...] him. No denial either by Dr. [...] friends has appeared in publi[c...] that I am aware of, and it is [...] that it is generally believed by[...] him that he made the stateme[nt...] for some reason otherwise [...] Stoughton was dropped from [...] and did not take part in the tr[ial...] another of the prosecutors, [...] committee, declared that if [...] tained, thereby annulling the [...] tween Methodism and Unive[rsalism...] field) would leave the Methodi[st...] Presbyterian or Congregation[al...] that, while demanding Thom[as'...] cause on one point he did not [...] teaching of Methodism, he hi[mself...] unsound on another—Armini[anism...] into the Presbyterian Church [...] accept the doctrine of electi[on...] predestination, and the other [...] ism against which Methodism [...] fought harder than it ever ha[s...] salism. Such is the Methodis[m...] on one point while demanding [...] Thomas on another.

Another matter of significa[nce...] of sentiment in Dr. Thomas' f[avor...] ago, when his case was inform[ally...] the conference in a Committ[ee...] the members, by a rising vote[...] except seven. Two years la[ter...] vote was taken, as many as f[...] him. Since that time the pr[...] has been very marked. At t[he...] vestigation in September, wi[...] first formally tried, he was [...] three specifications—inspirati[on...] and future punishment. A[t...] October, he was acquitted on [...] demned only on the other two[...] preliminary investigation on [...] tion stood six for conviction [...] conviction; whereas at the [...] (when there were fifteen judg[es...] the vote stood four for conv[iction...] against conviction! On the o[...] tions there was similar pro[...] the vote is kept secret and th[...] leaked out are somewhat co[...] not attempt to give it definitly[...] tain, however, that on all these [...] of voting, and on all the p[...] there has been a decided pro[...] favor.

Another matter of significa[nce...] persistent effort by the Chur[ch...] vote which shows such a diff[...] in the ministry and such an [...] ment in Dr. Thomas' favor. [...] ficial Methodist papers, as po[...] New York *Independent*, publi[...] the investigating Committee, [...] falsely stated that it was u[nanimous against] him! In the trial at conferen[ce...] mittee (or jury) retired to vot[e...] that the vote should be kept [...] withstanding all the efforts to [...] lic from knowing how ma[ny...] Thomas, the figures, as I [...] have leaked out, and are gene[rally...] correct. This effort to conce[al...] cant, especially when taken i[n...] the effort first to dispose of th[e...] session, then to quietly "smo[ther...] out of the Church without a t[rial...] keep the trial as secret as pos[sible...]

Another matter of significan[ce...] justice that has been done to D[r...] legal point of view through[out...] troversy. Most of it can, per[haps...] on the ground of gross ignora[nce...] ness; but it is hard to avoid t[he...] it was designed, and designed [...] The conference first condemn[ed...] tried him. They commenced p[...] him by voting, taking that ste[p...] which they should have take[n...] two expressions of their opinio[n...] dence was in, and from those[...] to be against him a majority [...] was afterward made up to try [...] known in advance, would coul[d...] look at the facts a little more c[...]

Three years ago, when the [...] was taken in his case, Bishop [...] heretic (for he denies the re[...] body in flat contradiction of o[...] of Religion and of the Aposti[...] the conference to vote on whe[ther...] a loyal Methodist preacher. [...] before any evidence was put i[n...] charges were preferred. The [...] that he was not, [...] some evidence. They [...] ment from him, and then, wit[h...] [...] a personal complaint [...]

RELIGIOUS.

An Interesting Interview with One of Dr. Thomas' Counsel.

He Gives the Inside History of the Heresy Case Up to the Present.

Prof. Burgess' Views on Original Sin, the Atonement and Man's Salvation.

He Does Not Believe in Natural Sin or the Blood Penalty of the Atonement.

General Notes at Home and Abroad—Personal—Sunday Pleasantries.

THE MORNING COMETH.

Morning breaks upon the mountains,
Blessèd morn so long foretold,
Gently lifting earth's dark shadows
As its radiant beams unfold.
Now the night of tears is ending,
Faith will soon be turned to sight;
And the morn of Zion's glory
Soon shall flood the earth with light.

Art thou weary with the conflict,
Burdened with its heat and care?
Look above! not long it lasteth;
See the day star beaming there.
Has thy path been dark and lonely,
Hedged with trials all along?
Faint not, we are near the city,
Soon we'll sing the victor's song.

Pearly gates stand widely open
For the saints to enter in;
They are tried, and proved, and chosen,
Wholly cleansed from every sin.
Soon they'll hear the welcome summons,
"Come! my fair one! come away!
Thou hast borne the night of weeping,
Enter on the perfect day."

Glorious prospect! Oh, how cheering,
As we tread life's narrow way;
Since we know the morn is nearing,
We can wait, 'twill soon be day.
Only keep the way still narrow,
With thine eyes fixed on the prize,
Though the clouds may gather round thee,
Beulah land before thee lies.

THE THOMAS CASE.

AN INSIDE HISTORY OF ALL THE PROCEEDINGS SO FAR.

The appeal of Dr. Thomas from the decision of the Rock River Conference, by which he was deposed from his ministerial function and expelled from membership in the Methodist Church, will come up before the Judicial Conference at Terre Haute Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. With a view of getting some information in advance, a TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mr. A. Bierbower, who is one of the Doctor's active friends.

"There is not much that I can tell you of the future," replied Mr. Bierbower to a question by the scribe, "but if you would like a compact history of the case from an inside standpoint, sit down and propel your pencil. I have made the case a study, and am as familiar with all its bearings as any lawyer should be who has mastered the cause of his client and is ready for trial."

The reporter planted himself, and Mr. Bierbower, while walking slowly up and down his office, said:

There is much that is significant in the conduct of the Thomas trial thus far, and in the preparations for the appeal which is to be heard next week at Terre Haute, Ind., that the outside world may not observe on the face of the proceedings as reported. Going back to the commencement, the first matter of significance is the character of the prosecutors. Before the preliminary trial was begun in September it was suddenly discovered that two of them were as heretical as Dr. Thomas on at least one of the same points. A letter appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE from a highly respected clergyman stating that Dr. Jewett, the senior prosecutor, had declared to him that he believed in future probation. No denial or explanation of this has ever been made; but the charge was allowed to go uncontradicted, and it is not too much to say that the public generally believe it to be true, particularly those who intimately know Dr. Jewett. About the same time Mr. Stoughton, another of those appointed to prosecute Dr. Thomas, declared in a sermon as reported in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that he held substantially the same views as Dr. Thomas on the atonement and future punishment, and that he would rather defend him than prosecute him. No denial either by Dr. Stoughton or his friends has appeared in public or even in private that I am aware of, and it is not too much to say that it is generally believed by those who know him that he made the statement. At all events, for some reason otherwise unexplained, Mr. Stoughton was dropped from the prosecution, and did not take part in the trial. Dr. Hatfield, another of the prosecutors, in addressing the committee, declared that if Thomas was sustained, thereby annulling the distinction between Methodism and Universalism, he (Hatfield) would leave the Methodist Church for the Presbyterian or Congregational; thus declaring that, while demanding Thomas' expulsion because on one point he did not accept the historic teaching of Methodism, he himself was equally unsound on another—Arminianism. For to get into the Presbyterian Church he should have to accept the doctrine of election, preordination, predestination, and the other points of Calvinism against which Methodism has preached and fought harder than it ever has against Universalism. Such is the Methodism of Dr. Hatfield on one point while demanding the expulsion of Thomas on another.

Another matter of significance is the progress of sentiment in Dr. Thomas' favor. Three years ago, when his case was informally heard before the conference in a Committee of the Whole, all the members, by a rising vote, condemned him except seven. Two years later, when a similar vote was taken, as many as forty-five stood by him. Since that time the progress in his favor has been very marked. At the preliminary investigation in September, when his case was first formally tried, he was condemned on all three specifications—inspiration, the atonement, and future punishment. At the next trial, in October, he was acquitted on the first, and condemned only on the other two. The vote at the preliminary investigation on the first specification stood six for conviction and three against conviction; whereas at the trial in October (when there were fifteen judges instead of nine) the vote stood four for conviction and eleven against conviction! On the other two specifications there was similar progress, although, as the vote is kept secret and the reports that have leaked out are somewhat contradictory, I shall not attempt to give it definitly. It is pretty certain, however, that on all these several occasions of voting, and on all the points voted upon, there has been a decided progress in Thomas' favor.

Another matter of significance has been the persistent effort by the Church to conceal the vote which shows such a difference of opinion in the ministry and such an increasing sentiment in Dr. Thomas' favor. Not one of the official Methodist papers, as pointed out by the New York *Independent*, published the vote of the Investigating Committee, while one of them falsely stated that it was unanimous against him! In the trial at conference, when the committee (or jury) retired to vote, they voted first that the vote should be kept secret. But, notwithstanding all the efforts to prevent the public from knowing how many voted for Dr. Thomas, the figures, as I have given them, have leaked out, and are generally accepted as correct. This effort to conceal is very significant, especially when taken in connection with the effort first to dispose of the matter in secret session, then to quietly "smoke" Dr. Thomas out of the Church without a trial, and lastly to keep the trial as secret as possible.

Another matter of significance is the gross injustice that has been done to Dr. Thomas from a legal point of view throughout the whole controversy. Most of it can, perhaps, be excused on the ground of gross ignorance or thoughtlessness; but it is hard to avoid the conclusion that it was designed, and designed at headquarters. The conference first condemned him, and then tried him. They commenced proceedings against him by voting, taking that step at the beginning which they should have taken last. They got two expressions of their opinion before the evidence was in, and from those that were known to be against him a majority of the committee was afterward made up to try him, who, it was known in advance, would condemn him. Let us look at the facts a little more closely.

Three years ago, when the first official action was taken in his case, Bishop Foster, himself a heretic (for he denies the resurrection of the body in flat contradiction of one of the Articles of Religion and of the Apostles' Creed), asked the conference to vote on whether Thomas was a loyal Methodist preacher. This was not only before any evidence was put in, but before any charges were preferred. The conference voted that he was not, and then took some evidence. They got a statement from him, and then, without any charge or even formal complaint being preferred, censured him and sent him to his work. Here were two votes taken against him before trial. Then in 1880 they voted again on his case, still without charges or trial. They did not even allow a decent discussion of the motion; but the same men who moved that Dr. Thomas be asked to withdraw from the ministry and Church moved the previous question, when the conference ordered that a vote be taken at once. The vote was taken and Dr. Thomas condemned a third time before trial and before charges were preferred. And when at last in the conference of 1880 it was proposed to try him one of the ministers called out: "What do we want a trial for? We are all ready to vote now."

When Dr. Thomas was finally brought to trial before the investigating committee one of his most prominent and persistent accusers was made the adviser of the presiding officer, and sat with him on the bench. It was he who practically decided the questions of law, which on nearly all points were uniformly ruled against Dr. Thomas. Having been a lawyer before entering the ministry, his opinion was more relied on by the presiding officer than his own. The effect of all this was to make Dr. Thomas' most bitter enemy his judge. For this man was the one who at the conference of 1878 offered, with another, the resolution asking Dr. Thomas either to give assurance that his objectionable teachings should not be repeated, or else quit the Methodist pulpit. He also, at the same conference, said of Dr. Thomas (as I am informed by a minister who heard it), "We have got to go for his blood. We don't want to stop with a reprimand by the Bishop, or anything of that kind. We have got to have him out." It was he, also, who, before the trial, kept industriously writing up from an anti-Thomas standpoint the law and the standards for the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, the anti-Thomas paper of Chicago (anti-Thomas confessedly for the reason that it *had* to be, and not because of the opinion of the editors). Nor is this all. After having served as counsel for the Judge—practically as the Judge—in the preliminary trial, he is now appointed one of the prosecutors for the next trial (before the Judicial Conference). That is, the Judge in the court below is made the prosecutor in the court above; and the same rulings which he made below he is appointed to defend above. The Judge gets off the bench to be the prosecutor of the accused, and to enforce his own decisions which are appealed from. And what looks worst is, that the man who appointed him to this last position is the man who sat with him on the bench below, or his Associate Judge; for it is generally understood that the presiding Elder of Thomas' district was the adviser in this appointment.

While speaking of the Judges another matter of significance may be mentioned, and that is, that Dr. Fowler was appointed to preside at the trial recently closed. This fact explains itself. Dr. Fowler is not a man to say that he is an opponent of Thomas, and I do not suppose that any one claims to have heard him say so. And yet in contemplating that appointment I was reminded of the story of the man who first saw a herd of buffalos. He did not know whether they were lions or crazy bulls; but as they stampeded toward him he said, turning on his heels, "I'll be —if they are any friends of mine." But what is most to complain of is that Dr. Fowler, the presiding officer, after deciding everything about as his brother-in-law did below, retired with the jury, and did most of the talking in making up the verdict. While those outside do not know definitly what transpired in the jury-room, nobody believes that Dr. Fowler's long arguments were in Dr. Thomas' favor. It is just as unseemly that the Judge should leave the bench to argue the case before the jury as that the associate Judge should, on the appeal, try the case for the prosecution.

The most sinister proceeding, however, and the most far-reaching in its consequences, was to make the jury the judges of the law, and then impose secrecy on them so that the defense might not know their decisions. The object of this, or at least the effect, was to prevent the defense from taking exception to the rulings, and so to save the question on the appeal. Dr. Fowler decided that the presiding officer and the committee (jury) were both the court. He refused as presiding officer to decide what the standards were (which is the principal question at issue), but said that that was for the jury. When the jury got into their room in secret and pledged themselves by a majority vote not to reveal what they did they decided it. They then decided several of the most important questions of the trial not only without permitting any argument by the defense, but without allowing any exception, as I have said, to be taken to such decision. The standard on which Dr. Thomas is condemned on the third specification is not made known to him. He is condemned on a law that is kept a secret from him and from the world. Dr. Thomas not only does not know by what standard he was judged, but he is not allowed to test by appeal the question whether it is a standard or not. In the preliminary investigation the jury, after they retired to make up their verdict, voted that the catechism was a standard. To this decision, which was to all intents a ruling of the court, no exception was allowed to be taken, although it practically decided the whole case. What the jury at the subsequent trial decided to be standards we do not know; but whatever it was the defense was helpless either to object, argue, or except to it. This method of keeping the law and the rulings of the "court" secret, as well as the vote of that jury, is perhaps the most unfair proceeding in the whole trial.

And now as to the committee or jury. It looks on its face as if that committee were selected designedly to convict. The names of twenty-three were suggested by the Bishop (picked out for him by the Presiding Elders), the great majority of whose votes last year were against Dr. Thomas; that is, when the votes was put asking Dr. Thomas to withdraw from the Church. Of these twenty-three, such a large proportion were such extreme and bitter opponents of Dr. Thomas, that out of decency fifteen of them were, on his protest, allowed to be dropped. Thomas was then allowed to suggest some names for the committee, but only three of them were allowed to go on; and the committee as finally made up was composed of twelve persons suggested by those representing the Church, and three by Dr. Thomas (those representing the Church taking care, as Dr. Fowler said, not to put on those who believed Thomas to be innocent). Those who felt that it mainly depended on the committee now felt that the whole question was decided. The committee simply represented the Presiding Elders, and any one acquainted with the ministers as the Presiding Elders were could easily pick out a committee to convict or acquit as they might desire.

The committee being thus chosen Thomas was next denied the right of challenge, except in the case of four, although he was legally entitled to challenge all for cause—that is, to question them on their preconceived opinion and exclude them if their mind was unalterably made up. The fact that he did not protest against them at a certain time was decided to be a waiver of the right to challenge. The opponents of Dr. Thomas were alarmed and extremely nervous at the prospect of a challenge, and for some reason fought it uncompromisingly. At last, however, five were allowed to be challenged, and of these four two confessed that their minds were made up against him, and that they could not give an impartial verdict! This indicates what the rest chosen by the Bishop (that is, the Presiding Elders) would probably have done if allowed to be asked. One-half of those challenged confessed that they could not decide according to the evidence. At the same rate six would have so confessed if all had been asked. One-half of those challenged, I say, confessed that they could not be fair. How many of the rest were knowingly in the same condition, without being honest enough to confess it, I do not say. It is worthy of remark, however, that those who confessed that they could not give an impartial verdict had, nevertheless, consented to remain on the committee, and did so remain, until the confession of their incompetency was forced from them by the plain question of Dr. Thomas' counsel.

In challenging the four members of the committee the defense was not allowed to ask whether they had made up their minds against Dr. Thomas, or expressed an opinion that he was guilty, but merely whether they were incapable of rendering a fair verdict. This last question is much easier to answer, especially by conceited men, as some of these presumably were. And yet, even with this mild kind of a question, two out of four, or one-half, declared that they could not give an impartial verdict! This shows the kind of men the Church picked against Dr. Thomas.

Touching the evidence in the trial it is a matter of much significance that Dr. Thomas was not tried on his sermons, but mainly on chance utterances, said to have been dropped in conversation, and this, notwithstanding all the ado has been made about his preaching. Dr. Thomas' sermons give his views fully and accurately, and they are what he got his reputation for heresy on, and what he did all the "damage" with to his brother ministers' congregations, on which the conference took action. They are numerous, well known, and not (like the conversations) disputed. More of Dr. Thomas' sermons have been published in the last few years than perhaps of all other Methodist ministers in the United States put together, and published more widely. Three of the Chicago newspapers print them in full every Monday morning, and they are copied in many other papers; so that they are of easy access. And yet, after complaining, and protesting, and voting for years over them, when it comes to a trial the prosecutors are not only not willing to rest a case on them but admit that they cannot convict him on them. Dr. Parkhurst, in his address before the committee at the preliminary trial, explicitly stated that he did not rely at all for conviction on the extracts from his sermons, but, to use his own words, on "statements made when he was not padding and garnishing for the public ear; and these," he continued, "are the things on which we claim we have fairly stated this man's doctrine—utterances that he has made here and there when he was not preparing for a thousand people. These are the utterances that fairly represent the man." One of the official prosecutors publicly stated at the trial that he had never read more than one of Dr. Thomas' sermons—that they were not worth reading. The sermons were accordingly lightly passed by, and the evidence of three women taken as to what he should have said over three years ago ("that he did not believe that old Joshua's sun stood still, or that such a man as old Job ever lived;" and other crudely and obviously incorrectly reported statements), together with the evidence of one of the prosecuting counsel who had, according to his sworn statements, confessed that he had been tracking Dr. Thomas for ten years, and who testified that when he heard Dr. Thomas make a certain remark he wrote it down for future use against him; and also the testimony of the associate Judge I have mentioned (who has thus already been Judge, prosecuting attorney, and witness in this case). These are the witnesses, and this the kind of evidence that have been ruled on against Dr. Thomas after years of commotion over his "heretical preaching."

"What have you to say about the possibilities at Terre Haute?" queried the scribe.

Mr. Bierbower—Unless there is more chance for fairness than before the Rock River Conference, Dr. Thomas would not be justified in submitting his case. It would be an easy thing for the Bishops, or those of them that are hostile to Dr. Thomas, to get up a judicial conference that will convict him. They knew that the judicial conference of this year would have to hear his appeal, and as this conference is made up of seven men chosen from three conferences, it was an easy thing for them to select men of the ultra-conservative wing for the triers of appeals, and then to select the three conferences which should have the most such conservatives among their triers. It is evident also that Dr. Thomas is to be again practically denied the right of challenge. It was only Friday last that he was notified of the time and place of the appeal—just twelve days before the time. No notice has been given him of who are to try him, or even from what conferences they have been taken, although all this has been long since determined. When he learns these facts, should he be able to learn them at all before he appears at Terre Haute for trial, it will be too late to learn anything about the men who are to sit in judgment on him, so that he will have to challenge at random, and he is as liable to challenge a friend as an opponent. This is equal to no challenge at all, and the Church knows it. He should have had at least several weeks in which to learn something about the men, especially as they are chosen from distant conferences, where he is presumed to have no acquaintance with them, and inasmuch also as the challenge is peremptory, and not for cause—that is, he cannot question the jurymen to know whether they have formed an unalterable opinion, but only has the right to strike off from one to eight names, according to the number in excess of thirteen. To do this intelligently he should have some time. Dr. Thomas is not allowed even to know what Bishop will preside, and, for aught he knows, even Bishop Merrill, of Chicago, may occupy the chair!

A NEW THEOLOGY.

PROF. BURGESS ON ORIGINAL SIN, THE ATONEMENT, AND KINDRED THEMES—AN INTERESTING DISCOURSE.

Wednesday night last Prof. Burgess, pastor of the First Christian Church, delivered one of a series of revival discourses at the revival services now being held in the South-Side Christian Church, on Prairie avenue near Thirty-first street. The Rev. Mr. Van Buskirk, the revivalist, was for some reason absent, and Prof. Burgess took his place. The sermon was short, but the Professor managed to get into it more heresy than some other very popular preachers who are accounted extremely heretical ever gave utterance to during their natural lives. It was none the less interesting, however, on that account, as the audience assembled plainly showed. The text was as follows:

"And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name Jesus, for He shall save His people from their sins."—*Matt., i., 21.*

The reverend gentleman then spoke in substance as follows:

One of the most important questions any man ever asked, and one which most men sooner or later do ask, is this: "Do I need any help to be saved?" or, "Do I need to be saved from anything?" Or, to put it in another form, "Am I in any danger?"

Unless a man seriously asks this question, there is no hope of his ever being saved at all.

Indeed it is impossible to save him. He may be a good man, a model man, and all that, and may belong to the church, but I can see no advantage in bringing into the church people who don't know they are in any danger, for it is the work of Christ to save people from something; and if people feel no danger they are not in a condition to feel the need of a Savior. I am not speaking to people who say, "We are tolerably well off; we are in no danger; we have no need of Christ."—It is a waste of time to do so, and I have no time to waste. Christ Himself would not speak to such a class except to rebuke them, it may be, and call them hypocrites and children of the Devil. But if there are any here tonight who feel they are in danger and want to be saved from anything—to such I am speaking; they are in a condition to be benefited.

I want to make three points tonight on this theme:

First—Men need to be saved from the guilt of sin already incurred.

Second—Men need to be saved from the power which sin has usurped over them; and

Third—Men need to be saved from the sin of inaction or neglect to obey the commands of Christ.

It is not enough to be innocent; men need positive virtue. Men who do nothing are only negatively good; and this has often been magnified into a positive virtue. It is no such a thing. There is no moral quality in merely abstaining from action, good or evil. Positive virtue comes only from positive action.

Before Adam ate the apple there was not a moral quality in the world. It may not be very orthodox, and I may startle you to say it, but I had much rather Eve ate the apple than not. Better even sin than nothing. In sinning she possessed a moral quality. Before that she was a nothing, a nonentity, and it was a step forward to act, even though that act was one of disobedience.

As to Adam, I don't blame him in the least. He only chose to follow his beloved wife rather than to abandon her, and I would have done the same—particularly if I knew she was the only woman in the world and I wouldn't get another.

But now it will be observed that there is one very startling thing that always follows action. An act once performed can never be recalled. No subsequent action can ever change the fact of the first. If I knock a man down, no apology can ever recall the fact; no repentance can ever obliterate it. If I steal a dollar, I may repay it with a million, yet it does not change the fact that I am a thief. Every act a man performs changes the mutual relation between himself and the universe. If I drop a pebble into the ocean I move every atom of water in it, and no power can ever replace them in the same relative position. It is so with every event which takes place. The relative condition of things is constantly undergoing change. The birth of the smallest baby affects the whole universe, and it can never again occupy the same relative position. It may not be a conscious or observable change; every child does not produce so great a change as a Garfield or a Lincoln; yet a change is wrought by the existence and conduct of every man, however humble, and Omnipotence cannot recall the former condition of things. God can only place the actor back where he was before the act took place as far as forgiveness can do it, and no further. He cannot change the fact of the sin nor its consequences. He can only restore him to innocence by pardon and a recreation. He can create the man anew and leave out the blot of sin. Hence the new birth. A man must become a new man in Christ Jesus. He must be created anew by a resurrection from the dead as was his master.

He must cast off his present constitution of nature and pass through the grave before he can get rid of his sins. He must become empty and nothing. What were we before being born? Nothing. Yet by the first birth we were introduced into the world and became what we are. So what shall we be before experiencing the second birth? Nothing. Two creations and two moral and physical natures to correspond. In this nature our sins are committed, but in the new creation they are wholly left out. We speak of the blood of Christ as cleansing from all sin, but I believe that the force of the thought is wholly misapprehended. It is only by a figure of speech that it can be true. It is a figurative expression denoting the life. The life is in the blood, and to shed the blood is to take the life. Life was what was required. The plan of God required that Jesus should lose his life, yet I do not believe that even this was primarily so. I cannot find anything in God's economy of the universe that requires the death of Christ per se.

I have abandoned fatalism. I had quite enough of it in my youth. I well remember when about 12 years old that I went through the regulation steps to get converted, only like Shakespeare's "Hamlet," with *Hamlet* left out. I got converted without having any religion in it. And I never shall forget the preacher, nor his words nor looks, when I stubbornly refused to get up and testify to having gotten religion when I knew I hadn't. He looked as tall to me as this church, and his face was proportionately as long and his voice solemn and sepulchral. With words long drawn out, he said, "My young friend, I greatly fear either you have sinned away your day of grace or else you were foreordained to be damned." "Well," thought I, "it's Hobson's choice with me any way, and I will take the good of this world if I can get it," and I did, without let or hindrance, till I got another and altogether different view of religion.

There was no fatalism about the death of Christ in my judgment, and I just throw out this thought for your own private reflection, and refer you to a singular statement by Paul the Apostle which bears upon the matter. "But we speak the wisdom of God in a mystery, even the hidden wisdom, which God ordained before the world unto our glory, which none of the princes of the world knew; for had they known it they would not have crucified the Lord of glory."—I Cor., ii., 7-8. If there was a necessity for the death of Christ it was on man's side and not God's. Man's rejection of Christ resulted in His death. If He must die it is a necessity arising for *this* side of man's rejection of his person and claims, and not on the other side. One thing, however, is clear: man needed a demonstration of a future and a higher life in which sin could not appear. A life without evil and without end. This God gave in the resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ. In presenting Him to the world He virtually says: "Here is a pattern of immortality; thus shall thy life be." Christ was a sample of the new creation in which His children shall have a part; as He was, so we shall be. For my own part, the greatest puzzle about the whole matter is this: What can God find in the average man worth saving? What is there in man of so much value that He should be willing to give His only begotten Son to die for it? In looking the race over, and in my experience with it, I find the great majority but little raised above the brute creation. Its history is a struggle to get something to eat. Work and strive, and sweat and toil to get a little to eat, and then eat and sleep to get strength to begin the toil again for a little more to eat, and then die. Sin, and sorrow, and shame, evil propensities and passions, and but little good in any. I tell you the outlook is very, very bad. If ever the race gets rid of sin, which is interwoven in its very constitution, it must be created anew, and Christ Jesus alone can do it. This is the only way He can get rid of the guilt of sin already acquired.

But now let us attend to my second point. He must be saved from the power which sin has usurped over him. Sin is a usurper. Its power over man is an usurpation. Men are not by nature bad. Every child born into the world is just as pure as the first one. I don't take any stock in the old theology that men are by nature children of wrath, totally depraved, no good thing in them. That sort of preaching makes men bad. You tell a child all his days that he is a fool, he don't know anything, and the chances are he won't know anything. Tell him he is by nature a thief, and the first confession he makes to you, if he ever confesses at all, will be that he has stolen something. Jesus Christ recognized the natural purity and goodness of humanity when He blessed the little children, and not only blessed them but declared that His disciples must become like them or they could not enter God's kingdom. We hear a good deal said to the end that it is easier to form bad habits than good, that the natural tendency of human nature is downwards and not upwards. There is not a word of truth in it. It requires more labor, more ingenuity, more skill and trouble to live a sinful life than to live a virtuous one. When once habits of virtue are formed, life is a constant pleasure; but habits of evil make life a burden. The pleasure of sin is spasmodic and shortlived, while the gloom and sadness which follows is constant and perpetual. But men are bad only when bad habits of life are formed and exist a constant power over them. One good act does not make a man virtuous, nor one bad act vicious. You find men who are jolly, good tempered, generous, etc., but are only so spasmodically. The general direction of their lives is evil, and by yielding to the evil they have established that tendency. Sin has usurped its power over them.

But now no man can save himself from this usurped power. When once it has obtained control of his faculties it is impossible for him to extricate himself. He must get aid from a higher power or he will remain a slave to sin. The experience of mankind proves this. Doing my share with God's help I can be saved, but struggling alone in my own strength I shall certainly fail, as all have and do who try it. But the very help we need is graciously provided. "Thou shalt call His name Jesus, for He shall save His people from their sins."

You will note one peculiar difference between Christianity and all other religions. Every one of the great religions of the world has its great man, its seer, its founder; men whom the folly of modern skepticism exalts to an equality with Christ. Yet not one of them does more for man than to furnish moral precepts and wise sayings for his guidance. Not one furnishes any method by which he can be rescued from the guilt and power of sin. Some of these men were doubtless good men, but they did not profess to be able to save men, and hence cannot be styled Saviors.

But Jesus claimed to be the Savior of the World, and He was that, or He was an impostor. There is no middle ground. Skeptics must cease to eulogize the character of Christ, or accept Him for all He claims. But here is a fact. The character of Christ is the highest type of moral perfection ever presented to man for his imitation. All human character, beginning with the lowest, advances by steady gradation upwards to Christ. And this fact infidels everywhere acknowledge. When they would criticise some frail disciple of Christ for his shortcomings they say: "You do not live up to your profession." We might well ask him if Christianity is a humbug and a fraud, why say "up to your profession" instead of "down"? If Christ was an impostor, to follow Him is to go down, not up. Yet every step towards moral purification is a step upwards towards the character of Christ, and every man is good only as he approaches that miracle of moral beauty. The character of Christ was perfect. That of no other man is or ever was so. Even Paul could only say, "be ye followers of me, even as I follow Christ." There was nothing in the character of Paul or of any other man worthy of imitation except the lineaments of Christ. It is this perfection of the character of Christ which constitutes his power to save. Men are fashioned and molded in character by their surroundings. Associations of evil develop an evil character, while the society of the holy shapes the mind into a like image of God. The contemplation of the character of Christ and a sincere and constant effort to imitate Him will gradually change the moral character into His likeness, so that the power of sin which has usurped dominion over us will be broken and destroyed. Christ never wrought a miracle with the end in view of saving a man from his sins. God cannot miraculously remove a man's sins. It is out of His power to do so. There is no power in Heaven or on earth able to save a man from his sins that does not include the free consent of the man himself. The combined powers of Heaven can be and are defeated by the will of one man. God can persuade, entreat, exhort, but he cannot force.

Jesus would have saved Israel from the horrors of the destruction of its nationality, but they defeated His endeavors. And at last He was driven to lament His defeat and their folly. Standing on the summit of beautiful Olivet, He surveyed the glories of the city and exclaimed, as the tears flowed in torrents from his eyes: "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem; thou that killest the prophet and stonest them that are sent unto you. How oft would I have gathered thy children together even as a hen gathers her chickens under her wing, but ye would not." Their won't was stronger than His will, and He failed of His gracious purpose.

Moral change involves free moral action, and the change in will cannot be forced; it must be voluntary. If you put a pistol in my hand, cock it, and compel me to fire a bullet into another's brain, the murder is not mine. I am not the guilty one. You, and not I, are responsible for the act. The power of Jesus to save is a moral power born of the perfection of His own character. He saves through the power of motive and the molding influence of His own purity of life.

But now honest living and honest talking are not all of Christianity. Obedience to Christ, positive, intelligent, and open submission to his known requirements, are absolutely necessary to salvation. He who can look a known command of Christ fairly in the face and refuse obedience thereto cannot be saved. Now, baptism is such a command, and Jesus has put at the very threshold of Christian life two things, which not only test the quality of a man's heart, but develop in him the very character required. These are baptism and the Lord's Supper. No one can intelligently be baptized without being baptized into Christ. He has put on Christ. He has entered into His life and character. The process of assimilation of Christ's moral perfection has begun in him, and the power of sin is broken. He is becoming Christ-like. So, too, no one can intelligently and honestly partake of the Lord's Supper and be a bad man. Of course, hypocrits can perform the outward act, but no one can heartily engage in this act and not sensibly advance toward the character of Christ, and no one can rebel against any command of Christ and not sensibly depart from him. "If ye love me keep my commandments." W.

GENERAL NOTES.

There are forty Baptist churches in Michigan without pastors.

A Baptist association, embracing twenty-seven churches, has been organized by the Choctaws and Chickasaws in the Indian Territory.

Of the 689 missionaries now laboring in India, twenty-eight are physicians as well as ministers. On this account their success has been very great.

There is a movement on foot to create another Catholic diocese in Michigan on the ground that the episcopal duties of Bishop Borgess have grown excessive. The proposed new Bishopric is to be known as the Diocese of Grand Rapids.

The Swedenborgians have a mission in Italy under charge of Prof. Loreto Scocia. His headquarters are at Florence, where he publishes a paper called the *Nueva Epoca*. He has distributed a large number of copies of the works of Swedenborg, which the Italians have thankfully received. He will publish the biography of Swedenborg in the Italian language.

Bishop Crowther, of the Niger, in Africa, was recently called upon by a wealthy Chief from Okrika, a town which had never been visited by a mission agent, who stated that Christianity had extended from the Bonney Mission to that town, and that the people had built a church accommodating 500 people, where the service was read every Sunday to crowded congregations by a school-boy from the Brass Mission.

The Presbyterian Church in the South feels the need of more ministers. At the ninety-fourth annual session of the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia resolutions were adopted stating that the South ought to have an increase of fifty licentiates annually, and requesting "pastors, elders, and parents to instruct the consciences of Christian young men in regard to the claims of the ministry." The increase in the ministry in the South was stated to be only about six each year.

The four theological seminaries of Chicago will hold a missionary mass-meeting at the Methodist Church Block, corner Clark and Washington streets, on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, Dec. 1. The evening meeting will be addressed by Drs. Herrick Johnson and George C. Lorimer on missionary topics. These meetings are intended to be an echo of the recent meeting of the Inter-Seminary Alliance at Allegheny, and also to prepare for the convention of this alliance to be held in this city next year. Any one will be welcomed at either the afternoon or evening sessions, but the Christian public are especially requested to be present in the evening. The meeting will begin sharply at 7:45.

The reply made by the American Bible Society to the accusations made by the brethren of the Connecticut Society rather aggravates the feeling of opposition in Connecticut than allays it. The Connecticut critics do not regard it in the light of "a soft answer which turneth away wrath," but rather as the application of a fly-blister. The intimation on the part of the New York officials that the Connecticut Society has been only nominally the "auxiliary" which it claimed to be is considered ungracious. The Connecticut men do not wish to be understood as saying that there has been any embezzlement of money by any of the officers of the American Society, but that the affairs of the concern have been managed with a degree of recklessness which would not be regarded creditable to any business house. The contention is sharp and is by no means at an end.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Post, for twenty-eight years pastor of the First Congregational Church in St. Louis, has resigned—the resignation to take effect Jan. 1, 1882.

The Rev. W. Whyte, of Bay City, has been called to his old pastorate at Duxbury, Mass.

Dr. Hepworth has been called to the pastorate of the Belleville Avenue Church, Newark, N. J.

The Rev. J. B. Gregg, of Hartford, Conn., declines the call to the First Congregational Church at Colorado Springs.

Dr. Williamson has gone to Indianapolis to attend the anniversary of the Sunday-School Union and Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Charles Ray Palmer has resigned the Presidency of the Connecticut Bible Society. He did not approve of the raid made on the American Bible Society.

The Episcopal Bishop of Indiana contemplates spending the winter in Florida. His Standing Committee have urged him to take a vacation of several months.

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs has just completed the thirty-fifth year of his pastorate of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, and in commemoration thereof he has been presented with a check for $35,000.

Bishop Harris has sailed for South America to visit the Methodist missions on the eastern and western coasts. If he finds it practicable he will sail from South America to Africa to preside over the Liberian Conference.

The Rev. O. P. Clinton, 73 years old, has traveled as missionary in Wisconsin, in saddle and buggy, over 70,000 miles, preached over 3,000 sermons, and officiated at 300 funerals. Recently he rode sixteen miles in the saddle over terrible roads on Saturday to officiate at a funeral, preached twice the next day and rode twelve miles, and reached home Monday noon, making twenty-five miles, as good as new.

SUNDAY SALAD.

"Who wrote the Book of James, in the New Testament?" asked a Sunday-school teacher in a Missouri village; and a little fellow at the foot of the class shouted, "The James Boys!"

A little son of an evangelical clergyman "wished that he could die and go to heaven." "Why?" asks his grandmother, feeling that he is getting too good to live. "'Cause I want to get some of the pennies I've been giving to God."

An exchange says that an Indianapolis Judge has decided that "a druggist may sell cigars on Sunday, but not a cigar dealer." And it is a wise decision, too. A druggist should not be permitted to sell a cigar dealer on Sunday or any other day.—*Boston Post.*

Fitting emblems are not always appreciated. The neighbors of a poor fellow who died erected a tombstone to his memory, and had placed above it the conventional white dove. The widow looked at it through her tears, and said: "It was very thoughtful to put it there. John was fond of gunning, and it is an especially suitable emblem."—*Hartford Times.*

This is a Contribution Plate. It has just been Handed around. What is there upon it? Now Count very Slow or you will make a mistake. Four Buttons, one Nickel, a blue Chip, and one Spectacle glass. Yes, that is Right. What will be done with all these Nice things? They will be sent to Foreign Countries for the good of the Poor Heathens. How the Poor Heathens will Rejoice!

Children are after all the philosophers of the world, and the profundity of their reasoning is often sufficiently startling. When 6 years old Tom astonished his father the other day by inquiring if "angels have tails"; the question seemed odd enough, but when it was remembered that in the country this summer he had learned that hens whose tails were cut could not fly, the depth and logic of his reasoning were apparent enough.

Conscience is a great mystery. "Willie," said a good mother to her naughty little boy, "when you went to the cupboard to steal those tarts weren't you afraid of something?" "Yes, ma'am," was the reply of the demure youngster. Now was the time to enforce the moral lesson, and the mother said, "Willie, what were you afraid of?" "Afraid I couldn't find the tarts," said Willie, who since that little episode has become a very rich man.

In making up his forms the foreman of a Montreal paper mixed an article on "Roman Catholic Missions in Africa" with a recipe for making tomato catsup. As published the article reads: "The Roman Catholics claim to be making material advances in Africa. During the past three years they have obtained a firm footing in the interior of the continent, and have sent forth several missionaries into the equatorial regions. They are accustomed to begin their work by buying heathen children and educating them. The easiest and best way to prepare them is to first wipe them with a clean towel; then place them in dripping-pans and bake them till they are tender. Then you will have no difficulty in rubbing them through a sieve, and will save time by not being obliged to cut them in slices and cook for several hours."—*Detroit Free Press.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Nov. 27—Advent-Sunday.
Nov. 30—St. Andrew.
Dec. 2—Fast.

CATHOLIC.

Nov. 27—First Sunday in Advent.
Nov. 28—Feria.
Nov. 29—Vigil of St. Andrew; St. Saturninus, M.
Nov. 30—St. Andrew, Ap.
Dec. 1—Feria.
Dec. 2—St. Bibiana, V. M.; Fast.
Dec. 3—St. Francis Xavier, C.

"PRAISE TO THE QUEEN."

[Lines referring to the kind sympathy expressed through messages from Queen Victoria to Mrs. Garfield and the people of America, on account of the great bereavement sustained by the decease of Gen. Garfield, twentieth President of the United States. These words may be sung to the tune "America," or "My country, 'tis of thee."]

For The Chicago Tribune.

For England's noble Queen,
Who rules with grace supreme
Our mother-land,
We with fond hearts will sing,
Till o'er the world may ring,
Borne on Love's tender wing,
"Praise to the Queen!"

Most gracious Majesty
Reigning with honesty,
Love, power, and might—
Sovereign so pure and grand,
Guiding with loving hand
That great and mighty land
For God and Right—

Her praise has long been sung,
Borne on our Nation's tongue
Continually;
And, when first bowed with grief
For our lamented chief,
She sent words of relief
And sympathy.

From o'er the ocean wide
This Queen, Old England's pride,
In kindness sent
Those messages most sweet
To stricken ones who weep
For him now fall'n asleep—
Our President.

Still more our love has grown
With such great favor shown
By this good Queen;
And friendship of the past
Grows more secure and fast,
So it may always last,
Calm and serene.

Two nations joined as one,
The mother and the son,
England, America—
So may it ever be
That this land of the Free
Shall send across the sea
Love for the Queen—

Grand, good Victoria,
We'll sing your "Gloria"
With reverent mien—
Praying the Father of
All joy, and peace, and love,
In mercy from above,
God save the Queen!

MADAME ARABELLA ROOT.

SIBYLLINE BOOKS.

When first, a boy, at your fair knees I kneeled,
'Twas with a worthy offering. In my hand
My young life's book I held, a volume sealed,
Which none but you, I deemed, might understand.
And you I did entreat to loose the band
And read therein your own soul's destiny.
But, Tarquin-like, you turned from my demand,
Too proudly fair to find your fate in me.

When now I come, alas, what hands have turned
Those virgin pages! Some are torn away,
And some defaced, and some with passion burned,
And some besmeared with Life's least holy clay.
Say, shall I offer you these pages wet
With blood and tears? and will your sorrow read
What your joy heeded not? Unopened yet
One page remains. It still may hold a fate,
A counsel for the day of utter need.
Nay, speak, sad heart, speak quick. The hour is late.
Age threatens us. The Gaul is at the gate.

—*Poems of Proteus.*

New York City used to be the centre of the parlor and cabinet organ business of the United States. It is not now. Chicago is the base of the commerce of the West in this respect, now, a single institution, the great organ manufactory of W. W. Kimball, supplying the bulk of the demand for the entire Western half of the continent. But that is not all. The Kimball organ is rapidly taking precedence throughout the East as the best instrument that American capital and American skill has yet produced. In five years' time—in the opinion of the musical profession—it will have distanced all competition upon the American Continent.

A cornucopia is a drug-store supplied with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which sells for 25 cents.

MUSIC.

The Boston Ideals Finish Their Season with "Pinafore."

"Patience" Unsung Goes Its Way with Its Poets Unhung.

What the Apollo Club Intend Doing in a Musical Way.

An American Girl Abroad—A New Operetta by Lecocq—Home Notes.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

During the coming week no musical attractions are underlined for presentation at any of the theatres. There will be two or three concerts, of which mention is made below, but nothing in the musical world of an especial importance. During the past week the Boston Ideal Company have been seen in some of their best operas and brought their two weeks' engagement to a close last night. Financially they have been successful, and their houses have been fully equal to the average attendance during prior engagements. "Chimes of Normandy" and "Fatinitza" have been the best "drawing" plays in the repertoire of this company excepting perhaps the single performance of "Pinafore," which packed the cosy theatre from pit to dome. It is unnecessary to repeat what has been so often said with reference to the merits of this company. Such singing in light opera is never heard from any other combination. Every part is taken by a competent artist, and, although the chorus might profitably be enlarged and somewhat strengthened, it would be difficult to name a capable substitute in leading parts not already found in the ranks of the company. In other words, the members of this company are artists—not great artists, but eminently capable musicians, and the scores of the various operas in which they have appeared are not likely to find more satisfactory interpretation. Dramatically the company is necessarily weak, but even here shows progress. Messrs. Barnabee, Frothingham, Macdonald, and Fessenden, in about the order named, are good actors, and Marie Stone and Miss Phillips are easy, natural, and satisfactory. During the week "Chimes of Normandy" and "Fatinitza" have each been given twice, and "Pirates of Penzance," "Czar and Carpenter," "Mascotte," "Pinafore," and "Olivette" once. Thanksgiving afternoon Mrs. Jessie Bartlett-Davis took the rôle of *Germaine* in "The Chimes of Normandy," and won a deserved lyric success. It was her first appearance in the part, and her rich contralto voice was heard to great advantage. Last night "Pinafore" was revived, with Mr. McWade as *Capt. Corcoran* and Mrs. Davis as *Buttercup*. The old, familiar airs were quickly recognized, and their rendition gave general pleasure. The Boston Ideal company will return to the Grand Opera-House in the spring.

At Haverly's Theatre the Comly-Barton opera company have presented what they term the "Authorized version" of "Patience" to very good, although not large, business all the week. The popularity of the piece and its comparative novelty, as well as its many pretty, catching melodies, are responsible for such success as it has attained this time, although the management of the theatre are entitled to credit for the very handsome mounting given to the opera. The male chorus was well drilled and effective, and the part of *Patience* was satisfactorily taken by Miss Marie Jansen. Miss de Rhyter was a good *Lady Jane*, and Fannie Wentworth effective and esthetic as *Lady Angela*. But the other parts were poorly done, and the two principal parts were taken by gentlemen without the first qualification for their satisfactory performance. Neither Mr. Barton or Mr. Gaston have the faintest idea how to sing, nor have they any voices if they had the musical knowledge. All the pleasurre and fun of the piece was destroyed by their abortive attempts to interpret the music. We should like to see the Boston Ideal company give full development to the music of this clever operetta. "Patience" has left us, but it is rumored that it will soon return again, under, let us hope, more favorable circumstances.

THE APOLLO CLUB.

The purpose of the Apollo Club to maintain the high order of concerts that have made it one of the most popular and successful societies in the country is evinced by the engagement for the forthcoming opening concert of the season, Dec. 23, of the foremost and strongest attraction in the country—the Thomas Orchestra—with which the club will give the "Damnation of Faust." The alacrity with which the season tickets are selling by subscription shows that the club has made no mistake in again offering this great attraction to the associate members. In place of attempts at novelty, the club offers what is popular in the right sense, and strong—the works of the great masters that have stood the test of ages.

In a supplemental notice it is now made known that Mr. Thomas, who comes from New York specially to conduct the "Damnation of Faust," has consented to remain a day longer, and on Dec. 24 will conduct the "Messiah"—its third annual performance by the Apollo—and the only extra concert of the season of 1881-'82. The associate members are to have the privilege of choosing between the "Messiah" and the "Damnation of Faust" as their first subscription concert, the decision to be made at the time of drawing reserved seats.

Applications for associate membership should now be made without delay to any active member of the club, or to the Secretary at No. 91 Lake street.

THE FESTIVAL CHORUS.

From every point of view the mass rehearsal under Mr. Thomas' baton on Friday evening was a gratifying success, and gives sure promise of most admirable results in the near future. Although but two months organized and scarcely more than one month in training, this body of 700 or 800 singers sings together with much of the flexibility and lightness of a thoroughly disciplined small chorus. This was particularly noticeable the other evening in the "Messiah" "For unto us," in which the 200 soprano voices came as smoothly through the trying runs as could be expected from a quarter of the number. Indeed, throughout the evening the quality of tone was altogether superior to anything ever heard here before in so large a chorus. At first the fineness of it conceals the volume. But when the full voice was given at "Wonderful, Counselor," etc., the effect was grand.

Practically the singing was without accompaniment, for the grand piano was played very lightly, being intended only to insure the pitch at starting.

The Bach cantata did not go as well as the "Messiah," for it is not only less familiar, but much more difficult. Evidently the singers have not yet learned to enter into the Bach spirit. But this they soon will do. Mr. Thomas was very much delighted with the results already attained by Mr. Tomlins' painstaking system of sub-rehearsals, and with the freshness and spirit of the chorus. There is still room for a few good tenors. If such there are not yet enrolled, they should make haste to enter the organization without delay. Membership in this chorus is a musical privilege of a high order, and should be so regarded.

A NEW OPERETTA.

Lecocq, the composer of "La Fille de Madame Angot," has been silent for a long time and the little things he has produced have not been successful. He has, however, just produced a new operetta in Paris entitled "Le Jour et la Unit," which promises to rival the success of the famous "Madame Angot." It is described as much more than an operetta and far less than a comic opera. The libretto is by MM. Letenier and Vanloo, and the subject is amusing although not entirely new. The great charm of the work, however is its score. The scene is laid in Portugal at an epoch only vaguely indidicated by the fact that the reigning monarch is called *Ferdinand*, and is a lazy nincompoop, who leaves the affairs of his Kingdom in the hands of a licentious Minister, *Prince Picrates de Calabasas*. The curtain rises on the palace of *Don Brasiero, Baron de Trases Montes*, Governor of a nameless town on the Spanish frontier. This functionary has just had the felicity of espousing his fifth wife by proxy, and is eagerly awaiting the lady's arrival, for he has never set eyes on her. His cousin, *Don Degomez*, has been charged with the mission of discovering the bride at Lisbon. The curiosity of the evergreen widower and husband is destined to temporary disappointment, for the Spaniards have attacked the frontier and he must set out to oppose their progress, a dire necessity which suggests to the unlucky Baron some witty couplets entitled "On sait pas, on n'est pas pris." As soon as the grand hall is deserted, in consequence of the Governor's departure, *Manola*, *Miguel's* betrothed, arrives in a state of great trepidation. She has fled from Lisbon to escape the dishonorable suit of *Prince Picrates*, and the all-powerful Minister is on her track. She believes herself safe from all danger once in *Miguel's* custody, but the Prince dispels this dream by rushing on, followed by a posse of aguazils. To cool his Excellency's ardor effectually *Miguel* hits on an ingenious plan. The Baronne has not yet reached the palace, so nothing can be more simple than to make *Manola* pass for a few hours as the Governor's wife. The terrible profligate will perhaps respect *Don Brasiero's* bride. Unluckily, the Baron returns as suddenly as he had left, while the Baronne also reaches the end of the journey escorted by *Don Degomez*. The dilema in which the lovers thus find themselves placed appears inextricable. Only one resource is, in fact, left them—namely: to induce the real Baronne not to disclose her identity until the morrow, when *Prince Picrates* will have rid the place of his presence. *Donna Beatrix* happens to take an interest in *Manola*, but still she has no intention of pushing her good-will toward that young lady so far as to allow her to usurp her place beside her husband for twenty-four hours. Another ruse is consequently invented by *Don Miguel*, and *Beatrix* consents to its adoption. *Manola* will be the Governor's wife during the day, but his veritable spouse will replace her at night; hence the title of the piece. *Manuel* leads his fiancée to the nuptial chamber, and *Manola*, having insisted on the Governor putting out the light, escapes through a sliding-panel in the wall, by which *Beatrix* enters to replace her. The Baron is thus endowed with two wives, but happily, as you may suppose, things are all arranged for the best in the third act—the wicked *Picrates* is deprived of his power to do evil by being dismissed by the King, the Governor is satisfied with his authentic better-half, and *Miguel* marries little *Manola*. The piece is a great success in Paris, and bids fair to run for an indefinit period. M. Lecocq's inspiration is spoken of as "graceful and abundant; admirers of his former music will be delighted with his new."

AN AMERICAN SINGER IN AUSTRALIA.

An American girl, Miss Cora R. Miller, with the Mendelssohn Quintet of Boston, has just scored a great success at her début in Sidney, New South Wales. We read in the papers of Oct. 3 that public expectation had been awakened by the portraits which preceded Miss Miller, and her recognition on the stage was a burst of thundering applause from lusty English throats loudly proclaiming the superiority of the reality to the appearance. The young and beautiful American was so charming in manner, acknowledging graciously the welcome, that the house was at once sympathetic and delighted, and the witchery of her dark eyes brought the audience to her feet. Miss Miller comes from an old New York family. When this favorit of the hour displayed her vocal talent in her brilliant execution of the most difficult arias, and her exquisit sentiment in English ballads, in the encores the audience was more than enthusiastic. At the close of the concert Miss Miller was again recalled and offered a superb tribute of flowers with streamers of the National "Red, White, and Blue," the American eagle towering over all—in one word, a tribute to the woman, the artist, and her country.

LOCAL NOTES.

Every seat in the house was sold for "Pinafore" before Friday night.

A testimonial concert to Miss Dollie Atwood will be given next Tuesday evening at Fairbank Hall.

Mr. Louis Falk, the organist, is radiant with delight over the arrival of a little daughter, Cara Francesca, born Nov. 22.

Will Davis talks of reanimating the Chicago Church Choir company and having them rehearse "Chimes of Normandy."

The orchestra at North Side Turner-Hall, under the leadership of Mr. A. Rosenbecker, will this afternoon interpret a brilliant program.

The soirée musicale by the pupils of the Chicago Musical College, which was postponed on account of bad weather, will take place at Apollo Hall on Friday evening, Dec. 2.

On Thursday next, at Hershey Music-Hall, at 3 p.m., Mr. Eddy will give an organ recital, assisted by Mr. Harrison Wild. The "Concert Satz C minor," by Thiele, for two performers, will be given for the first time in Chicago.

Acknowledgment should be made of the courtesy of Mr. Whitney in yielding the rôle of *Capt. Corcoran*, which is one of Mr. Whitney's strong impersonations, to Mr. McWade for last night's performance. It was a courteous act gracefully done.

Mr. Carl Koelling, the well-known teacher and composer, will give several musical recitals this winter at his residence, No. 2439 Prairie avenue, in which, besides professional artists, the scholars will take part at various times. The first of these will be given next Wednesday evening.

In addition to the talent already mentioned in connection with the concerts to be given for the benefit of the Protestant Orphan Asylum and Woman's Hospital, arrangements are made with H. Clarence Eddy and Emil Liebling to furnish instrumental music, thereby insuring the success of this part of the program.

The rehearsal of the Mozart Society tomorrow evening will be an important one, and it is desirable that all active members should be in attendance. The active members' cards will be issued at this rehearsal which will entitle them to their seats in the chorus at the first concert, and also to two reserved seats in the audience.

At McVicker's Theatre tonight Mr. Julius Richard will have a benefit, and the director, Mr. Collmer, will take part in the performance. The first piece on the program is a comedy in three acts with the euphonious title "The Memoirs of the Devil." As an afterpiece the comic operetta in one act entitled "The Awakened Lion," will be given for the first time in this city.

The program for Mr. Liesegang's concert at Brand's Hall this afternoon contains the following numbers: "Coronation March," Meyerbeer; overture, "Fidelio," Beethoven; waltz, "Roses from the South," Strauss; fantasie, "Loreley," Wallace; overture, "Fingal's Cave," Mendelssohn; andante from the Fifth Symphony, Beethoven; air from "Ariel," Bach; fantasie, "The Bat," Strauss; "Cradle Song," Brenner; "Love Song," Taubert; "Caprice Heroique."

Mr. S. G. Pratt will give a grand concert at Fairbank Hall Saturday evening, Dec. 3, the program being made up of his own works exclusively. There will be given to the public for the first time some compositions still in MSS., and the selections will be varied by string quintets; also vocal selections from his first opera of "Antonio," in which latter will appear the Chickering Quartet, Mrs. Clara D. Stacey, Miss Jennie Dutton, Mrs. Jessie Bartlett-Davis, and Mr. Charles Knorr. Mr. Bernhard Mollenhauer, the distinguished violinist, will also appear. This is Mr. Pratt's first appearance as a pianist before our public for several years, and as our people so seldom have an opportunity to hear a composer produce his own works the affair will be one of interest and the program a novelty.

HAIL AND FAREWELL.

Mountain, that watchest down the vale
Most like a couchant lion—
Wide, winding river, whose fair breast
Soft south winds gently die on—
Lift up the head; flow still and slow;
Let no chill blast now chide you;
For one who loved you long ago
Lies down to sleep beside you.

You nursed within his boyish heart
The springing love of beauty;
You taught him, by your steadfast ways,
The deeper lore of duty;
Your shade and shine about him lay
In life's abundant labor;
And now the mound that holds his dust
Shall be your lowly neighbor.

A good, brave man, a blameless man,
He lived and wrought among us;
The truth he taught, the tales he told,
The heart-songs that he sung us,
All shine with white sincerity,
All thrill with strong conviction;
His words were seeds of honest deeds,
His life a benediction.

The art he loved was not the art
That finds its end in pleasing;
He loved to help, and serve, and bless,
With toil and care unceasing;
No gift, he said, its fruit hath borne
Until with love 'tis mated;
No art is high, no art is pure,
That is not consecrated.

And thus, with kindly souls who pass
Through Baca's vale of weeping,
Beside whose way the fountains play,
Joy-bringing, verdure-keeping,
From strength to strength this pilgrim went,
With grace that ne'er forsook him,
Till suddenly, at break of day,
He was not; for God took him.

We tell our loss, we bear our pain,
Still thankful hearts upraising—
For life so large and fruit so fair
Our God the giver praising.
The heart must bleed, the tears must fall,
But smiles through tear-drops glitter;
We drink the cup, and grateful find
The sweet within the bitter.

O mountain, guard his precious dust!
O river, seaward flowing,
By night your softest dews bestow
To keep the grasses growing
That ever, with the bitter-sweet,
His sacred grave shall cover—
Servant of man and friend of God,
Brave [illegible], steadfast lover.

How to Settle the Star-Route Business.

Puck.

This star-route business could be easily settled and all the accused be got out of trouble if the Government would only induce a Bank Examiner to inspect the accounts and then act upon his report.

M. H. F.

Sketch of Walton, the American "Plunger."

A Lady Who Attends the Billiard Matches.

Deserted by Husband and Children: Mrs. Boucicault.

Sharp Practice by a Prominent New York Lawyer.

Relative Extravagance of Men and Women in Clothes.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—There's almost as much excitement over the return of Walton, the plunger, to New York as he created on the turf in England.

Mr. Walton was originally a butcher in Philadelphia; then he went into the restaurant and hotel business. He has kept the St. James here for several years; the house is no better than its neighbors, the Hoffman, Albemarle, and Fifth Avenue, but it is very expensive, and nobody stops there long who has not a long purse. Several accidents have occurred on the premises; a young woman took poison there last winter; her bill had been sent up in the morning and she saw little reason for living till night, so during the afternoon she swallowed a dose of morphine. The Walton is a stout, fat gentleman with a big head; his face indicates good nature and his figure good living; he holds a strong hand at poker, and understands all the intricacies of faro.

He was over in England a year ago, and this year he packed his pie-box and, with slaughter in his eye, sailed away. He opened the campaign by betting enormous sums at the Derby in the early summer. A £1,000 is a good-sized amount to lay on a race over there. Mr. Walton placed £3,000 on a horse. He had magnificent luck, and only condescended to touch even money—if he won $500 over $5,000 he gave it to the jockey, and when he went into the "birdcage," as the ground devoted to the horses and jockeys at Newmarket is called, he was the centre of attraction. When a rider wins a race across the water his employer gives him a "fi'pun'note," and the thing is settled. Here's a blarsted Yankee walks in and says to a lad, "*Do you think you can stand to win?*" "I believe in my horse and I believe in myself, and I see nothing in any other live stock entered for this race that looks as well," is the reply. In goes the "plunger"; makes £10,400; goes up to the successful jockey and chucks him the odd £400; naturally that rider thinks he has met his maker, and bows down accordingly. The English turfites are astonished, beaten, and indignant. The English press denominates Walton "a plunger," and goes for his scalp. Yates of the *World*, Labouchere of *Truth*, Legge of the *Whitehall*, the *Referee*, and the *Sporting News* have no words bad enough to apply to the Yankee winner of British gold. The horsemen and bookmakers would have barred him off the turf but for a wild hope that they might get their money back. His achievements met with sullen astonishment; on one occasion only the dissatisfaction at his presence broke out. Sir John Astley, who is not an important member of nobility, and better known as the backer of pedestrians in this country than for high social relations or intellectual achievements, had a fling at his quondam friend Walton. The English nobleman, as well as the English costermonger, seems to find the word "bloody" as applied to eyes and this country more satisfactory than any other variety of oath. Therefore very naturally Sir John in his wrath burst forth and advised Mr. Walton "to take his bloody winnings to his bloody country, and keep his bloody nose out of English race meetings." At this sanguinary onslaught Mr. Walton merely said:

"Sir John Astley, English Baronet."

This withering sarcasm fell into the bloody chasm with little or no effect, but Mr. Walton gets much comfort out of the remembered repartee now he has got home and is surrounded by reporters.

In defense of his conduct abroad he claims to have rewarded jockeys for winning races for their masters, and only added incentive to duty in the right direction; but a British resident New-Yorker comes out and accuses Walton of asking riders about probable winners, and the jockey interrogated often mentioned another horse than the one he was to ride. To this information Walton would reply: "If I win on the horse you name, you stand to win £100 also." When the Englishman says if at any time on the course that jockey could beat the horse who carries his promised £100, he would not do it. This statement is susceptible of contradiction. I don't believe it is possible for a jockey to hold in the winning gait of the horse he rides without detection on an English course. Every man on the track seems to know every phase of a race as well as if he'd been on the back of the horse, and the suspicion of dishonesty on the part of a jockey is punished with a severity that breaks up a little man as if he were a pine chip.

The most untrustworthy information about turf matters is gleaned from the stables. The riders know nothing about the other horses. Their time is taken up keeping themselves thin for the saddle and getting acquainted with the horses they are to ride. It is very unlikely that Mr. Walton had any advance information of value from the riders. He is an excellent judge of horses, and he has tremendous luck; he shows his belief that it was his luck more than anything else that gave him his quarter of a million winning, for he is already on Wall street with it bucking against fate and fortune. Heaven knows (if Heaven knows anything of Wall street) that tips and points get heavy falls there, and the cleverest rider that ever straddled the stock market "puts" his head into a halter, and "calls" himself an ass and not a horse after one hot heat. The gallant Walton may find his Waterloo in that narrow pass after his tremendous achievements in the field.

THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GREEN.

Having got upon sporting matters and ruined myself for the week with the ladies, who believe a correspondent's first duty is to chronicle bias and gores, I may as well go on and acknowledge that I love billiards and go with enthusiastic regularity to all the matches. Every new kink introduced to give life to the game takes effect on me the first thing. The balk line worried me very much, as my forte was nursing, but I'm taking very kindly to the cushion carroms, and the tournament now in progress at Tammany Hall is a point of great interest.

The game usually develops a lot of new players each year, but this year brings to the surface some of the veterans. Looking around the hall where Dudley Kavanagh sits as permanent Referee (Stetson says "Kavanagh is engaged as *referee* for the *consecutive season*") and seeing the solid Joe Dion and the Atlas-like Sexton walking round the table, it seemed as if the rosy countenance of Michael Phelan, the Father of Billiards, ought to loom up somewhere, though it is a Brunswick & Balke tournament.

The most interesting player in the affair is the Chicago boy, Schaefer. He is very careless, and provokes his friends often by the strangest and most unaccountable misses; but while any one else is making one shot he scores a dozen; there is not a particle of hesitation in his play, and at times he wields a magic cue that seems to govern the balls as the magnet does a needle. Thus far in the series of games he has afforded more excitement, and earned more applause, and made the biggest average of any player of them all.

Joe Dion seems to be thoroughly himself again. After the death of his brother Cyrille he shut himself up, and for over a year his friends were very anxious about his condition. He took no interest in any of his old pursuits, and he was thought to be out of the ring for good and all. However, he seems to have emerged from his shell with much of his old fire, and the biggest run of the tournament—45—belongs to his record.

Sexton is another brilliant player, and the game of a man named Gallagher has been much admired; but little Chris. Schaefer as an exhibition is by far the most interesting, and now that the encounters are tapering down to contests between these curious rulers of the globe it is very exciting, and Tammany Hall is nightly packed.

A DESERTED WOMAN.

Among first-night audiences can often be seen two stout, jolly-faced women, who, unattended, seem to be having a very good time, though why one of them has the heart to live is quite beyond me to tell; and this one is Mrs. Agnes Boucicault, and the other her friend who used to be an opera singer.

Mrs. Boucicault has been the mother of five children. The oldest boy, Willie, met a dreadful death in a railway accident several years ago, and she was nearly distracted at his loss: [illegible] of all her children she must think [illegible] greater satisfaction of the one who is in his grave. The eldest daughter married an English actor named Clayton, about the time when the affairs of Dion and Agnes became the property of the lawyers and the public. This [illegible] Eve, espoused the cause of her father, and when her first child was born, though her mother was in a neighboring street, they never met. It would seem to the ordinary mind that at such a time the heart of a daughter would turn to her own mother when experience taught her a mother's suffering and love; but the Boucicault mind is not the ordinary mind, and so Agnes lost her oldest daughter. The only surviving son is the most consummate piece of antiquity ever made in the form of a little boy. He has actually been in this breathing world about twenty-four years, but he's every day as old as his father in manners and habits. Naturally these two gravitate together. Dion is in delicate health and can't knock round like a boy, but just where Dion leaves off Dot begins. Mr. Boucicault père will dine with Mademoiselle in the afternoon, and Dot have her out to supper in the evening—a program that keeps the favorit of the day in the best of spirits.

Thus bereft by grim death and fast life of three of her children, Agnes Boucicault clung to the two youngest, Patrice and Nina, with threefold love; but what could she hope? They had the same father, and in a fatal hour she took them from school and brought them over to visit him in America. They were lost. I saw them the day after their arrival, and gave Agnes six months to see them go the way of the other two. Sure enough; their father goes to London; the girls rush to him; he puts them on the stage; he gives them a jolly time, and Agnes, deserted by every child she has brought into the world, stops here in New York and prosecutes lawsuits.

This week she has, with the leave of Judge Donahue, begun another amended complaint, differing from the old one only in having more strength. It seems she has discovered new evidence that leads her to believe she is more married to, and worse deceived by, Dion than she thought before.

She should bring a suit before the Court of Heaven to regain her children's love and a little comfort for her declining years, though probably it would go the way of the other Superior Court suits—against her. She might get a verdict in her favor, but find that there were no effects to serve upon.

THE TALE OF A DRESS.

Talking about law, I think a prominent and esteemed limb of that profession who lately ran for office executed about as neat a piece of work some time ago as was ever heard of.

I have a lady acquaintance who had the misfortune to be in Paris when her husband died in New York—a man whose name was a household word here. He counted this lawyer among his many friends, and when the widow returned the lawyer made a visit of condolence. In the course of conversation he offered his services to her in a legal capacity, but she mentioned a firm of lawyers who had always attended to her business affairs, and thanked the kind friend of her dead husband.

A few weeks after the lawyer again called and gave her some information concerning the estate (that was discovered afterward to be untrue by the other lawyers). During this interview attention was turned to a magnificent costume lying on a sofa, and the widow told the gentleman that she had sold several Worth suits which she had brought over to a dressmaker here, as in her widows' weeds she could have no use for such a wardrobe in many years, perhaps never again. Then the man asked the price of the robe on the sofa. It had cost in Paris at Worth's establishment $500. It was a reception dress of heliotrope-colored velvet, pink satin, and Duchesse lace. It had never been worn, and the lawyer offered the lady $250 for it, and the lawyer rang the bell and had a messenger take it directly up to his house on —— street.

The widow was not quite satisfied with her transaction, as a friend had half promised to take it for $300, but then it seemed to please Mr. —— so that she thought it was best to gratify the fancy he had taken to her beautiful gown.

Ten days after she (having heard nothing from the lawyer) sent him a reminder of the debt, and asked if convenient to hear from him during the week. Sure enough she did. She got a bill for legal advice for just $250, and it's safe to say there was not a more astonished and angry black bombazine crêpe trimmed widow on the Island of Manhattan.

She bounced in to see him next day at his office, and when confronted by the indignant woman he acknowledged (but not before a witness) that he had not been called upon to give any advice, and promised to pay when a certain case was settled. That case has come to an end, but the widow don't see any dividend of the spoils coming her way. But she did read in a society paper of some swell wedding or reception at which Mrs. —— wore a costume of heliotrope velvet and rose-colored satin and Duchesse lace. So she knows her dress is not lost to everybody as it is to her.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S CLOTHES.

Now, if I am anything, I am a sticker-up for my own sex. No downtrodden woman for me; but justice demands a reply to a quotation in last Sunday's TRIBUNE. It's a rather ambiguously headed extract from a "New York letter," and gave the cost of a man's get-up; the whole sum (including a watch, which is a lifetime possession) amounts to $500; and this letter-writer thinks it an awful showing up of the extravagance of man. She don't stop to reckon in the fact that one business-suit and one dress-suit and another suit for between occasions, the same old watch, the one ring, the one cane, and a couple of hats make up the poor man's wardrobe. What woman is there running herself on two hats and three suits of clothes, a dozen collars, and five or six neckties?

Just as an experiment I asked of my morning callers to give me an inventory of the dry-goods they stood in. The first lady was a neighbor; her husband is a prosperous manufacturer of fringes and trimmings. She had on her "second best." For this winter she has a fur-lined, fur-trimmed silk dolman costing $300, and the seal sack she wore cost last fall $300; her hat was a $25 plush beaver with feathers, and she has four others ranging from $15 to $40; her dress cost her $125—just a street costume of plush and cashmere; husband made the fringe and passementerie, or it would have been $60 more; boots (made to order) $9, gloves $2, underclothes $25. She has of course a dozen changes, the $25 lot being among the cheapest. Her earrings were $650, two rings $400, bracelets $50, watch and chain $250, bar pin with eight diamonds $250; she has five times as much at home in the way of jewelry, and she has certainly a dozen dresses, some of them costing as much as $200 and $300.

The next female friend was a nice old lady, 60 years of age, not rich, but well-to-do. She had on a camel's hair shawl that she paid Pa Hilton $600 for; she had an embossed velvet and satin costume that she paid the firm of Moskomtz & Taylor $300 for; she had a sable muff that cost $60; her boots, gloves, and underclothes certainly were worth $60 more; her hat she paid Prince $35 for, and her jewelry was cheap at $1,000.

This old lady can go out every day in the week dressed as richly and not wear the same things twice (outside of jewelry).

I began by this time to think the $500 man a very cheap institution, when in dropped a business-woman as a stand-off for the business-man. She came to collect a bill; she keeps a prosperous stationery-shop, and had on the clothes she wears for common. I got out of her a very particular account of her fixings: Hat (made it herself), had two $10 feathers on it; she thought the other materials were about $5. So hat $25; two braids hair, $30 apiece, and a pair of earrings she paid $200 for—three small diamonds in each. My stationer's head cost her $285. Her seal sack was $300; her muff $25; her dress $50; her watch $100; her other jewelry $400; her gloves, boots, underclothes $40; a lace tie $10; her umbrella and a handsome sachel $10 more.

Here were three representative women, and their outfits were none of them the Sunday-go-to-meeting best of either one—and the manufacturer's wife cost $2,086, the nice old lady $2,155, and my enterprising young business woman $1,290. Of course there are plenty of women who have not $25 worth of clothing on them, and there are just as many men who, with a $15 suit of clothes and $3 shoes and a $2 hat, think they are dressed to death.

The lady who groaned in a letter from New York about man's expensive belongings took up a well-to-do business-man as her example. I give the wife of one, the mother of one, and a business-woman as a reply, assuring my friend that the women of New York are away ahead of the men in extravagance of wardrobe, that matinée tickets, the everlasting lunches, new things for the complexion, and the confounded doctors that seem indispensable attachments to nine women out of ten, more than balance the cigars and drinks of the weaker sex.
M. H. F.

FATE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Meet—
Greet.
Winning—
Sinning.
Time flies—
Hope dies.
Wedding-bells—
Funeral-knells.
Time sweeps on—
Hope is gone.
Love so cherished,
How soon perished!
An infant's gentle breath—
A mother's early death.
O the wo of passion's sway!
O the dreams that pass away!
All that makes life worth our living
Robs the soul of youth in giving,
Ends the day in silent tears—
Lengthen hours to dragging years.
One for life and love today—
One for death, a thing of clay.
A life, a death, a birth—
A nameless child on earth.
How soon love dies!
How swift time flies!
A touch of hands,
Dissevered bands—
Broken plights,
Weary sights—
Deceiving,
Grieving—
Unwed,
Dead!

AVIS GRAY.
HURRICANE HALL, Nov. 23, 1881.

FRED DOUGLASS.

His Own Story of His Escape from Slavery.

The Flight from Baltimore to New Bedford, Mass.

How Mr. Douglass Acquired the Name He Now Bears.

Not Allowed to Follow His Trade, He Became a Common Laborer.

His Persevering Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties.

The Century.

In the first narrative of my experience in Slavery, written nearly forty years ago, and in various writings since, I have given the public what I considered very good reasons for withholding the manner of my escape. In substance these reasons were, first, that such publication at any time during the existence of Slavery might be used by the master against the slave, and prevent the future escape of any who might adopt the same means that I did. The second reason was, if possible, still more binding to silence: the publication of details would certainly have put in peril the persons and property of those who assisted. Murder itself was not more sternly and certainly punished in the State of Maryland than that of aiding and abetting the escape of a slave. Many colored men, for no other crime than that of giving aid to a fugitive slave, have, like Charles T. Torrey, perished in prison. The abolition of Slavery in my native State and throughout the country, and the lapse of time, render the caution hitherto observed no longer necessary. But, even since the abolition of Slavery, I have sometimes thought it well enough to baffle curiosity by saying that, while Slavery existed, there were good reasons for not telling the manner of my escape, and, since Slavery had ceased to exist, there was no reason for telling it. I shall now, however, cease to avail myself of this formula, and, as far as I can endeavor to

SATISFY THIS VERY NATURAL CURIOSITY.

I should, perhaps, have yielded to that feeling sooner had there been anything heroic or thrilling in the incidents connected with my escape, for I am sorry to say that I have nothing of that sort to tell; and yet the courage that could risk betrayal, and the bravery which was ready to encounter death, if need be, in pursuit of freedom, were essential features in the undertaking. My success was due to address rather than courage, to good-luck rather than bravery. My means of escape were provided for me by the very men who were making laws to hold and bind me more securely in slavery.

It was the custom in the State of Maryland to require the free colored people to have what were called free papers. These instruments they were required to renew very often, and, by charging a fee for this writing, considerable sums from time to time were collected by the State. In these papers the name, age, color, hight, and form of the freeman were described, together with any scars or other marks upon his person which could assist in his identification. This device in some measure defeated itself—since more than one man could be found to answer the same general description. Hence many slaves could escape by

PERSONATING THE OWNER OF ONE SET OF PAPERS;

and this was often done as follows: A slave, nearly or sufficiently answering the description set forth in the papers, would borrow or hire them till by means of them he could escape to a free State, and then, by mail or otherwise, would return them to the owner. The operation was a hazardous one for the lender as well as for the borrower. A failure on the part of the fugitive to send back the papers would imperil his benefactor; and the discovery of the papers in possession of the wrong man would imperil both the fugitive and his friend. It was, therefore, an act of supreme trust on the part of a freeman of color thus to put in jeopardy his own liberty that another might be free. It was, however, not unfrequently bravely done, and was seldom discovered. I was not so fortunate as to resemble any of my free acquaintances sufficiently to answer the description of their papers. But I had one friend—a sailor—who owned a sailor's protection, which answered somewhat the purpose of free papers—describing his person, and certifying to the fact that he was a free American sailor. The instrument had at its head the American eagle, which gave it the appearance at once of an authorized document. This protection, when in my hands did not describe its bearer very accurately. Indeed it called for a man much darker than myself, and close examination of it would have caused my arrest at the start.

In order to avoid this fatal scrutiny on the part of railroad officials, I arranged with Isaac Rolls, a Baltimore hackman, to bring my baggage to the Philadelphia train

JUST ON THE MOMENT OF STARTING,

and jumped upon the car myself when the train was in motion. Had I gone into the station and offered to purchase a ticket, I should have been instantly and carefully examined, and undoubtedly arrested. In choosing this plan I considered the jostle of the train, and the natural haste of the conductor in a train crowded with passengers, and relied upon my skill and address in playing the sailor, as described in my protection, to do the rest. One element in my favor was the kind feeling which prevailed in Baltimore and other seaports at the time toward "those who go down to the sea in ships." "Free trade and sailors' rights" just then expressed the sentiment of the country. In my clothing I was rigged out in sailor style. I had on a red shirt and a tarpaulin hat, and a black cravat tied in sailor fashion carelessly and loosely about my neck. My knowledge of ships and sailor's talk came much to my assistance, for I knew a ship from stem to stern, and from keelson to cross-trees, and could talk sailor like an "old salt." I was well on the way to Havre de Grace before the conductor came into the negro car to collect tickets and examine the papers of his black passengers. This was

A CRITICAL MOMENT

in the drama. My whole future depended upon the decision of this conductor. Agitated though I was while this ceremony was proceeding, still, externally at least, I was apparently calm and self-possessed. He went on with his duty—examining several colored passengers before reaching me. He was somewhat harsh in tone and peremptory in manner until he reached me, when, strange enough, and to my surprise and relief, his whole manner changed. Seeing that I did not readily produce my free papers, as the other colored persons in the car had done, he said to me, in friendly contrast with his bearing toward the others:

"I suppose you have your free papers?"

To which I answered:

"No, sir; I never carry my free papers to sea with me."

"But you have something to show that you are a freeman, haven't you?"

"Yes, sir," I answered; "I have a paper with the American eagle on it, and that will carry me around the world."

With this I drew from my deep sailor's pocket my seaman's protection, as before described. The merest glance at the paper satisfied him, and he took my fare and went on about his business. This moment of time was

ONE OF THE MOST ANXIOUS

I ever experienced. Had the conductor looked closely at the paper he could not have failed to discover that it called for a very different-looking person from myself, and in that case it would have been his duty to arrest me on the instant, and send me back to Baltimore from the first station. When he left me with the assurance that I was all right, though much relieved, I realized that I was still in great danger; I was still in Maryland, and subject to arrest at any moment. I saw on the train several persons who would have known me in any other clothes; and I feared they might recognize me, even in my sailor "rig," and report me to the conductor, who would then subject me to a closer examination, which I knew well would be fatal to me.

Though I was not a murderer fleeing from justice, I felt perhaps quite as miserable as such a criminal. The train was moving at a very high rate of speed for that epoch of railroad-travel, but to my anxious mind it was moving far too slowly. Minutes were hours, and hours were days, during this part of my flight. After Maryland, I was to pass through Delaware—another slave State, where slave-catchers generally awaited their prey; for it was not in the interior of the State, but on its borders, that these human hounds were most vigilant and active. The border-lines between Slavery and Freedom were the

DANGEROUS ONES FOR THE FUGITIVES.

The heart of no fox or deer, with hungry hounds on his trail in full chase, could have beaten more anxiously or noisily than did mine from the time I left Baltimore till I reached Philadelphia. The passage of the Susquehanna River at Havre de Grace was at that time made by ferryboat, on board of which I met a young colored man by the name of Nichols, who came very near betraying me. He was a "hand" on the boat; but, instead of minding his business, he insisted upon knowing me, and asking me dangerous questions as to where I was going, when I was coming back, etc. I got away from my old and inconvenient acquaintance as soon as I could decently do so, and went to another part of the boat. Once across the river, I encountered a new danger. Only a few days before I had been at work on a revenue-cutter in Mr. Price's shipyard in Baltimore, under the care of Capt. McGowan. On the meeting at this point of the two trains, the one going south stopped on the track just opposite to the one going north, and it so happened that this Capt. McGowan sat at a window where he could see me very distinctly, and would certainly have recognized me had he looked at me but for a second. Fortunately, in the hurry of the moment, he did not see me; and the trains soon passed each other on their respective ways. But this was

NOT MY ONLY HAIRBREADTH ESCAPE.

A German blacksmith whom I knew well was on the train with me, and looked at me very intently, as if he thought he had seen me somewhere before in his travels. I really believe he knew me, but had no heart to betray me. At any rate, he saw me escaping, and held his peace.

The last point of imminent danger, and the one I dreaded most, was Wilmington. Here we left the train and took the steamboat for Philadelphia. In making the change here I again apprehended arrest; but no one disturbed me, and I was soon on the broad and beautiful Delaware, speeding away to the Quaker City. On reaching Philadelphia in the afternoon I inquired of a colored man how I could get on to New York. He directed me to the William street depot, and thither I went, taking the train that night. I reached New York Tuesday morning, having completed the journey in less than twenty-four hours.

My free life began on the 3d of September, 1838. On the morning of the 4th of that month, after an anxious and most perilous, but safe, journey, I found myself in the big City of New York,

A FREE MAN—

one more added to the mighty throng which, like the confused waves of the troubled sea, surged to and fro between the lofty walls of Broadway. Though dazzled with the wonders which met me on every hand, my thoughts could not be much withdrawn from my strange situation. For the moment the dreams of my youth and the hopes of my manhood were completely fulfilled. The bonds that had held me to "old master" were broken. No man now had a right to call me his slave or assert mastery over me. I was in the rough-and-tumble of an outdoor world, to take my chance with the rest of its busy number. I have often been asked how I felt when first I found myself on free soil. There is scarcely anything in my experience about which I could not give a more satisfactory answer. A new world had opened upon me. If life is more than breath, and the "quick round of blood," I lived more in that one day than in a year of my slave-life. It was a time of joyous excitement which words can but tamely describe. In a letter written to a friend soon after reaching New York, I said: "I felt as one might feel upon escape from a den of hungry lions." Anguish and grief, like darkness and rain, may be depicted; but gladness and joy, like the rainbow,

DEFY THE SKILL OF PEN OR PENCIL.

During ten or fifteen years I had been, as it were, dragging a heavy chain which no strength of mine could break; I was not only a slave, but a slave for life. I might become a husband, a father, an aged man; but through all, from birth to death, from the cradle to the grave, I had felt myself doomed. All efforts I had previously made to secure my freedom had not only failed, but had seemed only to rivet my fetters the more firmly, and to render my escape more difficult. Baffled, entangled, and discouraged, I had at times asked myself the question, May not my condition after all be God's work, and ordered for a wise purpose? And, if so, is not submission my duty? A contest had, in fact, been going on in my mind for a long time between the clear consciousness of right and the plausible makeshifts of theology and superstition. The one held me an abject slave—a prisoner for life, punished for some transgression in which I had no lot nor part; and the other counseled me to manly endeavor to secure my freedom. This contest was now ended; my chains were broken, and the victory brought me unspeakable joy.

BUT MY GLADNESS WAS SHORT-LIVED,

for I was not yet out of the reach and power of the slaveholders. I soon found that New York was not quite so free or so safe a refuge as I had supposed, and a sense of loneliness and insecurity again oppressed me most sadly. I chanced to meet on the street, a few hours after my landing, a fugitive slave whom I had once known well in Slavery. The information received from him alarmed me. The fugitive in question was known in Baltimore as "Allender's Jake," but in New York he wore the more respectable name of "William Dixon." Jake, in law, was the property of Dr. Allender; and Tolly Allender, the son of the Doctor, had once made an effort to recapture *Mr. Dixon*, but had failed for want of evidence to support his claim. Jake told me the circumstances of this attempt, and how narrowly he escaped being sent back to slavery and torture. He told me that New York was then full of Southerners returning from the Northern watering-places; that the colored people of New York were not to be trusted; that there were hired men of my own color who would betray me for a few dollars; that there were hired men ever on the lookout for fugitives; that I must

TRUST NO MAN WITH MY SECRET;

that I must not think of going either upon the wharves or into any colored boarding-house, for all such places were closely watched; that he was himself unable to help me; and, in fact, he seemed while speaking to me to fear lest I myself might be a spy and a betrayer. Under this apprehension, as I suppose, he showed signs of wishing to be rid of me, and with whitewash-brush in hand, in search of work, he soon disappeared.

This picture, given by poor "Jake," of New York, was a damper to my enthusiasm. My little store of money would soon be exhausted, and, since it would be unsafe for me to go on the wharves for work, and I had no introductions elsewhere, the prospect for me was far from cheerful. I saw the wisdom of keeping away from the shipyards; for, if pursued, as I felt certain I should be, Mr. Auld, my "master," would naturally seek me there among the calkers. Every door seemed closed against me. I was in the midst of an ocean of my fellow-men, and yet a perfect stranger to every one. I was without home, without acquaintance, without money, without credit, without work, and without any definit knowledge as to what course to take, or where to look for succor. In such an extremity, a man had something besides his new-born freedom to think of. While wandering about the streets of New York, and lodging at least one night among the barrels on one of the wharves, I was indeed free—from Slavery, but

FREE FROM FOOD AND SHELTER AS WELL.

I kept my secret to myself as long as I could, but I was compelled at last to seek some one who would befriend me without taking advantage of my destitution to betray me. Such a person I found in a sailor named Stuart, a warm-hearted and generous fellow, who, from his humble home on Centre street, saw me standing on the opposite sidewalk, near the Tombs Prison. As he approached me, I ventured a remark to him which at once enlisted his interest in me. He took me to his home to spend the night, and in the morning went with me to Mr. David Ruggles, the Secretary of the New York Vigilance Committee, a coworker with Isaac T. Hopper, Lewis and Arthur Tappan, Theodore S. Wright, Samuel Cornish, Thomas Downing, Philip A. Bell, and other true men of their time. All these (save Mr. Bell, who still lives, and is editor and publisher of a paper called the *Elevator* in San Francisco) have finished their work on earth. Once in the hands of these brave and wise men, I felt comparatively safe. With Mr. Ruggles, on the corner of Lispenard and Church streets, I was hidden several days, during which time my intended wife came on from Baltimore at my call, to share the burdens of life with me. She was a free woman, and came at once on getting the good news of my safety. We were married by the Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, then a well-known and respected Presbyterian minister. I had no money with which to pay the marriage fee, but he seemed well pleased with our thanks.

Mr. Ruggles was the first officer on the "Underground Railroad" whom I met after coming North, and was, indeed, the only one with whom I had anything to do till I became such an officer myself. Learning that my trade was that of a calker, he promptly decided that the best place for me was

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

He told me that many ships for whaling voyages were fitted out there, and that I might there find work at my trade and make a good living. So, on the day of the marriage-ceremony, we took our little luggage to the steamer John W. Richmond, which at that time was one of the line running between New York and Newport, R.I. Forty-three years ago colored travelers were not permitted in the cabin nor allowed abaft the paddle-wheels of a steam vessel. They were compelled, whatever the weather might be—whether cold or hot, wet or dry—to spend the night on deck. Unjust as this regulation was, it did not trouble us much; we had fared much harder before. We arrived at Newport the next morning, and soon after an old-fashioned stage-coach, with "New Bedford" in large yellow letters on its sides, came down to the wharf. I had not money enough to pay our fare, and stood hesitating what to do. Fortunately for us, there were two Quaker gentlemen who were about to take passage on the stage—Friends William C. Taber and Joseph Ricketson—who at once discerned our true situation, and in a peculiarly quiet way, addressing me, Mr. Taber said:

"THEE GET IN."

I never obeyed an order with more alacrity, and we were soon on our way to our new home. When we reached "Stone Bridge" the passengers alighted for breakfast, and paid their fares to the driver. We took no breakfast, and, when asked for our fares, I told the driver I would make it right with him when we reached New Bedford. I expected some objection to this on his part, but he made none. When, however, we reached New Bedford, he took our baggage, including three music-books—two of them collections by Dyer, and one by Shaw—and held them until I was able to redeem them by paying to him the amount due for our rides. This was soon done, for Mr. Nathan Johnson not only received me kindly and hospitably, but, on being informed about our baggage, at once loaned me the $2 with which to square accounts with the stage-driver. Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Johnson reached a good old age, and now rest from their labors. I am under many grateful obligations to them. They not only "took me in when a stranger" and "fed and clothed me when hungry," but taught me how to make an honest living. Thus, in a fortnight after my flight from Maryland, I was safe in New Bedford, a citizen of the

GRAND OLD COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Once initiated into my new life of freedom, and assured by Mr. Johnson that I need not fear recapture in that city, a comparatively unimportant question arose as to the name by which I should be known thereafter in my new relation as a free man. The name given me by my dear mother was no less pretentious and long than Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey. I had, however, while living in Maryland, dispensed with the Augustus Washington, and retained only Frederick Bailey. Between Baltimore and New Bedford, the better to conceal myself from the slave-hunters, I had parted with Bailey and called myself Johnson; but in New Bedford I found that the Johnson family was already so numerous as to cause some confusion in distinguishing them, hence a change in this name seemed desirable. Nathan Johnson, mine host, placed great emphasis upon this necessity, and wished me to allow him to select a name for me. I consented, and he called me by my present name—the one by which I have been known for three-and-forty years—

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Mr. Johnson had just been reading "The Lady of the Lake," and so pleased was he with its great character that he wished me to bear his name. Since reading that charming poem myself, I have often thought that, considering the noble hospitality and manly character of Nathan Johnson—black man though he was—he, far more than I, illustrated the virtues of the Douglas of Scotland. Sure am I that, if any slave-catcher had entered his domicile with a view to my recapture, Johnson would have shown himself like him of the "stalwart hand."

The reader may be surprised at the impressions I had in some way conceived of the social and material condition of the people at the North. I had no proper idea of the wealth, refinement, enterprise, and high civilization of this section of the country. My "Columbian Orator"—almost my only book—had done nothing to enlighten me concerning Northern society. I had been taught that Slavery was the bottom fact of all wealth. With this foundation idea, I came naturally to the conclusion that poverty must be the general condition of the people of the free States. In the country from which I came, a white man holding no slaves was usually an ignorant and poverty-stricken man, and men of this class were contemptuously called

"POOR WHITE TRASH."

Hence I supposed that, since the non-slaveholders at the South were ignorant, poor, and degraded as a class, the non-slaveholders at the North must be in a similar condition. I could have landed in no part of the United States where I should have found a

MORE STRIKING AND GRATIFYING CONTRAST,

not only to life generally in the South, but in the condition of the colored people there, than in New Bedford. I was amazed when Mr. Johnson told me that there was nothing in the laws or Constitution of Massachusetts that would prevent a colored man from being Governor of the State, if the people should see fit to elect him. There, too, the black man's children attended the public schools with the white man's children, and apparently with no objection from any quarter. To impress me with my security from recapture and return to slavery, Mr. Johnson assured me that no slaveholder could take a slave out of New Bedford; that there were men there who would lay down their lives to save me from such a fate.

The fifth day after my arrival, I put on the clothes of a common laborer, and went upon the wharves in search of work. On my way down Union street I saw a large pile of coal in front of the house of the Rev. Ephraim Peabody, the Unitarian minister. I went to the kitchen-door and asked the privilege of bringing in and putting away this coal. "What will you charge?" said the lady. "I will leave that to you, madam." "You may put it away," she said. I was not long in accomplishing the job, when the dear lady put into my hand

TWO SILVER HALF-DOLLARS.

To understand the emotion which swelled my heart as I clasped this money, realizing that I had no master who could take it from me—*that it was mine—that my hands were my own*, and could earn more of the precious coin—one must have been in some sense himself a slave. My next job was stowing a sloop at Uncle Gid Howland's wharf with a cargo of oil for New York. I was not only a freeman, but a free workingman, and no "master" stood ready at the end of the week to seize my hard earnings.

The season was growing late and work was plenty. Ships were being fitted out for whaling, and much wood was used in storing them. The sawing this wood was considered a good job. With the help of old Friend Johnson (blessings on his memory) I got a saw and "buck," and went at it. When I went into a store to buy a cord with which to brace up my saw in the frame, I asked for a "fip's" worth of cord. The man behind the counter looked rather sharply at me, and said with equal sharpness, "You don't belong about here." I was alarmed, and thought I had betrayed myself. A fip in Maryland was six and a quarter cents, called fourpence in Massachusetts. But no harm came from the "fi'penny bit" blunder, and I confidently and cheerfully went to work with my saw and buck. It was new business to me; but I never did better work, or more of it, in the same space of time on the plantation for Covey, the negro-breaker, than I did for myself in these earliest years of my freedom.

Notwithstanding the just and humane sentiment of New Bedford three-and-forty years ago, the place was

NOT ENTIRELY FREE FROM RACE AND COLOR PREJUDICE.

The good influence of the Roaches, Rodmans, Arnolds, Grinnells, and Robesons did not pervade all classes of its people. The test of the real civilization of the community came when I applied for work at my trade, and then my repulse was emphatic and decisive. It so happened that Mr. Rodney French, a wealthy and enterprising citizen, distinguished as an Anti-Slavery man, was fitting out a vessel for a whaling voyage, upon which there was a heavy job of calking and coppering to be done. I had some skill in both branches, and applied to Mr. French for work. He, generous man that he was, told me he would employ me, and I might go at once to the vessel. I obeyed him, but upon reaching the floatstage, where other calkers were at work, I was told that every white man would leave the ship, in her unfinished condition, if I struck a blow at my trade upon her. This uncivil, inhuman, and selfish treatment was not so shocking and scandalous in my eyes at the time as it now appears to me. Slavery had inured me to hardships that made ordinary trouble sit lightly upon me. Could I have worked at my trade I could have earned $2 a day, but as a common laborer I received but $1. The difference was of great importance to me; but, if I could not get $2, I was glad to get $1, and so I went to work for Mr. French

AS A COMMON LABORER.

The consciousness that I was free—no longer a slave—kept me cheerful under this and many similar proscriptions which I was destined to meet in New Bedford and elsewhere on the free soil of Massachusetts. For instance, though colored children attended the schools, and were treated kindly by their teachers, the New Bedford Lyceum refused, till several years after my residence in that city, to allow any colored person to attend the lectures delivered in its hall. Not until such men as Charles Sumner, Theodore Parker, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Horace Mann refused to lecture in their course while there was such a restriction, was it abandoned.

Becoming satisfied that I could not rely on my trade in New Bedford to give me a living, I prepared myself to do any kind of work that came to hand. I sawed wood, shoveled coal, dug cellars, moved rubbish from back yards, worked on the wharves, loaded and unloaded vessels, and scoured their cabins.

I afterward got steady work at the brass foundry owned by Mr. Richmond. My duty here was to blow the bellows, swing the crane, and empty the flasks in which castings were made; and at times this was hot and heavy work. The articles produced here were mostly for ship-work, and in the busy season the foundry was in operation night and day. I have often worked two nights and every working day of the week. My foreman, Mr. Cobb, was a good man, and more than once protected me from abuse that one or more of the hands was disposed to throw upon me. While in this situation I had little time for mental improvement. Hard work, night and day, over a furnace hot enough to keep the metal running like water, was more favorable to action than thought; yet here I often

NAILED A NEWSPAPER TO THE POST NEAR MY BELLOWS,

and read while I was performing the up-and-down motion of the heavy beam by which the bellows was inflated and discharged. It was the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties: and I look back to it now, after so many years, with some complacency and a little wonder that I could have been so earnest and persevering in any pursuit other than for my daily bread. I certainly saw nothing in the conduct of those around to inspire me with such interest: they were all devoted exclusively to what their hands found to do. I am glad to be able to say that, during my engagement in this foundry, no complaint was ever made against me that I did not do my work, and do it well. The bellows which I worked by main strength was, after I left, moved by a steam-engine.

HORSE-BLANKETS.

The Garfield Manufacturing Company, 55, 57, 59, and 61 Washington street, are offering their entire line of horse-blankets at retail. Odd sizes made to order. Save your money and buy at the factory.

Just What the Public Thinks.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

The star-route trials ought to be pressed or dropped, one or the other. The public is in no mood for trifling, and public justice will not permit it if the public was complaisant. The circumstantial case against the ring shows that money was stolen. If the prosecution cannot show who stole it, let the lawyers say so; if it can, let the lawyers prove it. Deferring cases in this city and adjourning them in Washington has a wrong look. President Arthur owes it to himself and to his Administration that the prima-facie case is pressed to the utmost against the ring until the case breaks down, if at all, in open court after a fair trial, a sharp prosecution, and justice without fear or favor.

THE TURF.

American Entries in Important English Races Next Year.

Gerald Already a Strong Second Favorit for the Epsom Derby.

Death of Mr. A. W. Richmond—Notes and Gossip of the Road and Stable.

THE AMERICANS ABROAD.

The extraordinary success achieved by the American horses in England during the past season has interested to a far greater degree than before the people of this country in the achievements of their representatives abroad. Thirty odd years ago the veteran turfman, Mr. Richard Ten Broeck, took with him to England three or four first-class American horses, the most celebrated perhaps being Stark and Prioress. Both performed well over the British courses, and Prioress landed a great stake for her backers by winning the Cesarewitch—which race was won this year by Mr. Keene's great colt Foxhall, who "spread-eagled" his field in a manner that caused the audience to wonder what kind of three-year-olds that Americans could raise. They had seen Parole, an aged horse, win all the important handicaps two years ago, and had then said that his success was a fluke; that when it came to weight-for-age races the superiority of the English thoroughbred over the American would be demonstrated in a manner that admitted of no argument. Early last spring when Foxhall won the Grand Prize of Paris, leading a good field home with ease after having made running from the fall of the flag, those who had decried the merits of American horses were not so sure about the correctness of their views. They consoled themselves, however, with the belief that when the Derby was run a very different state of affairs would be shown to exist. Many of the best English 3-year-olds they said, notably Peregrine, who defeated Iroquois by a neck for the Two Thousand Guineas, had not started in the French race. When the Derby was run Iroquois beat Peregrine and a dozen others with ease. The critics then discovered for the first time that the English 3-year-olds of 1881 were a very poor lot indeed, this being the only way in which they could explain the victories of the American colts in a manner satisfactory to the British public.

When it came to the St. Leger, the Cesarewitch, and the Cambridgeshire they said, races in which the best horses of all ages were to start, and in which winners of important 3-year-old events were paralyzed by heavy weights, the real merits of the Americans would be shown. So strong was the belief in the superiority of the English horses, especially those of 4 years old and upwards, that the odds against Iroquois for the St. Leger were kept at high figures up to the moment of starting. Under ordinary circumstances a Derby winner who trains on should start a favorit over the field for the St. Leger. But in the case of Iroquois three to one was freely offered against him after the numbers had been displayed, and the odds would have been still greater had it not been for the presence of Mr. Theodore Walton, "the American plunger," who bet the English bookmakers to a standstill. Iroquois won the race easily enough, and the critics then discovered that if Bend Or, the winner of last year's Derby, had been among the starters the result would have been reversed.

Next came the Cesarewitch, and in this event Foxhall was named to start. Beginning at 100 to 10, the odds against him gradually decreased, owing to the active support of Mr. Walton and other Americans, but even on the day of the race, 15 to 1 was readily obtainable against him. He fairly ran away from all the others, and finished first by a dozen lengths in a canter.

The next important event for which he was named was the Cambridgeshire, and, as he was obliged to take up a penalty of fourteen pounds for winning the Cesarewitch, it was generally supposed that he would not be started. But twice in the history of the race had it been won by a 3-year-old, and in both instances the weight carried was less than 110 pounds. Foxhall started with 112 pounds in the Cesarewitch, which would make his weight in the Cambridgeshire 126 pounds. No horse of any age with anything like this weight on his back had ever won the race, the best previous performance having been that of Lanercost, an aged horse, who managed to get home first, nearly forty years ago, with 121 pounds up. Another reason why Foxhall could not win the Cambridgeshire, according to the English critics, was, that with the single exception of Rosebery, in 1876, no animal had ever succeeded in carrying off the double event. After having decided that Foxhall would not start in the Cambridgeshire, and that if he did it would be impossible for him to win, the English bookmakers proceeded to lay their money against him in the most lavish manner. Their feelings when the horse not only started, but won, can be better imagined than described. It was then, and only then, that the English papers were willing to admit that Foxhall was the greatest 3-year-old ever seen, and the London *Morning Post* describes him as "the horse of a century."

The extraordinary successes of Foxhall and Iroquois completely changed the views of Englishmen regarding American horses, and when the 2-year-old colt Gerald arrived at Newmarket a few weeks ago he was promptly hailed as the possible winner of next year's Derby, while on this side of the water he had not been regarded as superior to Sachem, Wyoming, and one or two other colts of his age.

As the nominations for the principal English events closed recently, and the list of entries has just reached this country, THE TRIBUNE presents herewith the names of the American horses engaged.

At the Newmarket first spring meeting Mr. Lorillard has Comanche, Winnebago, and Clare in the first spring Two-Year-Old Stakes, and these three and Massasoit in the second spring Two-Year-Old Stakes. These four colts are also named in the Exeter Stakes, to be run at the Newmarket July meeting—all three of these events being for 2-year-olds. In the Summer Cup at the Newmarket July meeting, Mr. Keene's Golden Gate is entered. At the Newmarket first October meeting, in the Hopeful Stakes, Mr. Keene has the brother to Foxhall, a bay colt by Virgil out of Lark, and a bay colt by King Alfonso out of Zephyr. Mr. Lorillard's entries in this race are Clare, Wenonah, Massasoit, and Comanche. Mr. Keene has a bay colt by King Alfonso, dam Crucifix, in the Rutland Stakes, and Mr. Lorillard's entries in the same event are Massasoit, Comanche, Winnebago, and Clare. In the first October Two-Year Old Stakes, Mr. Keene has the King Alfonso-Zephyr colt, and a chestnut colt by Pat Malloy out of Amy Farley. Mr. Lorillard's nominations are Comanche, Clare, Wenonah, Winnebago, and Massasoit. All these events are for 2-year-olds.

At the Newmarket second October meeting Mr. Lorillard has Clare and Wenonah in a Post Sweepstakes for 2-year-old fillies. In the Clearwell Stakes for 2-year-olds Mr. Keene has entered Brother to Foxhall and the Virgil-Lark colt. Mr. Lorillard's entries are Winnebago, Massasoit, Kantaka, Siddartha, Clare, Wenonah, and Comanche. The same gentleman has Massasoit, Touch-Me-Not, and Wenonah in the Bedford Stakes for 2-year-olds. Mr. Keene's Romeo and Golden Gate are entered in the Select Stakes for 3-year-olds. In the Middle Park Plate, the great two-year old event of the year, Mr. Keene has named Brother to Foxhall, the King Alfonso Zephyr colt, and the Virgil-Lark colt. Mr. Lorillard has Winnebago, Massasoit, Camanche, Clare, Wenonah, Kantaka, Siddartha, and Touch-Me-Not in this race. In the great Challenge Stakes, for all ages, Mr. Keene has Brother to Foxhall, the Virgil-Lark colt, the Pat Malloy-Amy Farley colt, and Foxhall. Mr. Lorillard's entries are Gerald, Sachem, Massasoit, and Clare. In the Prendergast Stakes, for 2-year-olds, Mr. Keene has entered the Virgil-Lark colt, and Mr. Lorillard, Massasoit, Clare, Siddartha, Wenonah, and Touch-Me-Not.

At the Newmarket Houghton meeting in the Dewhurst Plate, for 2-year-olds, Mr. Keene has named Brother to Foxhall, the Virgil-Lark colt, and the King Alfonso-Crucifix colt, while Mr. Lorillard is represented by Winnebago, Massasoit, Kantaka, Siddartha, Comanche, and Clare. In the Cheveley Stakes, for 2-year-olds, Mr. Keene's entries are the King Alfonso-Zephyr colt and the Pat Malloy-Amy Farley colt. Mr. Lorillard has Winnebago, Kantaka, Wenonah, and Touch-Me-Not. In a Post Sweepstakes for 2-year-olds Mr. Lorillard has entered Kantaka, Siddartha, and Massasoit. Mr. Keene has the Pat Malloy-Amy Farley colt in the Houghton Stakes for 2-year-olds.

The entries of a large number of 2 and 3 year old races to be run in 1883 have also closed. They are the Two Thousand Guineas, 102 subscribers; the One Thousand Guineas, 71 subscribers; the Payne Stakes, 127 subscribers; the Midsummer Stakes, 29 subscribers; the St. Leger Stakes, 35 subscribers; the Newmarket Oaks, 64 subscribers; the Newmarket Derby, 66 subscribers; the Biennial Stakes, 62 subscribers; the New Stakes, 104 subscribers; the Prince of Wales Stakes, 77 subscribers; the Ascot Derby, 50 subscribers; the Hardwicke Stakes, 149 subscribers; the Drawing-Room Stakes, 39 subscribers; the Racing Stakes, 28 subscribers; the Nassau Stakes, 34 subscribers. In all these events the American stables are well represented.

TRACK TALK.

Kate Bennett, record 2:29¼, by Blue Bull, died recently of pink-eye.

Rippie, one of the best 3-year olds of last season, is reported broken down.

The bay filly Granium (sister to Gerald) will be bred to Falsetto.

Mother Hubbard, the dam of Aldine (record 2:28¾) died recently, aged 25 years.

Mr. J. W. Ford, of this city, has sold the pacer Wonderful, by Legal Tender, to Mr. John Kelly, of Chicago. Wonderful could beat 2:20 last season, and should improve with age.

Silvio, winner of the Epsom Derby in 1878, has been sold to a French nobleman for $35,000.

The pacer Ben Hamilton, record 2:16½, has been sold to Mr. A. J. Haws, of Johnstown, Pa., for $3,500.

Mary Anderson has been purchased by Mr. Wandell, of New York City. She is wintering at Monmouth Park.

Sumner Bros., of Gilson, Ill., have sold to Whitten Bros., of Wilmington, Ill., the 5-year old horse Renown for $2,000.

May Morning, the dam of the 4-year-old colt Pilgrim, recently sold for $13,000, has been bred to Smuggler.

The thoroughbred stallion Intruder, imported to this country in 1872 by Mr. Withers, and subsequently purchased of him by Gen. Richard Rowett, of Carlinville, Ill., has been sold to W. J. Neely, of Ottawa, Ill.

Mr. W. C. France has engaged "Old Man" Pettit to handle his stable of trotters, which includes Hattie Woodward, Alexander, and Enchantress, during the coming winter. In the spring these horses will be turned over to John Turner.

Mr. Alfred W. Richmond, one of the best-known gentlemen on the trotting turf, died at Atlantic City, N. J., last week. Mr. Richmond was a son of the late Dean Richmond, and was the owner of Hopeful and several other well-known trotters.

Several bets were made in New York last week on the Kentucky Derby. Runnymede, a colt belonging to the Dwyers, is the favorit, all bets on him being made with the condition that he starts, it not being certain that the Brooklyn stable will go South in the spring.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Driving Park will be held at the office, 116 Monroe street, at 2 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, Dec. 3, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may be brought before them.

Betting on the Epsom Derby has already begun. The first favorit is the bay colt Bruce, who has run in five important stakes this season without suffering defeat. Five to one is offered against Bruce. The American colt Gerald, owned by Mr. P. Lorillard, is second favorit, six to one being offered against him. Gerald ran successfully in this country last spring, and shortly after reaching Newmarket, ran second to Kermesse for the Middle Park Plate.

The famous young trotter Phil Thompson, whose 3-year-old record of 2:21 is the best, is being wintered at Harrodsburg, Ky., by Crit Davis, who drove the gelding when he made his record. Mr. Davis has also in charge the bay mare So-So, whose 2-year-old record of 2:31 was never beaten until the present season. In this connection it may be well to correct the statement made by the *Spirit of the Times* that So-So trotted the fastest two heats ever made by a 4-year-old in a race—2:17¼, 2:17¾. Maud S., in her race against Trinket at Chicago in 1880, trotted the first heat in 2:19 and the third in 2:13¾, the average being 2:16¼, she being 6 years old at that time.

KATHERINE'S KICK.

A Glimpse of "Olivette" in the Wild and Wayward Farandole—Stage Acrobatics.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

When the chorus is again reached, and the "Oho! Oho!" or something of that kind is intonated, everybody on the stage moves back until the rear line of the dancers is pressed against the last flat. All know that *Olivette* must now have room to throw herself around. The Lewis fling, as it is called, has made a national reputation for the pretty little flinger, and she knows enough not to neglect to impress her kick upon every audience before which she appears. While the chorus is being given she moves back with the other dancers, throwing her arms from right to left and left to right again, when the dancers come to a momentous stand-still. *Olivette* is seen posed in a lop-sided, Pisa-like attitude, with both arms and head inclining to the left. The chorus is repeated, and as the repetition begins the dancers turn themselves loose with *Olivette* in the van. "Oho," she sings, and swings to the left; "Oho" to the right, "Oho" to the left again, when out pops the left slipper, followed swiftly by the right ditto, and the toe of the latter foot-covering tumbles over the horizon of the orchestra leader's head and there is a confusion of embroidery, and white linen, and silk hose that fills the eye of the man in the parquet with a flash of joy and causes a warm still wind to roll in a breezeful way around his cardiacal region. "Oho," "Oho," and "Oho" again, with more body throwing, and this time the elevation of the toe of the left slipper above the line of vision, just a little higher than before, followed by three more "Ohos" and the quivering of the satin slipper on the right foot high over the footlights and in close range to the man with field-glasses to his eyes who is sitting in the first row of the parquet. And that's all there is to the farandole—the swings or throws of the body and three kicks every time she comes down the stage, the altitude of the kick growing with each succeeding effort until the last spasmodic aerial evolution of the satin slipper brings about a display of linen that would do credit to the lingerie counter of a dry-goods store. *Olivette* has the attention of the entire audience while this is going on. She goes up and comes down the stage twice, swinging and kicking, with an anatomical riot behind her, every female member of the company, from the chorus girl up to the *Countess*, vying with *Olivette* in sending the farandole off with a hurrah and a multiplicity of "flings." When the chorus has come to an end there is a bold encore for its repetition, and away they go again.

"Oh! Oh! Oh! Oh!
Then would they be missing,
Surely the girls went round about,
So long it took them finding out.
Oh! Oh! Oh! Oh!
Till something like kissing
Told as plainly as could be
Where were he and she."

Every time the dance is repeated *Olivette* goes more enthusiastically into its interpretation. Last night it was encored five times, and as the sprightly little lady gave her last kick and the bald-headed man had his last vision of linen, embroidery, and hosiery, there was a flight of white satin towards the proscenium arch, and falling by about an inch to kick the emblems of music decorating the medallion in the centre of the arch, it came down dancing through the gaslight like a feather and landed near the footlights. *Olivette* hopped away towards the rear of the stage. The *Duke* limped down to the front, picked up the dainty little slipper, presented it to its owner, and immediately there was the longest and loudest demonstration on the part of the audience that the new Grand Opera-House has ever resounded with. *Olivette* had kicked her slipper off, and made the boys almost as happy as if her silk hose had followed it.

HUMOR.

When Manager Haverly missed his greatest opportunity—"When the morning stars sang together."

It is stated that a well-known athlete has been added to the Yale College Examining Board to see that no boy slips into that institution of learning who is not sufficiently advanced in rowing and football.

Good for Fanny—Fanny Kemble knows a thing or two, and proves it beyond peradventure in her reply to a query by Mrs. Scott-Siddons as to what she (Fanny) thought about her (Scotty's) acting: "*Think* about it? I don't think about it at all; I only think of things that exist."

Non-reciprocal—Patti came over here, so she avers, because she wanted to see "dear old America." Of course. But dear old America, we are sorry to say, does not appear to be inspired with the same laudable curiosity to see dear old Patti—no, not by so long a shot as eight dollars at the very least.

Suggestion and Advice—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes once wrote a very entertaining article for the *Atlantic Monthly* (when it was a magazine), entitled, "An Asylum for Aged and Decayed Punsters." We wonder if the Hon. William M. Evarts ever read that article? If not, we would most respectfully advise him to do so at his earliest possible convenience.

"Can I drive him, do you think?" Mr. Slowboy timidly asked the liveryman, as he climbed into the buggy, and handled the lines with some misgiving. "Land, yes," said the hostler, with hearty encouragement; "anybody can drive him; a child can drive him; but," he added, as the horse went down the street like a rocket, climbed over a hay wagon, shook Mr. Slowboy into the river, and left the buggy hanging on the arm of a lamp-post, "it takes a railroad train to keep up with him."

A 15-ball-pool young man,
A just-out-of-school young man,
A cigaret-smoking,
Obnoxious, provoking,
Pretend-to-be-sport young man.

A bank-cashier young man,
A nothing-to-fear young man,
A short and explicit,
Two million deficit,
"Which I've lent to my friends" young man.

PATIENCE POETRY.

If you want a receipt for that popular mystery
Known to the world as a Newark cashier,
Take all the notorious people in history,
Rattle them off as I rattle them here.
The genius of Turpin a-throttling a stranger,
The skill of Red Leary while cracking a bank,
Politeness of James Brothers stripping a granger,
The coolness of Boyton afloat in a tank;
The cheek of a Welles asking points, which is mild, sir,
Or Capt. Kidd's freedom a-roving the main,
The goodness of Cowley while starving a child, sir,
Bravado of Youngers in stopping a train;
The chances that Tweed had when Boss of the city,
Appearance of Sankey while singing a ditty,
Reddy the Blacksmith, of whom we are [illegible],
The Star-Route conspirators, "Billy the Kid,"
Take of these elements all that is flammable,
Melt them all down in "Hell's Kitchen" [illegible] flammable,
Set them to simmer and take off the [illegible],
And a Newark cashier is the residuum.

SOCIET[Y]

The Weddings of the [illegible] Coming Matrim[onial] Events.

Thanksgiving Reunions [illegible] terfered with the [illegible] Current.

Society Topics—Balls, P[illegible] tions, Club Sociables [illegible] Etc.

MATRIMONIAL E[VENTS].

[illegible]

SOCIETY.

The Weddings of the Past Week—Coming Matrimonial Events.

Thanksgiving Reunions Somewhat Interfered with the Social Current.

Society Topics—Balls, Parties, Receptions, Club Sociables, Hops, Etc.

MATRIMONIAL EVENTS.

Miss Carrie H. Snyder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Snyder, of Englewood, was married Thanksgiving-evening to Dr. W. L. Dayton, of Lincoln, Neb. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Roberts, of the Englewood Baptist Church. The bridesmaids were Miss Hattie Linsley, of Galesburg, and Miss Lizzie Colson, of this city. The groomsmen were Dr. Frank L. Snyder, of Ottumwa, Ia., and Mr. C. S. Thornton, of this city. Among the presents received was $1,000 in cash from the mother and brother of the bride, and a superb diamond ring from C. A. Shoup, of Atchison, Kas., uncle of the bride. Dr. and Mrs. Dayton will reside in Lincoln, Neb.

A very pleasant social feature Thanksgiving evening was the wedding of Miss May C. Huston to George H. Laskey, Esq., of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. G. Perry, of All Saints' Episcopal Parish, at the residence of Mrs. David B. Deal, No. 350 West Lake street, Dr. Deal's daughter, Miss Carrie, and lady friend, with Dr. Deal, supporting the principals, and the Doctor giving the bride in marriage. The bride wore dress-of-wine silk, with lace, orange-blossoms, and jewels in excellent taste. Many beautiful wedding-gifts were received; and, after the reception, a banquet, attractive in variety and profusion, served for the guests.

A goodly number of friends assembled at the residence of Mr. T. J. Dooley, No. 188 West Van Buren street, to witness the marriage ceremony of R. A. Sawyer, of California, to Mrs. Mattie Sanders, formerly of Missouri, late of Chicago. The affair passed off pleasantly. The presents were numerous and valuable. The groomsmen were J. Walbouser and J. Sanders; bridesmaids, Mary Sanders and Annie Walsh.

A very brilliant wedding occurred Wednesday evening at St. Mary's Church, corner of Eldridge court and Wabash avenue—that of Miss May Ahern and W. J. Mullin, of Ogdensburg, N. Y. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 349 Fifth avenue, where feasting and dancing were enjoyed until a late hour. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Maggie Ahern, and the groom by his cousin, R. J. Fineron. The ushers were Thomas F. Bansford, cousin of the bride, and R. J. Miller, of Ogdensburg, N. Y. The happy couple were the recipients of many useful and valuable presents.

Mr. Karl Dessauer and Miss Emma Meyers, both of this city, were married Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Adler. They will be glad to receive their friends at their home, No. 101 Twenty-fourth street.

At Washington, Pa., Nov. 17, by the Rev. C. A. Holmes, of Pittsburg, A. H. Waggener, of this city, was married to Miss Lucy Driver, of Washington. No cards. They will make their home at No. 3765 Vincennes avenue.

Miss Mae E. Libby, of this city, and Mr. Orrin L. Bassett, of Grand Crossing, Ill., were united in marriage by the Rev. J. H. Barrows, at the residence of W. M. Coulter, Esq., No. 52 Ashland avenue, Monday evening, Nov. 21. The wedding was a very quiet one.

Married, Thanksgiving evening, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Bion C. Teal and Miss Eugenie H. Tallet. The ceremony was performed, in the presence of a number of friends, by the Rev. R. H. Bosworth, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Englewood.

SOCIAL HAPPENINGS.

A correspondent asks: Suppose a father and mother and one or two daughters attend a silver wedding, is it necessary for the daughters to give a present as well as the parents? It is a matter of taste, influenced only by the size of the family pocketbook.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, the Lackey Zouaves give their first reception of the season at the Palmer House, on which occasion the lady friends of the company will present them with a handsome silk flag.

The Lackey Zouaves were tendered a grand reception by the local militia of South Bend, Ind., Thanksgiving-Day and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore P. Talmage will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding Tuesday evening, Nov. 29, at Lakeside Hall, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street.

Mr. H. J. Stave was presented last Monday evening with an elegant watch, chain, and locket by his associates with Field, Benedict & Co. Mr. Stave has been with Field, Benedict & Co. seven years, and his many friends will learn with regret that his future business connections will be in Cincinnati.

Mrs. F. J. Donihoo, at her residence, No. 248 Walnut street, was most agreeably surprised Saturday evening, Nov. 19, by her numerous friends.

Company C, First Regiment Infantry, will give a series of three receptions, commencing Monday evening, Dec. 12, 1881. The opening party will include an exhibition drill and a program of ten dances, also the celebrated silent manual. The committee for these receptions is as follows: Sergt. Pomeroy and Privates Ellis, Chenoweth, Monroe, Bolte, Morrison, and Coryell.

The Parlor Reading Club held its sixth meeting of the season Tuesday night at No. 374 East Chicago avenue. This club has grown from small dimensions to be one of the largest in the city. All the members are expected to take an active part in the exercises. The program at the last meeting was particularly entertaining. Among the interesting numbers upon it was a violin solo by Mr. Thoms; essay, Mrs. Carter; song, Mr. Heywood; recitation, Miss Child; and solo, Miss Shockley. After a half-hour devoted to sociability the club adjourned to meet Nov. 29, at No. 227 North La Salle street.

Thanksgiving night, at the residence of Mrs. Fanny Miller and Miss Sadie Tilton, No. 127 Dearborn avenue, an entertainment was given, consisting of charades, pantomime, and music. There was a large attendance, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

Miss Maude Howard, of Wabash avenue, gave a theatre party Tuesday evening at the Grand Opera-House. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. Howard, and consisted of the Misses Lyon, Buell, Howard, and Messrs. Sard, Laflin, McClurg, and Kimball.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rowley, of No. 757 West Lake street, celebrated their fourth anniversary Tuesday evening, Nov. 22, and were made the recipients of several tasty and appropriate gifts at the hands of a company of friends who had assembled for the occasion. The evening passed very pleasantly until the diminutive, both in hour and viands, when the company dispersed in the happy thought that "All's well that ends well."

Fairview Social Club give the third of their pleasant parties Tuesday evening, Nov. 29, at their hall, corner of Thirty-seventh street and Cottage Grove avenue.

Last Thursday evening the H. S. C. Club was entertained by Mrs. James Irons and her daughters at their residence, No. 495 West Adams street. Twenty-five couple were present, and enjoyed the well-arranged program until a late hour.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hoerlin celebrated the fifth anniversary of their wedding Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, at their residence, No. 1353 Michigan avenue.

The Thanksgiving reception of the Mistletoe Pleasure Club Thursday evening proved to be one of the most pleasant and successful entertainments given by this club. Over 100 couples tripped the "light fantastic" to their hearts' content.

The third anniversary of Garden City Council, No. 266, Royal Arcanum, will occur at the Palmer House Tuesday evening, Nov. 29.

It is expected that there will be quite a little gathering of the lovers of the dance at G. A. R. Hall Wednesday evening, as Queen Esther Chapter will again give one of their pleasant parties.

A most enjoyable evening was spent at the residence of Mr. W. H. Baker, No. 894 West Adams street, last Wednesday evening by a company of young people, who indulged in the usual program of dancing until 11 o'clock, when the German, led by Mr. Baker, was introduced with unlimited success.

The Criterion Literary Society was organized last Friday evening, and the following permanent officers were elected: Morris Benjamin, President; David Litt, Vice-President; Edward Danziger, Secretary; Louis Rubovits, Treasurer. They will meet Wednesday evenings at 8, in Room 4 *Staats-Zeitung* Building, until further notice.

There was a social party given by Mr. and Mrs. P. Keane at their residence, No. 55 Hastings street, last Saturday evening, in honor of the 18th birthday of their son, Thomas J. Keane. The evening passed merrily away with music, singing, dancing, and games.

A large number of young folks gave Ida M. Morrison a surprise party at the residence of her father, No. 3131 Fifth avenue, last Friday night. Supper was served, and dancing was continued till the small hours of the morning.

The Friday-Night Club has reorganized for the season of 1881-'82 by the election of the following officers: J. G. Peters, President; Mrs. W. M. Pond, Vice-President; H. D. Cable, Secretary; W. M. Pond, Treasurer. Its first reception will be held Dec. 9.

The society season opens up with a large reception at Mrs. Van Schaack's Tuesday evening.

A very enjoyable Thanksgiving party was given by the Misses Hennessy, Wednesday evening, at the residence of their sister, Mrs. W. H. Cooper, No. 481 West Taylor street. Music, dancing, etc., was participated in and prolonged until a late hour, when the guests departed for their homes well pleased with the evening's enjoyment.

The benefit tendered by a large array of the musical talent of Chicago to Mr. T. K. Edwards, at Central Music-Hall, Dec. 1, bids fair to eclipse all previous efforts of our local celebrities, and to present to the dramatic and music-loving people of our city an entertainment of unusual excellence and attraction.

PERSONAL.

Miss Hattie Croswell, daughter of ex-Gov. Croswell, of Michigan, is visiting with Mrs. George P. Treadway, of No. 272 Jackson street.

Miss Aukeny, of Clinton, Ia., and Mr. Charles L. Bonney, of this city, are to be married soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Philo Remington, of Ilion, N. Y., are in the city, the guests of D. H. Lamberson, of No. 242 Leavitt street.

Mrs. J. K. Anderson, of Waukesha, Wis., is visiting the family of her father, Col. S. V. Shipman, of No. 299 Warren avenue.

Mrs. James McKindley, accompanied by her niece, Miss Mary Lee, of Cincinnati, returned last week from Europe. Miss Lee will pass the winter with Mrs. McKindley, at No. 258 Michigan avenue.

Miss Gertrude Foreman, of No. 2310 Wabash avenue, is visiting friends in Cleveland, O.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Mr. I. S. Deutsch, of New York City, and Miss Eliza Brunswick, daughter of the Hon. J. M. Brunswick, of Cincinnati, and sister of Mrs. M. Bensinger, of Chicago.

LATEST NEW YORK MODES.

New York Evening Post.

The "Redingote John" grows in favor.

Muffs continue small, but are elaborately adorned.

Toques of pure white vulture feathers are exquisitly pretty for young girls.

Some novel imported hats are made entirely of a thick network of crystals and beads, which in the evening glitter like a thousand colored gems.

The "Oscar Wilde" is the name of a new picturesque opera hat, which is as eccentric and poetical as one of that celebrated gentleman's most ornate effusions. It is shaped in early Florentine style, after a picture by Carlo Crivelli.

Medium-sized fans are carried instead of the immensely large ones so lately popular. Beautiful evening fans are made of rose-tinted ostrich feathers, with mother-of-pearl handles. Portia fans are also shown, made of delicate mauve-tinted feathers, with sticks of chased silver.

A new Russian riding boot which has become very popular is made of black velvet, with silk plush tops. They are cut to come about three and a half inches above the ankle, and are fastened with small round buttons of French gold.

A caprice of the season is the combination of black and white, both in elegant evening dress, walking costumes, and, lastly, in evening bonnets and hats. Opera hats are shown by leading importers made of white velvet, or plush trimmed with black ostrich tips, and those of black velvet adorned with white feathers and birds.

A new variety of duchesse lace is imported, called dentelle Stephanie. The design is very much like that of regular duchesse lace patterns, but around the edge of the leaves, flowers and delicate vines, is a hand-wrought tracery of fine silk cord which veins the leaves and outlines each exquisit bud and blossom. The narrow widths of this lace cost $8 a yard, and the widths for flounces are sold for about $40 a yard.

Pretty and coquettish-looking hats for school-girls are in the Niniche shape, the brim slanting down in front, from underneath which it is quite a difficult matter to get more than a glimpse of the rosy cheeks and bright eyes it partly conceals. These hats are made of fine French felt in the fashionable shades of olive, dahlia, royal blue, seal-brown, and terra-cotta, and are trimmed with large Alsatian bows of satin-striped plush in bright oriental colors. Inside the brim is faced with shirred satin.

New jersey bodices are imported made of chenille and fine woven silk, with glints of gold thread showing through the woof. A handsome dancing dress has a turquoise blue jersey of this description attached to short skirts of pale-blue satin. A Louis Quinze scarf of the satin, lined with pale-gold surah and bordered with an embroidery of golden wheat-heads and sprays of forget-me-nots, is added. The bodice is sleeveless, and falling from the shoulders are dainty double frills of rich gold lace.

Winter sunshades of velvet, plush, or Turkish satin, heavily trimmed with deep chenille fringe or ruffles of colored lace, beaded by a narrow fur band or beaded appliques, are to be carried this winter on sunny days. This is something of an innovation; but there is certainly no reason why a parasol may not be carried in winter to shield the face from the fury of the northern blasts, or to protect the eyes from the dazzling effect of the refraction of the sun's rays from the snow.

A dress of Worth's designing has the train of the skirt disposed in tea-rose-colored moire, with tiny knife-plaited ruffles of satin around the foot of the dress. The petticoat is of moss-green satin with panels of myrtle-green plush, bordered with a magnificent applique work of emerald and rose-tinted beads—the emerald beads forming green leaves, and the rose-tinted beads forming roses and half-open buds. The bodice is cut in old cuirass style, and in the square neck is set a very high Medici collar, covered with flounces made of the shaded beads. The sleeves are very short, being nothing more than narrow strips covered with beading and edged with white lace.

A costume which recently attracted much notice at the opera was worn by a pretty girl apparently yet in her teens. The skirt was of seal-brown plush, the folds of the kilted flounce being lined with antique gold satin. Over this was draped a wide sash of brown plush, striped with moire satin. With this costume was worn a close-fitting marquise coat of seal plush, fastened by gold buttons. Around the throat was a Vandyke collar of imperial point lace, and the deep cuffs to match were laid over the outside of the tight coat-sleeve. A seal-plush Rubens hat, lined with gold-colored satin, trimmed with large sweeping plumes which partly shaded one side of the face, completed this elegant and picturesque toilet.

For the street nothing can be better than the tailor-made costumes which so many ladies adopt. They fit to perfection, and have an exceedingly trim appearance, looking as if molded on the figure. These dresses are made in the simplest fashion, and absolutely without trimming. The material is generally cloth—dark green, coffee-brown, ruby, and biscuit being favorit colors. Two styles predominate. The one has a deep kilt at the bottom of the skirt; above is a Watteau tunic which is draped in a series of loops at the back. With this is worn a Newmarket, or "Noah's Ark" coat as it is otherwise called, which is somewhat after the fashion of a gentleman's double-breasted coat of the jauntiest description. Other tailor-made dresses reproduce the old-style Marguerite polonaise, buttoned down the front, with two buttons left unfastened at the bottom, or otherwise the space they would occupy left unappropriated. The buttons are a great feature in these simple suits, many of them being very handsome, and therefore rather expensive, including new fancies and unique designs in Watteau, Louis XV., Louis XIV., and Roman buttons severally called after the monarchs whose names they bear, and in whose reign they were fashionable. Real silver buttons are also worn, showing heads of various medieval personages.

The very long and luxurious laiterie pelisses shirred in a deep yoke over the shoulders, and falling to the foot of the dress skirt in flat pleats a la Richelieu, are a very fashionable success, but they are too trying to be the fashion "tout le monde." Most of these stylish wraps are made of satin duchesse, with very wide bands of fur around the edge and up the fronts. The sabot sleeves are lined with colored satin and edged with fur. These are fastened at the throat by cords and tassels, or handsome agrafes of real silver, or clasps of aqua marine and gold. In manties more adapted to the general taste, the semi-long visite, with narrow, close-fitting back, the sleeves taking in the seams, is the dominant style, and of this there are great varieties of arrangement. The sleeves may reach part of the way or the full length of the cloak; may be square, round, pointed, or turned back with handsome revers reaching to the back seams. These visites are lined with satin sublime or plush, and are elaborately trimmed with applique bands, passementeries, and motifs, the trimming often representing a large collar. The garnitures are very advantageous to the figure when defining the back seams and ending just below the waist. Plushes also, of every description, are more than ever used to border the edges of these confections. The very latest importations in cloaks show that extremely long cloaks, so lately the vogue, are giving place to those of a medium length—half-long and close-fitting wraps, which are certainly much more becoming, at least to slender, youthful figures, than the exaggerated styles which make antiquated-looking "Mother Hubbards" of blooming misses of sweet sixteen.

SOCIETY HOLIDAY TOPICS.

That the holiday season is very near is indicated by the magnificent displays of goods observable in the show-windows of our prominent merchants, and in this connection might be mentioned the advisability of purchasing for the holidays early, while stocks are full and a complete assortment is offered. Never before have such elegant and varied displays been noticeable in our stores as at the present time.

The rage today with Chicago's élite is the very popular roller-skating rink, and to see the richly attired ladies and the fine equippages in attendance at the matinée one would think that there must be a social event of importance. Corner Michigan avenue and Congress street. Morning session exclusively for ladies; 10:30 to 12:30.

A carte blanche was given to the caterer and the decorator at the Casino ball in New York. Both of them did their duty. The supper cost $10,000. Wine was served without stint, and cost $7,000 more. The decorator's bill is said to be so large that he has not been able to make it out yet, but the flowers cost $4,000 from one florist alone.

New and elegant apartments have just been opened at 189 Wabash avenue, which we doubt not will soon be the rendezvous for the fashionable ladies of Chicago and vicinity who delight in being dressed in the latest styles. We predict "Bontecou" will soon be to Chicago what Worth is to Paris—i. e., leader of modes.

The House of Lords is undoubtedly the finest interior in England. The windows are filled with richly stained glass, which illuminates the interior with a soft light which combines the mass of gold carving and color into one harmonious whole. At the end of the hall is the Queen's throne, with two chairs on either side. The whole is decorated with frescoes and statues.

Ladies having ideas of their own regarding designs of furniture for Christmas gifts, will find Bast's, 270 North Clark street, the place to have the details of their designs properly executed.

A ninety-seven pound Bridgeport girl has a beau who tips the beam at 218. She keeps him in attendance every night up to 12 o'clock, seated comfortably in an arm-chair. She explained to a companion, under the seal of secrecy, that beneath the cushion she kept her autumn leaves in a book, and as soon as they were sufficiently pressed she would give him the mitten.

To be candid, the display of confectionery made about these times by John Kranz, 80 State street, never before has been equaled in this city. Make a note of it, will you?

Soft woolen fabrics are preferred to silks for day costumes this winter, and as the season advances these materials are found in good styles at very reasonable prices.

Probably no gift would be more acceptable to a lady than a wave from Burnham's. He offers switches adapted to the new style of coil for $6. Central Music-Hall Hair Store.

"Is your father a Christian?" said a gentleman to a little boy on one occasion. "Yes, sir," said the little boy; "but I believe he has not worked much at it lately."

Order wedding-invitations from Dunwell & Ford, society stationers, 50 Madison street.

Rosa Bonheur is failing in health. She has painted since 19 and is now 58 years old. No other woman artist ever sold her works for so high a price as she has received.

Many young ladies entered H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College the past week.

Mexico is the greatest flower market in the world. All the year round the gardens bring forth brilliant blossoms, the fragile, beautiful children of this tropic zone.

The finest assortment of Christmas and New-Years cards is shown by J. H. Birmingham, 113 Dearborn street.

Plush basques are worn not only with silk, satin, moiré, and brocaded skirts of the same color and of black, but with various other colors in harmony with the color of the basque, and often in striking contrast with it.

Patterns cut to measure and guaranteed to fit. Garments cut, basted, or made at Wyant's pattern rooms, 158 State street.

Balwin left the Newark Bank building because it was the only thing which, if stolen, the Directors would have missed.

Make your selection of holiday goods from the stock of J. S. Stott, 224 State.

The most beautiful tropical birds for hat decoration come from the West India Islands.

"Elite" cabinet photos, elegant in finish, $3 per dozen, at J. K. Stevens', 108 Dearborn street.

The Princess of Wales is occupying much the position in the world of English fashion that the ex-Empress Eugénie did in the French.

Paragon ranges, Seavey's Pallas furnaces, Hecla parlor stoves. Seavey & Co., 49 State.

Plush is the fashionable material for independent basques, and very dark red is the favorite color for blondes and brunettes alike.

Stylish, lady-like bonnets at Mrs. Elliott's, Room 11 Hershey-Hall Building.

The term Mormon means the mormon-y you have the more wives you can be sealed to.

All the latest styles in wraps at Mme. Morse's, Hershey-Hall Building, Room 11.

Horseback riding is becoming more and more popular in New York, and "the meets" have given it a fresh impetus.

Christmas presents in hair jewelry a specialty, made at Thome's hair bazar, 157 State street.

We always enjoy Greenback meetings when the meeting happens to occur between a greenback and ourself.

The latest designs in handsome wall papers displayed by D. T. Walker, 2129 Wabash avenue, are sufficient evidence of his exquisit taste.

Inquirer: Do we approve of the habit of thinking aloud? Not always. But there are times when a man must, as, for instance, when in the darkness he gets hold of a bee.

The numerous antique designs in parlor and bed-room furniture are shown in all variety by J. A. Colby & Co., 217 and 219 State street.

When a fanciful and dressy costume is made of cheviots, plush of contrasting color is added for trimmings in the way of deep collars or shoulder capes, cuffs, side panels, and border for the skirt, and covering for the button-molds.

Mrs. Latham, manicure, late with Mrs. Pray, of New York, has opened parlors at Room 3 Haverly Theatre Building. Wrinkles eradicated and finger-nails treated and beautified.

"*Ficus Carica*," or condensed figs, is the favorit laxative of the ladies; try it.

The Paris Opera, which has cost £2,100,000, is not yet completed.

Hair nets with elastic for the back hair just received from Paris, also extra large size capnets, double and single, at Fetherly's 169 Wabash avenue.

Moiré and plush are the favorit materials for replacing the trimmings of brocade or of satin that were put on last year's woolen dresses.

Brass swing kettles, fire sets in brass, and coal vases in entirely new designs at Harbeson & Judd's, 88 North Clark street.

A satirical slave says that tenors usually put on more airs than they sing.

The Homœopathic Hydrastia Restorative Tonic, lately produced by Gross & Delbridge, 48 Madison-st., is much appreciated by the ladies.

The dancing portion of society are again delighted at the number of superb imported toilets made short.

All ailments of the feet successfully treated. Dr. Kahler, chiropodist, 191 Wabash-av.

New-Yorkers failed to Pattironize Adelina at $5 per ticket.

Patti's photos, and hundreds of others, arriving daily at Lovejoy's, 88 State. Elevator.

The Albany *Express* is afraid that a good many people go to church simply for the purpose of keeping up a bowing acquaintance with the Almighty.

A. A. Devore & Son say they will *get* the measure for ladies desiring to make presents of their stylish suits. 66 Adams.

When a new dress is to be purchased with a view to economy, the best plan is to buy a single fabric for the entire costume, leaving combinations of two materials to be employed in renovating partly worn dresses of a previous season.

Complete your holiday costume with a pair of Ralph's elegant boots. 125 State street.

Judge Kaniff had attended a sewing society to witness the election of a President, and he had seen every woman in that society vote for herself seventeen successive times.

Every housekeeper who appreciates a good cup of coffee will obtain a bottle of Grant's Condensed Coffee at depot, 50 Randolph street.

The man who stood in front of his glass for two hours getting the right color on his mustache said he was just "dyeing to see his girl."

For fine photographs of children go to Joshua Smith's, 206 North Clark street.

No, gentle Guinare, "irrelevant" does not rhyme with "elephant" any more than "Concordia" rhymes with "Lucretia Borgia," and we wish you would kindly let up on us with your tender effusions.

Many articles of art, utility, and virtu are found in the stock of Wirts & Scholle, 222 Wabash, suitable for holiday presents.

Prof. King has been offered $50 to permit a couple to go up in his balloon and be married at a hight of 2,000 feet above their future home—a lunatic asylum.

Wedding cards, latest styles. J. H. Birmingham, stationer and engraver, 113 Dearborn.

The true way for a woman to drive a nail is to aim the blow square at her thumb. Then she'll at least avoid hitting her thumb.

Fireplace beaters, French ranges, coal vases, brass tea-kettles. J. D. Bangs, State and Van Buren.

It is said that the laws of New York very closely resemble sausages. You have great respect for them until you know how they are made.

Try *our* tailor once; you'll like him. Its Heinig, 193 Dearborn.

The original order of Gen. R. E. Lee disbanding the Army of Virginia, has been lately given to the Missouri Historical Society by Senator Vest.

The celebrated Brown furnace at Brown's, 2106 Wabash avenue.

"He taught a Sunday-school in Brooklyn, and he stole $2,000 from his grandmother," is the way a New York paper mixes the good and bad together.

Go to Bangs', 47 State street, for Richmond ranges and Baltimore fireplace heaters.

M. Meissonier is ill again, and has lately grown to look very old. His hair is now snowy white.

Mild and pleasant is the effect of the laxative known as *Ficus Carica*.

New Yorkers with nothing to do play lawn tennis on the top floors of private houses.

Don't buy a range or furnace before you call at Hatch & Breeze's, 50 State street.

In 1664 the English believed that old women could raise a storm on the ocean, and now they turn about and give them credit for half the breezes on land.

Manicure and Chiropodist, 191 Wabash avenue.

Raffaelle Monti, the sculptor, who has just died, won his first fame from his veiled statue, and often repeated the effect of making form and features show as if under a transparent veil, which was but a clever copy of wet muslin over the clay model. All his later years were spent in ornamental modeling for the great silversmiths.

A VISIT TO ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.

made by a representative of this paper shows a volume of trade that is truly astonishing even in this great city. Mr. R. S. Howard, for years with Jno. Church & Co., Cincinnati, who has charge of the piano warerooms here, reports the sales of Hazeltons, the agency of which has just been taken by the house, as something remarkable. Buyers should by all means visit 156 State street before deciding on an instrument.

THE ONLY FAXON

in the wall-paper business—a Faxon that is always up to the times in the art of house decorations—will be found at 219 Wabash avenue, under Brand's. Remember, the only Faxon.

THE STAGE.

Exit the Goodwins and Enter Barrett at McVicker's Theatre.

"The Fool's Errand" Will Be Produced at Haverly's This Week.

Other Local Announcements—Notes from All Over the World.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr. Goodwin and his company are under the management this season of Messrs. Brooks and Dickson. His business in this city during his two weeks' engagement has not been what, from previous experience, he had a right to expect. He has done fairly well, but so talented a comedian and humorist ought to do better than that. Many reasons have been assigned for the falling off in attendance. The simplest reason of all is probably the truest. "Hobbies" has been exhausted, and the new play fails to supply its place as a medium for amusing the public. Mr. Goodwin is too versatile an actor not to be able to find some new material out of which he can himself evolve a play that will be a satisfactory substitute for his old favorit. His company is a good one, in one or two respects better than when he was here before.

Tomorrow night Mr. Lawrence Barrett begins a two weeks' engagement at this house, and lovers of tragedy will have all they desire of that commodity. Mr. Barrett's company includes such names as Louis James, Otis Skinner, Charles Plunkett, F. C. Mosely, J. W. Thompson, and Miss Marie Wainwright. During the first week his repertory will be as follows: Monday night, "Yorick's Love"; Tuesday night, "Richelieu"; Wednesday matinée, "Lady of Lyons"; Wednesday night, "Hamlet"; Thursday, "Othello"; Friday, double bill, "Merchant of Venice," "David Garrick"; Saturday matinée, "Yorick's Love"; Saturday night, "Richard III."

The second week will be devoted to the production of a new play, for which extensive preparations are being made by Manager Sharpe and his assistants.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Commencing tonight the Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West's Minstrels will assume control of the stage at this theatre. The vocal corps of this combination is claimed to be unusually strong, and the company has a new and very funny burlesque on "Olivette" called "All I've Eat." Luke Schoolcraft and George Coes are both good comedians, and those who enjoy negro minstrelsy will be enabled to gratify their taste during the coming week.

Gardner's "Legion of Honor" company, which follows the minstrels at the Grand Opera-House, will produce a new play by Archibald C. Gunter entitled "The Journalist." It is written in a prolog and three acts, the scene of the prolog being laid at Toulon, France, and the acts of the play proper respectively in New York City, at a villa on the Hudson, and at a switch-station on the Delaware & Lackawanna Railway at the time of the great railway strike in 1877. The principal characters in the play are: *Tom Benham*, the journalist; *Chancellor Herbert*, a young American; *Eugene La Font*, a galley-slave; *Henri Laurent*, a son's Lieutenant; *Podington Smith*, a British widower; *Ada Hartwell*, an American heiress; *Mrs. Hartwell*, her mother; *Deborah Hunt*, a strong-minded woman. Mr. Gardner has in his company Annie Graham, Louise Dillon, Eugenia Blair, Lewis Morrison, Forrest Robinson, G. W. Wessels, Harry Wood, and others. The management are getting up new scenery. The company come here tomorrow, having canceled all dates for the week for the purpose of giving Mr. Gunter, who comes with them, time to thoroughly rehearse them.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Commencing tomorrow night Steele Mackaye's company will appear in a dramatization of Judge Tourgee's work, "A Fool's Errand." While the play does not follow the book very closely, still the main incidents are the same and the characters will be recognized as already well known through the medium of the popular book. The play will be presented with the following cast:

John Bueleson	Mr. Steele Mackaye
Col. Comfort Servosse	Mr. Herbert Archer
Melville Gurney	Mr. Donald Robertson
Jayhu Brown	Mr. Harry Courtaine
Dennis McCarthy	Mr. Frank F. Mackaye
Uncle Jerry	Mr. Edward Marble
Bill Sanders	Mr. W. H. Sands
Sam Irvin	Mr. F. Desmond
Jim Scroggs	Mr. J. Williams
Commander Den No. 12	Mr. Tom Morgan
Commander Den No. 7	Mr. Richard Gray
Lily Servosse	Mrs. Belle Archer
Maude Bradley	Miss Helen Mar
Achsah	Miss Louisa Sylvester
Mrs. Meta Servosse	Mrs. Emma Courtaine
Mary Browne	Miss Elanore Lane

HOME NOTES.

The exhibition of the moon in plaster on North Clark street is well worthy a visit. In no other way can so clear an idea be obtained of the appearance of the moon from the earth, and astronomers vouch for the absolute accuracy of the representation.

The electric light was successfully used upon the stage at Haverly's during the representations of "Patience." At times it was somewhat inclined to flicker, but the general effect was satisfactory. By the use of the electric light the danger from fire is reduced to a minimum.

At the Criterion Theatre Frank Mayo's old play, "The Streets of New York," will be given, with Mr. Julius Scott in the leading part. In the olio will appear the Morrisseys, Frank Campbell, and the Durrell twin brothers, acrobatic song and dance artists.

Burlesque is underlined for a week at Mr. Sprague's theatre. The Rice Evangeline company and Stanley's Extravaganza combination have been consolidated, and will give "Evangeline," "The Mascotte," and "Babes in the Woods." The Misses Weathersby, Richardson, and Larkelle are the stars of the company.

The Lyceum Theatre offers a strong bill for the coming week. There are the four "electrics," Campbell, Mitchell, Harris, and Chalfant; Alice Gleason, vocalist; Mons. Elviro, trapeze performer; the "petite artiste" Ada Adair, and "the East India Fire-King Wardell, just from the lower regions by special contract with Satan." Then come the Liliputian midgets, the Quinetts, Healy and Saunders, Fernando Fleury, Johnny Max, and the "hilarious comedy absurdity," "Love's Difficulties."

Bartley Campbell's "Galley Slave" will be produced here tomorrow night by Maude Granger and her company. Mr. Hooley has taken especial pains to give the play an appropriate setting and new scenery has been prepared for the production of the piece. The company is substantially the same that was seen here last season, including Frank Evans, J. B. Booth, and Gussie De Forest. For the first three evenings Miss Granger will take the part of *Cicely Blaine* and the last three evenings she will appear as *Francesca*.

GENERAL NOTES.

John McCullough is rehearsing Wingfield's "Love and Liberty."

Rose Eytinge is said to receive $450 a week in "Felicia" this season.

The recent report that Henry Wertheimer had suicided in Paris was without foundation.

Sarony paid Patti $1,000 for the exclusive privilege of taking her pictures in America.

Mr. A. M. Palmer will produce "Lights o' London" at the Union Square Theatre on Dec. 5.

Next autumn Mr. William Warren will have been fifty years upon the stage, the exact date of his début having been Oct. 27, 1832.

The chorus for "Œdipus Tyrannus" at Booth's will be 200 strong. George Riddle will personally train them to behave like full-blooded Greeks.

Mr. A. R. Cazauran has just sold a new five-act comedy to Mr. J. S. Clarke, which will be played in the Haymarket Theatre, London. The price paid was $3,000.

Messrs. Maffitt and Bartholomew have just closed with Mr. Leonard Grover a contract to play *Elevator* and *Gillypod* in "Our Boarding House" during an extended tour.

Eleven professionals were lost in the Clan Macduff steamer a few days ago in a terrible gale. They were en route to Bombay to fulfill an engagement for the winter season.

During his tour in England and America next season, Salvini proposes playing "Moses," a drama which he purchased many years ago of Ipolite d'Aste, the author of "Samson."

Tomorrow night there will be a revival of "Camille" at the Union Square Theatre, New York, with Clara Morris as *Marguerite*, a character in which she is without a peer.

A London dispatch says Mrs. Scott-Siddons has, in a great measure, retrieved her reputation by her impersonation of *Rosalind* in "As You Like It," at the Haymarket, which is as great a success as "Queen and Cardinal" was a failure.

Brief mention was made last Sunday of Mr. Jefferson's "guess" at the number of times he has played *Rip Van Winkle*. Since then it is learned that he has performed the rôle over 3,200 times, and that his share of the receipts has averaged $400 per performance, which would make his total receipts for this character over a million and a quarter. His share in one season reached the sum of $115,000, and in six and a half months of one year he received $70,000.

It is reported that Manager Stetson has obtained a lease of Booth's Theatre for another "House" year at the same rental he now pays.

John T. Raymond has been interviewed in Louisville. He thinks John McCullough is playing to the biggest business this season. He says he would rather play the last act of "My Son" to anything else in his répertoire. He talks of reproducing "Nathan, the Jew," in the spring.

The editor of the St. Louis *Globe-Dispatch* says that the account of an interview with Sara Jewett published in that paper was "the humorous invention of one of his funny writers." That humorist ought to be put in a glass case and carefully preserved. For its first attempt at humorous writing St. Louis deserves a medal.

Stephen Fiske, of the New York *Spirit of the Times*, says: "Wallack's new theatre is now expected to open early in December. The interior is being rapidly completed, and the exterior left to be finished at leisure in stores and with a massive portico. The theatre will be 105 x129 feet, and will seat 1,550 persons. There will be three exits on Broadway, and one for carriages on Thirtieth street. The parquet will contain 552 large mahogany chairs, upholstered in garnet plush, the balcony 376, and there will be four private boxes on each floor. The decorations will be in old gold, fawn color and olive green, with a dado of mahogany, panels of garnet velvet and hand-painted satin and bronze moldings. The fireproof ceiling will be domed and painted in the Moorish style. There will be a ladies' room and a smoking-room. The stage arch will be thirty-four by thirty-eight feet, and represents the frame of a picture. The curtain will be painted blue and garnet satin. The orchestra will be placed under the stage. Electric lighting, a la the new Savoy Theatre, London, is under consideration. The specialities of the new theatre are to be exquisit elegance and perfect comfort. It has been much more costly than was anticipated, and will open two months later than Mr. Wallack intended, but when completed it will repay the expense and delay. The new scenery and fittings are ready to be placed in the theatre at any moment. The opening bill will be 'The School for Scandal,' as Mr. Wallack desires to identify the new house with his old policy, and not to be seduced into sensationalism for the sake of temporary profit.

A DANGEROUS DOCTOR.

A Seducer of Married Women, and a Scandal to the South Side.

In one of the most fashionable quarters of the South Division there resides a physician who is in the habit of misusing his profession by seducing his female patients, and lately his actions have caused considerable scandal in the quarter where he practices. He is considered a very fair physician, and is well connected. For some time past his escapades have been the talk of gentlemen who know him, and it has often been said that his amours with married women whom he was called upon to visit professionally would bring him trouble. He is a great ladies' man, or "masher," and shows by his actions in addressing his married lady patients on street and in walking with them, that he has very little regard for their reputations.

His latest escapade, said to be his fifth one within a short time, was the breaking up of a happy home on the South Side and the separation of a loving husband and wife. A gentleman who is connected with a prominent business house in this city had been living happily for some years with his wife in a comfortable residence on one of the avenues of the South Division. Some time ago his wife was taken sick, and he sent for the physician in question to treat her, having been recommended to go to him. The physician came and attended the lady through her illness, but it was noticed that when she grew strong again he kept up his visits as usual with great frequency. This caused remark and some scandal among the neighbors, and after a time it reached the husband's ears. He resolved to investigate, and went home at noon one day, knowing that he would not be expected. On going into the house he found his wife and the amorous physician occupying the same bed. Crazed with anger, he seized the doctor by the throat, and choked him until he was black in the face. The wife rushed into the street, screamed for help, and the neighbors who came in in answer to her cries separated the two men just in time to save the scoundrel's life, as the enraged husband had nearly killed him.

An inventory of what the husband and wife had between them was taken, the husband gave the wife half of the property, and told her he never wished to see her again, and the once happy home now bears the placard, "To Rent."

The author of all this misery is still practicing medicine on the South Side, probably looking for another home to wreck. It is to be hoped that some wronged husband will choke the villain to death, and thereby prevent him from carrying on his nefarious occupation of seducing married women who are luckless enough to seek his professional services.

Beans for Dinner.

Reno (Nev.) Gazette.

They tell a good story about one Wymane, a diminutive drummer, well known here and on the Comstock. He stopped one night at Deming, New Mexico, a favorit resort of the cowboys.

"Madame," said Abe to the landlady, "give me some dinner, and be quick about it. I have not dined since yesterday."

The lady brought him some bean-soup.

"Madame, take the soup away. I never eat soup. Bring on the roasts right away."

The lady brought him a large plate of pork and beans.

"Madame, take that away. I never eat those things."

In vain the lady explained that pork and beans was the best the house afforded. He was obdurate, and wanted roast beef rare. A mild-mannered, blue-eyed cowboy at the table then chipped in: "Beggin' pardon, stranger, but you must excuse the lady. We——"

"Who are you, sir?" retorted the drummer. "I know my business."

"You don't tell me?" said the festive cowboy, drawing his navy. "Now, you eat them beans. I'm going to sit here and see you feed. Light into 'em, quick, or I'll open you, sure, and put 'em in. This is bizness with me, an' I'm shoutin' in yer ear."

The unfortunate drummer saw blood in the air, and was forced to choke four plates of the unwelcome food down before the cowboy was satisfied with his apology to the landlady.

THE CHURCHES.

Religious services will be held today in the Chicago churches by the following clergymen:

CONGREGATIONAL.

THE REV. CHARLES HALL EVEREST preaches at Plymouth Church, on Michigan-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., morning and evening.

THE REV. CHARLES M. GILBERT WILL preach morning and evening in the Tabernacle Church, corner of West Indiana and Morgan-sts. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m.

THE REV. H. T. MILLER WILL PREACH IN the morning and the Rev. E. F. Williams in the evening in the South Church, corner of Drexel-av. and Fortieth-st.

THE REV. F. A. NOBLE PREACHES AT UNION Park Chapel morning and evening.

THE REV. E. P. GOODWIN WILL PREACH in the evening in the First Church, corner of Washington and Ann-sts. In the morning reception of members and Communion of the Lord's Supper.

THE REV. G. PEEKE WILL PREACH MORNING and evening in the Leavitt-st. Church, corner of West Adams-st.

THE REV. B. F. LEAVITT WILL PREACH morning and evening in Lincoln Park Church, corner of Sophia and Mohawk-sts.

THE REV. C. A. TOWLE WILL PREACH MORNING and evening in Bethany Church, corner of Paulina and Huron-sts.

THE REV. F. J. BROBST WILL PREACH morning and evening in Clinton Street Church, corner of Wilson.

THE REV. A. MONROE WILL PREACH MORNING and evening in Union Tabernacle, corner of Twentieth-st. and Ashland-av.

THE REV. E. D. EATON, OF OAK PARK, WILL preach morning and evening in the New England Church, corner of Dearborn-av. and Walton-place.

METHODIST.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL DISCOURSE IN the evening in Centenary Church before the students of the Medical College.

THE REV. DR. TRUSDELL WILL PREACH IN the First Church, corner of Clark and Washington-sts., at 10:30 a. m., and the Chicago Praying Band will conduct the evening services, commencing at 6:30.

THE REV. R. B. POPE PREACHES IN THE morning in Trinity Church, Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. In the evening there will be a thanksgiving praise service.

THE REV. M. E. CADY WILL PREACH MORNING and evening in the Michigan Avenue Church, near Thirty-second-st.

THE REV. WILLIAM FAWCETT WILL PREACH morning and evening in Grace Church, corner of La Salle-av. and Locust-st.

REV. J. H. ALLING WILL PREACH MORNING and evening in the Fulton Street Church, corner of Ashland-av.

THE REV. LEWIS CURTIS PREACHES MORNING and evening in the Grant Place Church, corner of Larrabee-st.

THE REV. T. R. STROBRIDGE PREACHES morning and evening in Park Avenue Church, corner of Robey-st. Evening subject: "Is There Another Life?"

THE REV. A. GURNEY WILL PREACH MORNING and evening in Ada Street Church, corner of Fulton.

THE REV. S. M. DAVIS, OF ST. PAUL, WILL preach in the morning and evening in the Halsted Street Church, Nos. 774-778 South Halsted-st. John Currie, the Evangelist, will hold revival services during the week, except on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

THE REV. WATSON THATCHER WILL preach morning and evening in Immanuel Church, corner of Harrison and Paulina-sts.

THE REV. R. M. HATFIELD WILL PREACH morning and evening in the Langley Avenue Church, near Thirty-ninth-st.

THE REV. J. W. PHELPS WILL PREACH morning and evening in St. Paul's Church, Maxwell-st., near Newberry-av.

THE REV. FRANK BRISTOL PREACHES morning and evening in the Wabash Avenue Church, corner Fourteenth-st.

THE REV. J. H. MOORE PREACHES MORNING and evening in Western Avenue Church, corner of West Monroe-st.

THE REV. J. W. RICHARDS WILL PREACH morning and evening in the State Street Church, south of Forty-sixth-st.

INDEPENDENT.

PROF. DAVID SWING WILL PREACH IN Central Music-Hall at 11 a. m.

THE REV. H. W. THOMAS PREACHES IN Hooley's Theatre at 11 a. m.

JOHN CURRIE, THE EVANGELIST, WILL preach in the Chicago Avenue Church in the morning. Evangelistic services in the evening.

EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL SS. PETER AND PAUL, CORNER of West Washington and Peoria-sts., the Rt.-Rev. W. E. McLaren, S. T. D., Bishop. The Rev. J. H. Knowles, priest in charge. Choral morning prayer and celebration of the Holy Communion, 10:30. Sunday-school and children's service, 3 p. m. Choral evening prayer, 7:30.

THE REV. ANTOINE LECHONER WILL preach in French at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul at 4:30 p. m.

THE REV. JOHN HEDMAN OFFICIATES MORNING and evening in St. Ansgarius' Church, Sedgwick-st., near Chicago-av.

THE REV. E. A. HOLLAND WILL PREACH at St. James' Church this morning and the pastor in the evening.

THE REV. F. COURTNEY PREACHES AT Trinity Church this morning.

THE REV. CLINTON LOCKE, D. D., OFFICIATES in Grace Church, corner Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

THE REV. ARTHUR RITCHIE OFFICIATES IN the Church of the Ascension, corner La Salle and Elm-sts., morning and evening.

THE REV. S. F. FLEETWOOD OFFICIATES morning and evening in St. Mark's Church, Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.

THE REV. LUTHER PARDEE WILL OFFICIATE morning and evening in Calvary Church, Warren-av., near Western.

THE REV. T. N. MORRISON JR. PREACHES in the Church of the Epiphany, on Throop-st., near Monroe, morning and evening.

THE REV. J. E. THOMPSON WILL OFFICIATE morning and evening in St. Thomas' Church, Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st.

THE REV. W. J. PETRIE WILL OFFICIATE morning and evening in the Church of Our Savior, corner of Lincoln and Belden-avs.

THE REV. H. G. PERRY WILL OFFICIATE morning and evening in St. Stephen's Church, Johnson-st., near Twelfth.

THE REV. H. B. ENSWORTH WILL OFFICIATE morning and evening in St. Andrew's Church, corner of Washington and Robey-sts.

THE REV. DANIEL F. SMITH WILL PREACH in the morning in Grace Church, Hinsdale. Sunday-school at 12:30 p. m.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

BISHOP CHENEY PREACHES AT 4 P. M. IN the Church of the Good Shepherd, corner of Jones and Homan-st. Special service.

BISHOP FALLOWS PREACHES AT ST. PAUL'S Church, corner of Washington and Carpenter-sts., morning and evening. Evening subject: "The Feast of Reason and Flow of Soul." Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p. m.

BISHOP CHENEY WILL PREACH IN CHRIST'S Church, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-fourth-st., morning and evening. The evening service is a praise meeting, with seats free to all. Subject of Bishop Cheney's address: "Is there a Good Reason Why?"

THE REV. R. H. BOSWORTH PREACHES IN THE Presbyterian Church, Englewood, at 1:30 p. m.

THE REV. F. W. ADAMS PREACHES AT ST. Matthew's Church, corner of Clark and Centre-sts., at the usual hours.

THE REV. J. D. WILSON WILL PREACH MORNING and evening in St. John's Church, Ellis-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.

THE REV. DR. MEADE WILL PREACH IN EMMANUEL Church, corner Hanover and Twenty-eighth-sts., at 4 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

THE REV. HERRICK JOHNSON PREACHES morning and evening in the Fourth Church, corner of Rush and Superior-sts. Evening sermon to young men on "Amusements."

THE REV. E. F. WILLIAMS WILL PREACH IN the morning and the Rev. Henry T. Miller in the evening in the Sixth Church.

THE REV. ARTHUR SWAZEY PREACHES morning and evening in the Forty-first Street Church.

THE REV. J. H. BARROWS WILL PREACH IN the morning in the First Church, corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-first-st.

THE REV. A. E. KITTREDGE PREACHES morning and evening in the Third Church, corner Ashland and Ogden-avs. The printed sermon of last Sabbath will be distributed at the close of the meeting.

THE REV. DR. LUDLOW, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y., will preach morning and evening in the Second Church, corner of Michigan-av. and Twentieth-st.

THE REV. T. J. LAMONT PREACHES MORNING and evening in the Reunion Church, West Fourteenth-st., near Throop.

THE REV. E. C. OGGEL PREACHES MORNING and evening in Westminster Church, corner West Jackson and Peoria-sts.

THE REV. H. M. COLLISSON PREACHES morning and evening in the Fullerton Avenue Church, corner of North Clark-st.

THE REV. J. H. WALKER WILL PREACH morning and evening in the Campbell Park Church, corner of Campbell Park and Leavitt-st.

THE REV. J. M. WORRALL, D. D., PREACHES morning and evening in the Eighth Church, corner of West Washington and Robey-sts.

THE REV. J. E. WRIGHT, OF MADISON, WIS., will preach morning and evening in the Jefferson Park Church, corner of West Adams and Throop-sts.

THE FIFTH CHURCH WILL NOT BE OPENED for service until next Sabbath.

BAPTIST.

DR. LORIMER WILL PREACH THIS EVENING to the Immanuel Baptist congregation in the Synagog, corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-first-st. Subject: "The Era of Liberty."

THE REV. J. M. GREGORY WILL PREACH morning and evening in the First Church, corner of South Park-av. and Thirty-first-st.

THERE WILL BE SERVICES MORNING AND evening in the Second Church, southeast corner of Morgan and Monroe-sts. Sunday-school at 9 a. m.

THE REV. JOSEPH ROWLEY WILL PREACH morning and evening in the North Star Church, corner of Division and Sedgwick-sts.

THE REV. J. T. BURHOE WILL PREACH MORNING and evening in University-Place Church, corner of Douglas-place and Rhodes-av.

THE REV. C. PERRIN WILL PREACH MORNING and evening in the Western Avenue Church, corner of Warren-av.

THE REV. W. H. PARKER WILL PREACH morning and evening in the Coventry Street Church, corner of Bloomingdale-road.

THE REV. R. DE BAPTISTE WILL PREACH morning and evening in Olivet Church, Fourth-av., near Taylor-st.

THE REV. A. K. PARKER WILL PREACH morning and evening in the Centennial Church, corner of Lincoln and Jackson-sts.

THE REV. E. O. TAYLOR WILL PREACH morning and evening in Central Church, No. 290 Orchard-st.

THE REV. H. C. LELAND WILL PREACH morning and evening in the Dearborn Street Church, near Thirty-sixth.

THE REV. J. O'B. LOWERY PREACHES AT the Fourth Church morning and evening.

THE REV. D. B. GUNN WILL PREACH IN THE morning in the Halsted Street Church, Union Stock-Yards.

THE REV. GEORGE VOSBURG WILL PREACH morning and evening in the Millard Avenue Church, Lawndale.

CHRISTIAN.

THE REV. D. G. HOLMES PREACHES AT THE Second Church, corner of Oakley-av. and Jackson-st., this morning. No evening services.

THE REV. F. M. KIRKHAM PREACHES IN the West Side Church, Western-av., near Van Buren-st., morning and evening.

THE REV. O. A. BURGESS WILL PREACH morning and evening at the First Church, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.

THE REV. J. W. ALLEN WILL PREACH morning and evening at the South Side Church, corner of Prairie-av. and Thirtieth-st.

UNITARIAN.

THE REV. BROOKE HERFORD PREACHES AT the Church of the Messiah this morning on "Spirit and Matter—The Verification." Lecture in the evening on "William Ewart Gladstone."

THE REV. E. I. GALVIN PREACHES AT 10:45 a. m. in the Third Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin-sts.

THE REV. GEORGE C. MILN WILL PREACH at 10:45 a. m. in Unity Church, corner of Dearborn-av. and Washington Park.

UNIVERSALIST.

THE REV. L. G. POWERS WILL PREACH IN the morning and the Rev. W. S. Crow in the evening in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Sangamon and Washington-sts.

THE REV. W. H. RYDER WILL PREACH in the morning in St. Paul's Church, Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.

NEW JERUSALEM.

THE REV. L. P. MERCER PREACHES AT THE Temple, Van Buren-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., morning and evening. Evening subject: "How to Begin the Religious Life."

THE REV. E. C. BOSTOCK PREACHES AT Union Park Temple, corner of Washington-st. and Ogden-av., this morning.

SERVICES WILL BE HELD AT 11 A. M. IN Lincoln Park Chapel, near corner of Menominee-st.

LUTHERAN.

THE REV. WILLIAM ASHMEAD SCHAEFFER preaches at the Wicker Park Church, corner Hoyne-av. and Le Moyne-st. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m.

THE REV. CHARLES KOERNER PREACHES at Trinity Church, corner of Dearborn-av. and Erie-st., morning and evening. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.

SPIRITUALIST.

A SPIRITUALISTS' AND MEDIUMS' MEETING will be held at 3 p. m. in Grimes' Hall, 13 South Halsted-st. Mrs. E. S. Silverston and others will give tests.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST MEET FOR WORSHIP in the chapel corner of Noble and Superior-sts. at 11 a. m. Gospel meeting in the evening.

THE ECLECTICS MEET AT 213 WEST MADISON-st. at 7:30 p. m. Subject: "God, from a Human Standpoint."

CENTRAL MEETING OF FRIENDS MEET AT 10:30 a. m. in the Athenæum Building, Dearborn-st., near Randolph.

ELDER J. AUGUST SMITH, THE NEW PASTOR, will preach morning and evening in Advent Christian Church, 91 South Green-st.

MR. OLIVER LONG, ENGINEER CHICAGO & Northwestern Railway, will lead the Gospel meeting for railway employés in the reading-room, corner of Kinzie and Canal-sts., at 3:15 p. m. All employés and friends are invited.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE HELD THIS morning at the corner of Clark and Van Buren-sts., conducted by Col. George R. Clarke. All are welcome.

THE CHICAGO PROGRESSIVE LYCEUM MEETS at Union Park Hall, corner of Madison-st. and Bishop-court, at 12:30 p. m.

REUNION MEETING IN LIBERTY HALL, 2?? West Madison-st., at 2:30 p. m. Free spiritual facts.

THE REV. T. W. SMITH WILL PREACH AT 3:30 and 7:30 p. m. to the First Chicago Branch of the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints in the hall, 4?? West Lake-st. Sunday-school at 1 p. m.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST MEET AT 229 WEST Randolph-st. at 4 p. m. All are invited to come and worship God.

DISCIPLES OF JESUS THE CHRIST WILL ASSEMBLE at 4?? Stewart-av., Englewood, at 3 p. m. All are invited.

THERE WILL BE PREACHING THIS EVENING in Plymouth Church, corner of May and Fulton-sts. Seats free. No collection.

THERE WILL BE PREACHING THIS EVENING at 2?? Milwaukee-av. by Elder W. C. Thurman.

THE VERIFICATION SOCIETY WILL HOLD its first conference in the West End Opera-House, 4?? Madison-st., at 7:30 p. m. Prof. Toohey, Judge Holbrook, and others will address the conference. Admission free.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE Union hold daily Gospel meetings, Sundays excepted, in Lower Farwell Hall, at 3 o'clock p. m. Entrance, 10 Arcade Court, Clark-st. The leaders for this week are: Monday, Mrs. Zimmerman; Tuesday, Mrs. F. A. Dean; Wednesday, Mrs. Malcolm McDowell; Thursday, Mrs. L. A. Hagans; Friday, Mrs. E. L. Higgins; Saturday, Mrs. T. W. Miller. All are invited.

FURS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS To Purchasers OF SEAL SACQUES DOLMANS And Fur-Lined WRAPS, On and after Monday, the 28th.

200 Seal Sacques, Dolmans, and Fur-Lined Garments NOW IN STOCK.

H. H. BROMWELL & CO., Importing and Manufacturing Furriers, 161 State-st.

FUR! SEAL ULSTERS, SACQUES, DOLMANS, MUFFS, BOAS, CAPS & GLOVES, FANCY ROBES.

The Oldest and Most Reliable Fur House in the city. Prices the Lowest, Goods the Best.

Bassett, 142 State-st.

TAILORING.

OVERCOATS, ULSTERS, ULSTERETTES, Self-lined, Wool-lined, and Silk-lined, made to order in the most perfect style from $20, $25, $30, $35, $40, and $50!

NICOLL, the TAILOR, Pioneer of Moderate Prices. LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. corner Clark and Adams-sts. OPPOSITE NEW POST-OFFICE. Samples and rules for self-measurement sent by mail on application everywhere. Branch Stores in all principal cities.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. PEIRO Devotes, as for years, exclusive attention to the Homœopathic treatment of CATARRH, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, And all Diseases of the Head, Throat, and Lungs. Offices—83 Madison-st., opp. McVicker's Theatre. Hours 9 to 4.

RUPTURE CURED.

RUPTURE CURED

CHICAGO, April 11, 188?. DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: After suffering many years with a very large scrotal hernia, and finding no relief from any truss I could find, until through your skill and new appliance you not only retained the rupture where others had failed, but have completely cured the hernia. MORITZ HOFMANN, Residence, 2?? Fulton-st., office, ??? E. Washington-st. The principle a new one. No operation. No danger incurred. Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, Office 56 State-st., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

REAL ESTATE.

The Weather Was Breezy and the Market Correspondingly Brisk.

C. B. Farwell Takes a Hand, and Now Controls an Entire Market Street Block.

A Big Transfer of South Side Residence Property—Mammoth Coal-Docks.

A Veritable "Boom" in State Street "Dirt"—Hurrying Up the Cable Road.

Building Notes—Specimen Sales of the Week—Local Dots of All Sorts.

BRISK AND BREEZY.

The demand for real estate during the past week kept well up with the strained tension of these "brisk and giddy-paced times," and for a week, with one day knocked clean out of the middle of it—the same was Thanksgiving—the actual and tangible results make a really creditable showing. Looking up property during the preceding week meant a voyage of discovery in a schooner or a mud-scow, and the average real-estate agent amused himself by holding down a chair during the greater portion of the week, and now and then gently humming to himself that exceedingly appropriate wet-weather refrain: "For the rain, it raineth every day." But the past week brought with it a welcome change. Everything was frozen up tighter than a brick, so to speak, and it was possible to walk from Lake View even unto Sheffield dry-shod, and to dry up on the way, too, unless one had previously bundled himself up in the heaviest and warmest of winter overcoats, and otherwise fortified himself against the icy blasts. Accordingly, evidences of increased activity were present on every hand. The speculator's eye, as is apt to be very much the case nowadays, was steadily fixed on East Chicago and the regions round and about it. The East Chicago fever is contagious, and from present appearances there would seem to be no good and sufficient reason why the speculators shouldn't have it all winter, and far into the new year, except that there is a limit to everything. Fever, unfortunately, doesn't include all outdoors, and the supply of eligible and obtainable "dirt" thereabouts is constantly growing less. What were once regarded as unreclaimable Indiana marshes, and even so late as only a few months back, would have been willingly parted with at $25 an acre, have been turned over recently at three times that sum, and are now on the market and attracting serious inquiries at a round $100 per acre. No one will admit for a moment—that is, no one who is "sweet in his blood—that the future of the place is not assured, that the capital already attracted to it will not attract still more, or question the truth of the observation recently made by Mr. Harold Leslie Meiville, of London, and Mr. William Gulliver, of New York, two of the moneyed men behind the East Chicago Improvement Company and its gigantic schemes, that it is a place of magnificent possibilities." The surveyors are now at work, and the actual improvements contemplated will be inaugurated as soon as this necessary preliminary task has been concluded. Once inaugurated, it will be pushed as rapidly as the weather will allow throughout the winter months. The "magnificent possibilities," in other words, are to ripen into stubborn, actual facts.

The activity of the past week has not been confined by any manner of means to the speculative section to the southeast. Inquiries have been active, and prices correspondingly stiff, for business and residence property about town, and, to some extent, in outlying districts, for the variety known as "inside" property, which is about next to impossible to get, for the very excellent reason that the majority of the present owners have bought "for keeps," and are not moved to sell by some extraordinary offer that quite upsets their plans and disconcerts their purposes. It must be admitted, however, that an event of this sort is rare indeed, these days, and the transaction recorded below, by which the control of an entire block on Market street at last passes into the hands of the Hon. Charles B. Farwell, to be improved for business purposes, is therefore worthy of no small distinction as the leading inside event of the week.

What promised to be another important downtown event was the rumored purchase of the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Adams street, owned by Mr. S. L. Boyce. The offer wasn't up to his figures, however, and at the eleventh hour the sale was declared off. Several intending purchasers about town, to say nothing of the parties interested in the transaction, will lie awake nights now, evolving schemes to get in their books on it, and another week may witness a more satisfactory conclusion to a further series of negotiations. Property for Wabash avenue property is steadily on the increase, at prices which might seem to be inflated were they not based on legitimate reasons. Business is steadily moving southward, and Wabash avenue is one of the few outlets out in the South Side. A few figures will serve as a striking instance of this prosperous state of affairs. Property north of Harrison street was bought about fifteen months ago for $175 a foot, and last week the Daring bid of $200 a foot was offered for corner property on the avenue south of Twelfth street and refused, the holder realizing that he had too good a thing to dispose of it in a hurry.

Other features of the urban market, as the reader will find them chronicled below, were the completion of an important purchase in the extreme residence portion of the South Side, and the rapidly increased and increasing activity manifested in "dirt" on South State street.

THE FARWELL DEAL.

The biggest inside deal of the week was the trade between the Hon. C. B. Farwell and George H. Harding, the lawyer, by which the former obtains 198 feet on the southwest corner of Monroe and Market streets, and, with it, the control of the entire block between Monroe and Adams. The papers have not been put on record, but will be some time this week. The trade is virtually closed, however, for the purchaser holds the seller's contract, and the actual completion of the transaction is only a matter of time and details.

It is understood that Mr. Farwell has had his eye on this particular corner for some time past, and that on his return from Europe he opened up active negotiations for its purchase. The result of the block was already in his, but it was a cube where a whole loaf was eminently desirable, and he took the necessary steps to get it. The consideration named in the transaction is $505,050, and Mr. Farwell puts in as payment a block on Washington street, between La Salle and Fifth avenue, at $110,000, 200 feet on Canal street at $170 a foot, and the balance in cash. The property is at present occupied by coal-yards and coal-yard offices, but, as before stated, will be improved at an early day—probably this coming spring—by the erection of a handsome business block, to be rented out to first-class mercantile tenants. The transaction is simply another evidence of the growing value of this particular section as a wholesale business centre.

A BIG TRANSFER.

The leading actual transfer of the week was the deed of Henry Graves to Uzziel P. Smith, for a consideration of $300,000, conveying over a mile of street frontage of residence lots between Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets on Vernon, Rhodes, Cottage Grove, Groveland Park, and Lake Park avenues—a tract of land running from South Park avenue to the lake-shore. The consideration did not express what the property actually sold for, as it was the settlement in full of a contract made as long ago as July, 1873, for a much larger quantity, which had been from time to time paid off as wanted for improvement. To give some idea of its value, the purchase-money mortgages, aggregating $157,500, and secured on 3,250 feet of frontage, were negotiated by Messrs. Chandler & Co. at 6 per cent interest. This was advance $30 a front foot, the transaction being based on double this valuation for the poorest lots, while much of it would command much higher figures. Mr. Smith has already made several fine improvements on the tract, and is now building in addition eleven handsome houses, to be completed early in the spring. Not a vestige of the rookeries on Cottage Grove avenue or elsewhere in this part will remain after May 1. Mr. Smith will remove every one and leave no stone unturned to make the old Graves tract one of the handsomest residence quarters of Chicago. He will soon occupy a fine house on Lake Park avenue, built largely for himself, while his brother takes the one adjoining it. These houses have a fine command of the lake. None of the property will be placed on the market for sale until such improvements are made as to very materially enhance its present value. The land is not offered to such schemes as Aldine square, but is intended to make it equally as attractive and valuable by improvements far more extensive and on their return the period of final settlement. It claims that its nearness to the business of Kinsley and its connecting by the Illinois Central Railroad's forty-six daily suburban trains and the State-street cable line, to be extended next year down Cottage Grove avenue, and its unsurpassable lake views, will give it a great advantage over his first scheme of artistic building in Aldine square. The times seem ripe for such enterprises, and all must wish them success.

MAMMOTH COAL DOCKS.

The lack of facilities in and around Chicago for rapidly unloading heavy cargoes of coal has resulted, at last, in a movement which promises to revolutionize the whole system and to exert an important influence on the coal trade of the whole Northwest. The scheme is in the negotiation stage as yet, but enough of it has been learned to acquaint the reader with what is going on and what it is proposed to do.

Five of the largest coal companies in the country—the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, the Erie Railway, the Lehigh Valley, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company—realizing Chicago's lamentable weakness in this matter of facilities for unloading heavy cargoes of the "black diamonds," propose to locate immense docks, with the necessary hoisting machinery, trestles, tracks, dumping apparatus, etc., near the entrance to the harbor at South Chicago, where they can take advantage of the new Belt-Line, get all the cars they want, and avoid the bridges. At Buffalo, owing to the superior facilities at hand, it is quite the regular thing to load a 2,500-ton vessel in ten or twelve hours, while in Chicago, with the present lack of proper facilities, the unloading of a similar cargo requires from five to eight days. The coal companies referred to fail to see any good reason why it shouldn't be done in twenty-four hours, and the scheme now contemplated proposes to make that very thing practicable. The proposition, in brief, is to go to South Chicago, locate near the mouth of the river, and, with the aid of the railway companies' belt-line, put themselves in shape to do business much more promptly and satisfactorily than is at present possible. The coal companies propose to buy what property they need of the Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company—and they will probably want at least a mile of dockage—run their own vessels into the harbor, up to the docks, unload them by means of extensive hoisting machinery into "pockets," and then dump the coal into the empty cars below. The loaded cars will then be run over the Belt-Line to the junction with the particular road over which the coal is to be shipped. The enormous increase in the anthracite coal trade of the Northwest and the fact that it must all be handled here has made the present lack of handling facilities in Chicago all the more apparent and convinced the powerful interests in the scheme that something must be done. As before stated, the matter is not actually closed as yet, but there is no doubt that the negotiations will be perfected before long, and that the new year before it is very old will witness the commencement of active operations. The sale by the Canal & Dock Company to the several coal companies will be an out and out affair, and the talk about outside capital being put into the scheme is purely fanciful. The coal companies named have a combined capital of over $300,000,000, and have no occasion to float the scheme as an inducement to outside capital.

A STATE STREET "BOOM."

It is very easy to see that there is a "boom" in State street property between Fourteenth and Eighteenth streets. For the reasons which have operated to produce this activity we need not hunt very long or very far to discover. First and foremost are the widening of the street and the building of the cable railway—two improvements which might naturally be expected to pave the way for an improvement in the value of the street for residence purposes, and, along with that, an equally marked improvement in the general character of the residents. The new-comers, of course, must be clothed and fed, and to do this involves an increased number of retail stores along the thoroughfare. People are beginning to realize, too, that Eighteenth street will in time become as good a street as Twelfth. The new apartment house of Potter Palmer, at the corner of State and Fourteenth streets, is one evidence of the growing attraction of capital to this now fortunate section. The same gentleman has recently sold to Richard S. Cox, for $25,000, 100x151 feet on State street, 100 feet north of Eighteenth, east front, which will no doubt undergo improvement for store or residence purposes in a short time. Not long ago E. J. Lehman purchased 62 9-10x151 feet to a thirty-foot alley, on the corner of State and Sixteenth, for $17,320. Within the past week he has sold to Ida E. Lindley, for $10,250, 26½x100 feet on State street, at the northwest corner of Fourteenth. Still other transactions in State street property within the limits referred to have reached the closing-up stage, and will be ready for announcement as soon as the finishing touches have been put on the details. State street in times past has been anything but an attractive or enviable locality, physically, morally, or otherwise. Now it is picking up and cleaning up in all three respects.

The same thing, in a general way, is true of property further north on the street. A revaluation of the Marshall property on State, between Van Buren and Harrison, was made the other day, and the price finally agreed upon by the arbitrators was $800 a foot, on which basis it was released for a term of five years to Conrad Seipp, with interest at 6 per cent.

THE CABLE ROAD.

Despite the cold weather of the past week, considerable work has been done on the State street cable road, and the beautiful weather of yesterday encouraged Superintendent Holmes greatly. The freeze-up has done one good thing for the work in hardening the muddy roads so that hauling was made a comparatively easy matter. The street cars have been hindered most by the cold, but a good deal has been accomplished considering the circumstances. The street has been paved as far south as Twentieth street, and there is now a perfect road on both sides of the tracks from that street down to the river. The street east of the tracks has been paved between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, and west of the tracks between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. The entire street has been paved between Thirty-first and Thirty-seventh streets, and men are at work paving the street east of the tracks from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-ninth streets.

The work on the cable line south of Twenty-second street has been going on rapidly. The west track has been completed from Twenty-second to Thirty-second streets, the concrete is in to Thirty-fifth street, and the iron-work is in to Thirty-seventh street. The men will probably finish this track between Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth streets this week. The east track has been completed between Twenty-second and Twenty-seventh streets, concreted to Twenty-ninth street, and the iron-work is now in to Thirtieth street. The men are working day and night, and, if they have good weather, the work will be finished within a few weeks.

The excavation at Twenty-second street has been covered, and tracks are being laid across the iron superstructure. At the excavation in front of the engine-house the underground machinery is all in, and tracks are being laid across the iron-work. The same is being done at the Archer avenue excavation. The street from Archer avenue to Monroe street is in perfect condition. The machinery at the engine-house is ready to be put in motion at any time.

The work on State street between Monroe and Madison streets is rapidly being completed, and tracks are being laid over the Madison street chamber, in which the wheels for the cable have been set. The track has been completed to the corner of Lake street, and the track on Lake street has been completed to the corner of Wabash avenue. These curves have been concreted, but not paved yet. The iron-work on Wabash avenue is all in to Madison street, and the concreting is being done. It is thought probable that work on the Madison street side of the belt will be begun this week, but care will be taken not to block up the road at the intersection of State and Madison streets.

BUILDING NOTES.

THE TRIBUNE referred some weeks ago to the highly successful outcome of a building scheme in the vicinity of the new Board of Trade Building, the project contemplating the erection of a superb office-building by a syndicate of capitalists who had obtained a long lease of the premises. So promising a field has been opened for investments of this nature, that there are already definit indications of more to follow. THE TRIBUNE has seen in a well-known architect's office the plans of another magnificent building, six stories in hight, and similar in its general features to the Grannis Block, which is to be erected by a syndicate of capitalists on Clark street, near the new Board of Trade Building. The negotiations between the syndicate and the wealthy owners of the property in question—a magnate in one of Chicago's most powerful and far-reaching industries—are in that stage where, though practically complete, the documents have not actually passed, and the cautionary tactics of the parties in interest prevent a thorough disclosure of the names and the details. The success of the project is already assured, however, and the further information which THE TRIBUNE will lay before its readers in due season will only serve to confirm the truth of its present prediction.

The five architects who are competing for the prize of putting up the new Board of Trade building are working night and day on their designs, which are to be submitted to the Real-Estate Committee of the board Dec. 1. As might be imagined, the work is zealously guarded from profane and curious eyes, tor no one of the five proposes to furnish the other four with the architectural ideas he is engaged in committing to paper, and which he earnestly yet tremblingly hopes will receive the committee's favorable verdict. For this reason it is impossible to secure even a glimpse of the plans, much less to obtain a description of them or any one set of them. The 1st of December is not far distant, however, when it will be possible to obtain the first real, tangible, and satisfactory bit of information with regard to the exact character of the new building that has yet been published.

The weather during the past week has been tolerably favorable for the prosecution of building operations, and considerable progress has been made on the foundations in process of construction, both in the business and residence sections. If the winter is at all open, a good deal of hoisting will be made, even though the building season is nominally at an end. The building permits have dropped off considerably, as a matter of course, and the winter's work will be mainly confined to the buildings now in process of erection, and the putting in of basements for the new ones. The following were the only permits of any great importance issued during the week: Union Wire Mattress Company, four-story and basement factory, 50x100 feet, Erie and Sedgwick streets, to cost $10,000; A. E. & S. A. Kent, three-story and basement store and flats, 36x100 feet, State street, near Sixteenth, $5,000.

The Pullman Company is about to begin the erection of 750 cottages north of the boulevard at Pullman. The Howard Locomotive Works will be erected on the northwest quarter of Sec. 11, at a cost of $1,250,000, while the Bouton Foundry Works, soon to be completed, will occupy as much ground as the Chicago Exposition Building, and will cost an immense sum.

W. D. Kerfoot & Co. have sold the ten two-story brick cottages on the Sufferns tract, at the corner of West Chicago avenue and Robey street, and are preparing to build ten more, to be sold to people of moderate means on small payments. It is the intention of the owner to build as fast as the houses can be put up and sold.

The foundations of the Calumet Club's future elegant building at the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-first street are in, and the work of putting on the superstructure will be prosecuted through the winter whenever the character of the weather will allow it.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: M. Selbom, two-story and basement stone front, Nos. 235 and 237 Larrabee street, to cost $5,000; John Schumack, two-story dwelling, 20x32 feet, No. 175 Hastings street, to cost $1,100.

SPECIMEN SALES.

Nelson Thomasson has sold, for a non-resident capitalist, to Joseph Matteson, of Chicago, ten acres of land on Madison street, corner of Ridgeland avenue, at $1,250 an acre. This tract is almost adjoining where the belt railroad crosses Madison street, and also only a few rods from the new dummy railroad. Mr. Matteson intends to subdivide it and place the lots on the market. It will make about 2,000 feet on Madison, Monroe, Adams, and Jackson streets.

The handsome double stone-front house at the northwest corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-first street, with lot, 73.8x171 feet to alley, was sold during the past week by Matson Hill, for F. Haskell, to Robert L. Henry for $68,000. The property is said to be a decided bargain at that price. Mr. Henry has since gone to Europe with his family, and will take possession of the property on his return about May 1.

Emma Jones sold to George F. Westover, for $7,500, the premises No. 695 North Clark street.

Thomas Lonergan sold to R. Biddle Roberts, for $27,163, Lot 1 and part of Lot 2 (except railroad) on Stewart avenue, northwest corner of Grove street.

M. E. and J. S. Tytus sold to Isaac P. Daniels, for $8,200, 100 by 125 feet on Sangamon street, 150 feet east of Adams, east front.

Samuel Atkinson sold to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, for $6,500, property on Elston road, southwest corner of Bloomingdale road, east front, 100 feet to Coventry street.

Arthur F. Towne sold to Bertha C. Armour, for $23,000, 50 by 177½ feet on Prairie avenue, 150 feet south of Twentieth street, west front.

John Busch sold to John Nordgren, for $5,800, 25 by 108 feet on Townsend street, northwest corner of Elm.

Gerhard Soeffker sold to Paul Juergens, for $8,750, 50x162 feet on North La Salle street, 150 feet north of Goethe, east front.

The estate of William B. Ogden sold to Edwin B. Sheldon, for $18,000, 42x125 feet, improved, on Ontario street, northeast corner of St. Clair, south front.

G. J. H. Thomas sold to Eleanore K. Comstock, for $21,000, 99x131 6-10 feet on Dearborn avenue, 48 4-10 feet north of Division street, east front, and G. H. A. and A. Thomas to same party, for $14,400, 48 4-10x131 6-10 feet on Dearborn avenue, northeast corner of Division street, west front.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Nov. 26:

CITY PROPERTY.	
Jefferson st, s e cor of Fourteenth, w f, 25x100 ft, dated April 22 (M. E. Dorman to Patrick Hayes)	$ 900
Louisa st, 164 ft s of Douglas av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 22 (Frank Wells to P. Bennett)	250
North Wells st, 99 ft n of Chicago av, e f, 42x100 ft, dated Nov. 2 (Caroline Specht to Mary C. Boyer)	8,500
West Jackson st, between Ashland av and Leavitt, w f, 103 8-10 ft, dated Nov. 21 (W. E. Mortimer to Ann E. Reed)	1,666
West Indiana st, 24 ft s of Oakley av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 14 (H. H. Hunnewell to A. Larsen)	800
Sigel st, 185 ft w of Sedgwick, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 6 (C. O. and E. B. McCagg to G. Wurster)	1,200
Ontario st, 40 ft w of Cass, s f, 60x100 ft, dated Nov. 10 (George M. Moulton to Helen A. Kimball)	15,000
West Monroe st, s e cor of Leavitt, n f, 126x130 ft, dated April 29, 1880 (Homer N. Hibbard to George P. Chadwick)	8,500
Grenshaw st, 328 ft w of Western av, s f, 25x120¼ ft, dated Nov. 16 (John P. Robinson to Ernestine Weaver)	4,000
West Congress st, 147 ft w of Leavitt, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 25 (Lycurgus Laflin to E. M. Snow)	1,875
North Market st, n of Schiller, w f, 25x102 ft, dated Nov. 22 (Isabella Dixon to J. and A. Vrecenar)	750
Dickson st, 140¼ ft s of North av, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 27 (M. J. Murphy to John Stoewsand)	1,875
Third av, 96 ft n of Polk st, w f, 25x116 ft, dated Nov. 19 (Benjamin P. Hutchinson to Albert E. Kent)	3,125
Archer av, n e cor of Lock st, s f, 52x100 ft, dated Nov. 7 (James Coughlin to Patrick Coughlin)	5,100
Twenty-third st, two rds w of Murray, n f, 25x104 ft, improved, dated Nov. 22 (S. and E. Bartels to Wilhelm Bandow)	2,500
Huron st, 140 ft west of North Clark, s f, 40x100 ft, improved, dated Nov. 23 (Henrotin and Dorothy to Joseph Jennings)	7,000
Cook st, n w cor of West Twenty-fifth, e f, 123 8-10x125 ft, dated Nov. 12 (R. L. and D. S. Thompson to C. Arwedson)	3,125
Meagher st, 225 ft w of Carroll, s f, 50x100 ft, improved, dated Nov. 3 (Margaret McCarthy to John Houlihan)	1,800
Cedar st, 17½ ft e of Rush, n f, 30x73½ ft, dated Nov. 25 (A. and M. Ganer to Michael Hoffman)	1,950
NORTH OF THE CITY LIMITS, A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Marianna st, 172 ft e of Racine av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 8 (F. Trangott to S. Kessler)	1,400
Seminary av, 139 ft n of Wrightwood av, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Nov. 7 (Edward Bornemann to Jacob Roeder)	1,500
Diversy st, s w cor of Ashland av, n f, 597x300 ft, dated Nov. 26 (Frank Amman to Koester & Riemer)	12,000

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban sales within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 26:

Location.	Sales.	Amount.
City sales	96	$650,777
North of city limits	14	31,300
South of city limits	24	32,630
West of city limits	4	3,005
Total	138	$677,712
Total previous week	193	869,873

LOCAL DOTS.

Gov. Cullom has reappointed all the old Lincoln Park Commissioners.

The Board of Education has accepted the bid of James Maner for $14,100, being $60 per front foot, for the old Archer avenue school lot.

Several of the large loans referred to in last Sunday's TRIBUNE as having been negotiated the week previous have gone on the record during the week which has just closed, swelling the mortgage list considerably. The remainder will roll in this week. The market, generally speaking, for the past week has remained unchanged, with a firm feeling, which may be taken as one of the encouraging signs of the times.

The Council at its last meeting, after a vast deal of sparring over that never-ending subject of riparian rights and any number of other side issues, adopted the report of the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds, recommending that Congress be asked to relinquish to the city all the right, title, and interest of the United States in the Fort Dearborn Addition, and to pass a bill for that purpose, provided Dearborn Park should be devoted forever to the uses of the Chicago Public Library.

For a month past business at the Real-Estate Exchange has been very quiet, but renewed activity is anticipated at the coming sales of Nov. 30 and Dec. 14. The weather will put a stop to all outdoor auction sales, but there is every reason to hope that indoor sales will prove successful all through the winter. Even at St. Louis a few days ago, where no one expects much vigor in any thing, the St. Louisians were astonished themselves at the active demand and big results of a real-estate sale at their Real-Estate Exchange. The upset or limit-price system in Chicago has not met with a marked success, although no doubt based on very fair methods. Buyers seem to prefer a chance for a big sacrifice—a downright slaughter—and the coming sales, representing a large quantity of property, will be absolutely without limit, as well as on easy terms. For this and other reasons they will be watched with considerable interest by all real-estate agents and dealers.

Commissioner Lawrence, of the West Park Board, has resigned his seat in that body, in view of its action in "expediting" the claims of the contractor for the West Washington street boulevard, and its alleged general leniency and disposition to overlook the supposed shortcomings of that individual. The other Commissioners were "pained" at the reflections contained in his letter, but they accepted the resignation, and notified the Governor that there was another vacancy to fill.

A new street-car line is being talked of in the West Division. It is to run east on Polk to Loomis street, thence to Gilpin place, Centre avenue, Harrison street, and the business part of the city; returning, west on Harrison to Centre, Vernon Park place to Loomis and Polk, and west on Polk to Western avenue. It is a West Division street-railway company scheme, and the usual crop of petitions will soon be presented to the Council.

THE IRISH LAND ACT.

How Well It Is Working—Great Reduction of Rents in Ulster.

Court-Costs a Mere Trifle—Mr. James Redpath's Assertions Contradicted.

Gladstone's Land Bill Gives the Farmer a Grip on the Island—Landlords Must Go!

Another Letter from Mr. John Forsythe, of Chicago.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—I notice several interesting communications in THE TRIBUNE in regard to the Irish Land act of 1881—some of them calculated to disparage that act, provided certain assertions made in relation thereto were founded upon facts instead of misrepresentations. I wish to make a little contribution, by way of reminiscence, to the literature of the subject. I do not hesitate to say that Mr. Gladstone—whom I consider

THE GREATEST LIVING BRITISH STATESMAN—

by his energy, his industry, his diligence, and his tact, aided by the eminent men who supported him, passed that great measure of justice to Ireland, the Land act of 1881; and, had it not been for the transcendant ability of Mr. Gladstone, the tenant-farmers of Ireland would not now be in the enjoyment of the undoubted advantages which that measure affords.

It was Mr. Gladstone who gave religious equality in Ireland by disestablishing the Irish Episcopal Church. It was he who passed the act providing for vote by ballot—thereby emancipating the Irish voter from the political slavery in which till then he had been held by his landlord. Before the ballot was invented, voters were not free to vote as they pleased. The landlord determined the politics of his tenants. It was a rare thing to find a tenant judging for himself; for, by a singular law, which defies the scrutiny of naturalists, particular tracts of land produced a particular crop of political opinions. It was Mr. Gladstone who passed the Irish Land act of 1870—an act which was denounced as confiscation and robbery by Lord Beaconsfield.

THE ACT OF 1870

failed to establish any equitable principle for the ascertainment of fair rents, or any certain rule of right between landlord and tenant. Under its working, the paramount grievances of the former law continued unabated—namely: uncertainty of tenure, and the unjust increase of rents on the fruits of the tenant's industry. It failed to protect the Ulster tenant for the following reasons: First, it declared to be legal the usages (not usage) known as the "Ulster tenant-right custom." But as, unfortunately, there had grown up as many different usages almost as there were estates, by this means the landlord, who had introduced the bad usage of limiting the tenant-right of his tenants to £5 an acre, had this usage now confirmed by law. Secondly, the act put no limitation on the raising of rents, which, when the landlord had done nothing to improve the value of the land, meant simply the robbery of the tenant by law. Thirdly, the act recited that those holding leases for thirty-one years had no claim for tenant-right or good-will. The effect of this act upon the landlords of Ulster was marked.

Mr. Gladstone, in his speech in the House of Commons, introducing the Land bill of 1881, made the follo wing statement:

I am bound, sir, to add, as a principal author of the Land act of 1870, that defects have been developed in that act which have seriously marred the completeness of its operation. [Hear, hear.] Some of those defects undoubtedly—I will not dwell on details, it would be invidious—some of those defects are due to changes which the bill under which we now act, passed this House [hear, hear], and in which we were constrained reluctantly to acquiesce. But others of them, I am bound to say, were involved in the original construction of the measure; and, even if it had passed, no law in the shape in which Disraeli's speech at the opening of the court, though bristling with points of the law, contain a popular and broad current of feeling and thought. The justice that is going to be measured out will be as clear as water. It will be intelligible. It will be brought to men's doors by the Sub-Commissioners, who will presently begin to travel over the provinces. These men will be the Cheap-Jacks of the new law, and no tenant may place his case in court for a shilling. Of course there will be subsequent expenses; but no lawyer can run up a long bill of costs that will take both the spirit and breath out of clients. The word has gone forth that the judicial seat of the new commission that no tenant shall pay rent on the value given to the holding by the labor or improvements of himself or his predecessors in title, unless he has been previously recognized as the owner of the holding. Judge O'Hagan has further declared that the Land act has been passed for the benefit of the tenant. Such words were never spoken in Ireland before from any judicial seat, and they must contain a great deal. Perhaps they contain the germ of a peaceful revolution. The Irish tenant has now got such a firm grasp of the soil that neither a social nor a political earthquake can move him. The principal tenants now is honestly to remunerate the landlord and let him go. The Irish tenant, with ten millions of Government money at his back, will soon, we trust, be the owner of the tight little island in which he lives.

I will give the

DECISIONS MADE BY THE SUB-COMMISSION AT BELFAST

on the 4th of November, as reported:

The Chairman then said: In these fifteen cases in which the Rev. Archibald Crawford is the landlord, we have had the tenant coming forward in each case to support his application by his own testimony; and, in addition, we have had the evidence of two intelligent farmers from a neighboring parish, who both examined the several holdings, and who have given the court the benefit of their opinion and practical experience as successful farmers; and they say that the rent which should be fixed as a fair rent in each case would be from 16 shillings to 19 shillings the statute acre, according to their opinion of the holding. We have also had the evidence of an experienced valuator, Mr. Jordan, who puts the rent at an average of 14 shillings an acre.

To assist us in arriving at a decision, we have personally visited and inspected the several holdings. We have examined the fences, drains, and surrounding circumstances connected with each; and we have, after much consideration, determined that the following judicial rents shall be the rents to be paid in each case for the next fifteen years:

Isabella Sims Campbell—Present rent, £9 4s 4d; new judicial rent, £8 8s 8d.

Joseph Bell—Present rent, £30; judicial do, £26 12s 4d.

Robert Heron—Present rent, £34 9s 8d; judicial do, £28 13s 11d.

Margaret McAllister—Present rent, £22 17s 8d; judicial do, £16 11s 2d.

J. McCrum—Present rent, £8s; judicial do, £48 2s 5d.

John Thompson—Present rent, £22 15s 4d; judicial do, £16 16s 5d.

Thomas Lyle—Present rent, £65 6s 4d; judicial do, £59 2s 11d.

George Kidd—Present rent, £17 17s; judicial do, £12 5s 6d.

Samuel Lyle—Present rent, £67 3s 8d; judicial do, £52 16s 11d.

Alexander Porter—Present rent, £29 14s; judicial do, £20 16s 10d.

Joseph Williamson—Present rent, £71 5s; judicial do, £48 3s 4

Robert Kennedy—Present rent, £16 10s 6d; judicial do, £11 18s 10d.

Elizabeth Campbell—Present rent, £127 10s 10d; judicial do, £89 12s 6d.

Joan Lindsay—Present rent, £33 6s 6d; judicial do, £20 4s 6d.

In the case of William Williamson, whose present rent is £71 5s 2d, we don't believe that we would be justified in making any change.

At 3 o'clock the court sat again and delivered judgment in the Tennent cases.

The Chairman said: We have now to deliver our decision in the four cases in which Mr. Robert Tennet is landlord. On Wednesday last we heard all the evidence that was offered to us on both sides, and it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate it; and today we have had an opportunity of personally inspecting the holdings, accompanied by the landlord and the tenants, and in the course of our inspection we believe that our attention was directed to every circumstance connected with the farms which it was desirable we should be informed of. Taking, therefore, into consideration all we have heard, seen, we have determined to make the following alterations in the present rents:

Robert Cooper's present rent is £50, and his judicial rent will be £40 10s 8d.

Hill Magee's present rent is £32; his judicial rent will be £25 6s 2d.

William Larmour's present is £27, and his judicial rent will be £21 6s 8d; and in these cases we give the usual costs to the tenants. [Applause.]

Mr. Overend, without asking the court to reconsider its decision, said it would be very important for future guidance if some principle were laid down by the court with respect to costs. In the present instance he did not see why the landlords should be obliged to pay costs where there was such a large reduction in the rent.

The Chairman—We have considered it, and we are quite satisfied that he ought to pay the costs. [Applause.]

This concluded the business in Belfast.

I believe that the Land act effects

INCALCULABLE BENEFITS

to the tenant-farmers of Ireland. It has put an end to the system of confiscation of the tenants' improvements and tenant-right or good-will. The tenant who refuses to avail himself of the provisions of the act by having his rent determined will have only himself to blame.

JOHN FORSYTHE.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Why the Lamps Are Not Cared For.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—It has been asked through your paper why the lamp-lighters do not take better care of their lamps. When we get our just dues then we will be encouraged to the proper care of our lights. It has been published in your paper that we receive a cent and a half a post, but we only receive three-fourths of a cent a post, which amounts to so small a sum that we cannot live. So that leaves the gas company three-fourths of a cent back on our pay every month for each post. That is the reason that the lamp-lighters of Chicago do not take better care of their lights. When they pay us what is our just due, we will then feel encouraged to do our duty. We would like to know if there is any way to get what belongs to us. Yours respectfully,

CHICAGO LAMP-LIGHTERS.

Downer's Grove Not Guilty.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DOWNER'S GROVE, Ill., Nov. 26.—The details of the murder and inquest upon the body of the murdered old farmer named Kenyon, which have appeared during the past week under the heading of "The Downer's Grove Tragedy," would lead the public to suppose that the murder was committed at or near Downer's Grove. The facts are, that the murdered man lived in the Town of York, some four or five miles from this place. The County Coroner showed his good sense by selecting a jury from our citizens, and his instructions after hearing the body, have been held in our town hall; and this is all Downer's Grove has had to do with the tragedy. While our citizens do not claim to be especially hightoned, they do object to being classed in the same category with the cranks and semi-idiots who, from the evidence, seem to have made up so large an element of the population in the neighborhood in which the murdered man lived.

O. C. GIBBS.

Guiteau a Success.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—The strongest proof, to my mind, of the sanity of Guiteau is that the objects or results for which he planned the awful crime have been literally accomplished.

1. He has accomplished and satisfied his revenge by the death of the President who had refused him an office for which he had no qualifications.

2. He has achieved the notoriety for which he had been striving in vain so many years.

3. He has united the masses, if not the leaders, of the Republican party.

4. He has "removed," not merely the President, but the Garfield wing of the party from power, and advanced and elevated in its stead the Stalwart branch—which is destined sooner or later "to draw," as Guiteau intended, nearly all the prizes in the lottery of assassination.

Guiteau's work is done—fearfully well done—and done as he planned and intended it should be from the beginning. No man ever saw the relations of cause and effect with a clearer vision. He planned carefully, resolutely, and relentlessly—he accomplished his purpose and work, and he is one of the most successful sane criminals of the age.

M. C.

The Mock Trial at Washington.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Three public callings or professions are likely to suffer by the Guiteau business. Professional politicians—especially those of the spoils-seeking branch—will for years be stigmatized as accessories to Garfield's death.

As medical and surgical science received a terrible blow from the utter ignorance after so much boasting displayed by the physicians attendant upon the dying President, so now comes the turn of the legal profession to be humiliated by the farcical proceedings now going on in the name of justice at Washington. It will take only a few more days of such "court exhibitions" to benefit the world, the country and Europe that the profession of the law has degenerated into a medley of tragedy and farce. How can the sober, sensitive masses of the people view the outlay for the mere administration of justice without feeling something akin to contempt for the legal profession and so-called courts? If ever a trial demanded the utmost solemnity, even to the degree of gravity, and the utmost severity of conduct, this has brought tears and anguish to every heart and home in the land, it is the one now in progress, where the wretch is allowed to prove his own insanity while bantering jokes with the audience and the Judge.

E.

How to Relieve the Bridges—Let the Lumber Vessels Unload at the Calumet.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—It is well known that a very large proportion of the vessels entering the Chicago River are lumber vessels, going up to what is called the new lumber district. Now, if that lumber could be landed there by some other route the bridges would be immensely relieved. My suggestion is this: that the Belt Railroad Company lay a track or branch over the most direct route from South Chicago to this new lumber district; then let all the lumber vessels enter the Calumet and unload their cargoes directly upon the cars of the said Belt Railroad, and by them carried to the lumber district. It might be said that if the lumber must first be carried to South Chicago it had better remain there until sold, and sent to its final destination. To this I reply that it is a great consideration to have the lumber in transit, in direct communication with the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It is another great object to be as near the Stock-Yards as possible, that common centre of all the railroads, where one can be obtained without cost of switching. The result of this would be that the new lumber-yards would locate themselves along the South Fork and the canal, and this would cause the South Fork to become the most crowded thoroughfare due west until it shall intersect the canal; then the pumping-works should be located there so as to cleanse both the South Branch and the South Fork at one and the same time. In order to cleanse the South Fork the packers and Stock-Yards Company have already offered to pay $150,000. Now, if this plan were adopted, the parties owning the land between the terminus of the South Branch and the canal at once consent to an excavation being made between those two points, and the sum offered by the packers and Stock-Yards Company would about pay for a sufficient channel for the present, and it could afterwards be enlarged by the brickmaking process. Then grain elevators could be established all along there, and the grain could be carried by this same Belt